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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

AND THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICS, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, CORPORATE TOWNS,

AND BOROUGHS; AND OF THE SEALS OF THE VARIOUS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

Fifth Edition.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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S A D B

SABDEN, a hamlet, in the township of **PENDLETON**, parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **CLITHEROE**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**; containing 1160 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern extremity of the township, on the bank of a tributary of the river **Calder**, which is here crossed by a bridge, and flows through a district exceedingly hilly.

SACOMB (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **BROADWATER**, union and county of **HERTFORD**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Ware**; containing 325 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1510a. 1r. 6p., of which the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. **Sacomb Park**, the seat of **John Abel Smith, Esq.**, is supposed to have been one of the first inclosed in England, and the appearance of the oaks bespeaks great antiquity; the mansion was built about the year 1800. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the gift of **Samuel Smyth, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £335. 15., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church, situated upon an eminence on the north side of the **Ware and Wotton road**, has a tower on the south side of the nave, formerly embattled, and contains in the chancel two stone stalls, and a piscina under trefoil arches, with memorials of the **Rolt family**. A school is partly supported by **Mr. Smith**; and there is a bequest of £5 per annum, for apprenticing a child.

SADBERGE, a chapelry, in the parish of **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. W. division of the **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Darlington**, on the road to **Stockton-upon-Tees**; containing 372 inhabitants. This was formerly a place of great importance, and the capital of a district or county of the same name, having its gaol, sheriff, coroner, and other civil officers, and it also conferred the title of **Earl** on the bishops of **Durham**. The **Stockton and Darlington railway** passes in the vicinity. The village is pleasantly situated on a fine

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eminence, which rises with a gradual ascent on every side to such an elevation as to command an extensive view over the south-eastern part of the county, and up **Teesdale** as far as the high grounds beyond **Barnard-Castle**. The tithes have been commuted for £229. 2. 4., and there is a glebe of 42 acres. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. A school on the national plan is partly supported by a small endowment.

SADDINGTON (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Harborough**; containing 279 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1674a. 3r. 27p., of which 271 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, and the scenery varied; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel, and the prevailing timber is ash growing in the hedges. The reservoir of the **Leicester and Northampton canal** covers about fifty-two acres here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £280: the tithes were commuted in 1770, for land, which, including 29 acres of glebe, comprises 230 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. A school is supported by subscription; and the produce of an allotment of land, and other bequests, in the whole amounting to £16 per annum, are distributed among the poor.

SADDLEWOOD, a tything, in the parish of **HAWKESBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from **Tetbury**; containing, with **Killcott** and **Tresham**, 296 inhabitants.

SADDLEWORTH CUM QUICK, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of **ROCHDALE**, county of **LANCASTER**, but locally and for civil purposes in the wapentake of **AGBRIGG** and **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Manchester**, and 12 (S. W. by W.) from **Huddersfield**; containing 16,829 inhabitants. This dis-

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trict, which is 7 miles in length and about 5 in breadth, is of considerable historical interest; and during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, that people had a camp at Castleshaw, in the chapelry, which formed the first station from Manchester, on the road to York. It is said, though on doubtful authority, that this camp was superseded by a fortress which, with its ramparts and outworks, occupied an area of some acres in extent, and from its situation at the foot of Stanedge, a lofty range of hills, continued for many generations to be a baronial residence of some importance. At the time of the Conquest the place was constituted a manor; and in the year 1200, William de Stapleton, to whom it then belonged, founded a chapel here for his tenants, and made it subordinate to the mother church of St. Chad, Rochdale. From the Stapletons the manor was purchased by the Ramsden family, who had previously granted to the monks of Roche Abbey that portion of Frier Mere which after the Dissolution was given by Henry VIII. to Arthur Ashton of Rochdale; the manor subsequently passed into other families, and was ultimately divided.

The district comprises an area of more than 20,000 acres, which for many generations formed one entire tract of forest land; and though the introduction of the woollen and cotton manufacture has tended materially to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, there are still upwards of 6000 acres uninclosed. The surface is mountainous, but by the great industry of the inhabitants is cultivated almost to the very summit of the hills. The valleys, of which Greenfield is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery, are watered by the river Tame and many rivulets, and abound with rich grazing land; the declivities of the hills also afford good pasture, and the roads over the hills and valleys, formed at great expense, are excellent. The chapelry is divided into four constablewicks, Frier Mere to the north-east, Lords Mere to the south-east, Quick Mere to the west, and Shaw Mere to the south-west, all comprising numerous villages and hamlets, of which the inhabitants are actively employed in the various factories that have been established in this populous manufacturing district. The proprietors of nearly all of the factories are also merchants, and trade largely with America and the continent. Throughout the whole chapelry the woollen and cotton manufacture is most extensively carried on, there being on the banks of the river and its tributary streams no less than 100 mills in full operation; and for the more regular supply of water to the several works, a spacious reservoir of 250,000 square yards has been constructed. In the township of Quick are the Royal George mills, belonging to Messrs. R. R. Whitehead and Brothers, for the manufacture of cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, and every description of texture in which those materials are employed, either separately or in combination, in any species of machinery connected with the paper, cotton, and flax trades. Among the various articles of ingenious contrivance produced at these works, are, woollen-rope for Brocken's patent corks and bottle-stoppers, the woollen driving-belt, used as a substitute for leather, and for which the proprietors have obtained a patent, and also the patent hydraulic belt; the manufacture of buntings for naval flags is likewise extensive. A mill for the manufacture of coarse paper has also been established. Quarries of freestone are found in some places, and mines of coal are

in operation. The Huddersfield canal passes through the district from north-east to south-west, under Stanedge Hill, by a tunnel 3 miles in length, affording every facility for the conveyance of heavy goods and produce to and from Manchester and Leeds and other places.

The principal village in Saddleworth is Upper Mill, situated about a mile from the parochial church, and eminently calculated by its fine position and other superior local advantages, for extensive trade. The road from Huddersfield, through Ashton-under-Line, to Manchester, is good, and renders the place a great thoroughfare; the houses are built more regularly, and more in the form of streets, than in any other village in the district, and it possesses all the interest of a busy and flourishing little town. The justices of the peace hold here their special and petty sessions. Several public institutions have been formed: at Old Delph is a subscription library with a collection of more than 1000 volumes; gas-works have also been erected, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders, at an expense of £2000. At Dobcross, one of the villages, are the Saddleworth Joint Stock Bank, and the Saddleworth Savings' Bank; and in New Delph and several other villages, are many handsome private residences. Post-offices have been established at Delph, Dobcross, and Upper Mill; and fairs for cattle, and various kinds of merchandise, are held at Delph, on the 24th April, 9th July, and 24th September; at Dobcross, on the 2nd Thursday in March, and the last Thursday in July; at Upper Mill, on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and the first Wednesday in October; and at Bentfield on the Tuesday before Easter.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Saddleworth is described in several deeds and public documents as the parish of "Saddleworth *cum* Quick," and for all civil purposes is now considered a distinct parish; but in ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the vicar of Rochdale, in whose patronage the living, a perpetual curacy, is. The old chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, is still existing, but the tower was rebuilt in 1746, and the nave and chancel were enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1833, by subscription and church-rates, aided by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat specimen of the later English style, and contains 1104 sittings, of which 872 are free. In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of John Winterbottom, paymaster of the 52nd regiment, born at Saddleworth in 1781, and who died at Barbadoes in November 1838, having served with distinction, as a private at Ferrol; as sergeant-major at Copenhagen and Vimeiro; and as lieutenant and adjutant at Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo: the tablet was erected by 130 officers of his regiment and other military friends, to commemorate his bravery as a soldier, and worth as a man. Chapels have been erected at Dobcross, Lydgate, and Frier Mere, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar; and there are places of worship for Independents at Delph, Upper Mill, and Spring-head, and for Wesleyans at Delph, Upper Mill, and Bagulay. A free school was founded in 1729, by Ralph Hawkward, who endowed it with £280; and in augmentation of the master's salary, John Walker, in 1755, bequeathed £200. There are national schools at Castleshaw, Deanshaw, Kilgreen, and other places. At Greenfield are

some interesting natural curiosities, consisting of huge caverns, rocks, and formerly a stupendous rocking-stone, with many Druidical remains.

SAFFRON-WALDEN.—See WALDEN, SAFFRON.

SAHAM-TONEY (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Watton; containing 1217 inhabitants, and comprising about 4000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £796; patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: there is a glebe of about 50 acres, with a handsome parsonage-house. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; a free school is endowed with £42 per annum, and a national school was erected in 1832, by the Rev. W. Parker, who also, in 1841, built three almshouses. At the inclosure in 1800, about 54 acres were allotted to the poor. Humphry Prideaux, author of the *Connexion of the Old and New Testament*, was rector of the parish.

SAIGHTON, a township, in the chapelry of CHURTON-HEATH, parish of St. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Chester; containing 313 inhabitants. The Chester and Crewe railway passes through it. A rent-charge of £90 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and there is a glebe of $19\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

SAINTBURY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EYESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 133 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1336*a.* 22*p.*; the surface is diversified with hills; the soil in the lower grounds is a strong clay, and in the upper of lighter quality; in the valleys are some good meadows, and the remainder is productive arable land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £415; patron, J. R. West, Esq. The church has undergone various alterations, but there is still a Norman door remaining. Castle Bank, an ancient camp in the parish, is ascribed to the Danes, and supposed to have been dependent upon a larger one upon the summit of the same hill, in the adjoining parish of Willersey.

SALCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish of MALBOROUGH, union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 972 inhabitants. This place, which, from the mild temperature of its climate, has been termed the Montpelier of England, is much visited for the beauty of its scenery, and as a resort for consumptive patients. The village, of which the population within the last 35 years has increased threefold, and which has a very considerable trade, is pleasantly situated on the western side of the entrance to Kingsbridge harbour; the houses in general are well built, and the neighbourhood contains several handsome villas and marine residences. There are 50 vessels belonging to the place, of which 30 are schooners of the first class, employed principally in the fruit and coasting trade. Passage-vessels sail every day to Plymouth. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; a peculiar kind of beer called white ale is brewed here; and a pleasure-fair is held at Whitsuntide. The chapel,

originally erected prior to the year 1401, was rebuilt in 1801, by subscription, and is served by a curate appointed by the vicar of West Alvington. There are also places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Some remains of an ancient castle, which formerly existed here, may be traced.

SALCOMBE-REGIS (*St. PETER AND St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Sidmouth; containing 525 inhabitants. This place, bounded on the south by the English Channel, was anciently held in royal demesne. The parish comprises about 2700 acres; the surface is diversified with hills, and is generally elevated table-land; the soil is sand, alternated with chalk, and the substratum mostly of the old red sandstone formation; gypsum and chalk-lime are found. Several of the females are employed in making lace. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £150; the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early English style, with Norman details, and a handsome embattled tower having a circular turret. A national school is supported by subscription. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Clement and St. Mary Magdalene.

SALCOTT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Colchester; containing 181 inhabitants. This parish, called also Salcot-Verley, from one of the proprietors of the manor, comprises about 2000 acres of marshy ground, and is bounded on the south by a creek which separates it from the parish of Great Wigborough: the village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Verley Channel, which is navigable to the place. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Mrs. Clive: the tithes have been commuted for £75. The church is a small ancient edifice.

SALDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of MURSLEY, union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Winslow; containing 38 inhabitants.

SALE, a township, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, parish of ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, though locally in that of GREAT BUDWORTH, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Ashton; containing 1309 inhabitants. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through the township.

SALEBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Thores-thorpe, 233 inhabitants, and comprising about 1740 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £227; patrons, Trustees of Alford grammar school. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803; the glebe comprises 230 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. A school is endowed with £6 per annum, and is further supported by the vicar.

SALEHURST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TICEHURST, hundred of HENHURST, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N.) from Battle; con-

taining 2099 inhabitants. This place is of some antiquity, and a Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1176, by Alured de St. Martin and Queen Adeliza, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £248. 10. 6.: there are some remains of the buildings. The parish comprises 6480*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, of which 4759 acres are arable and pasture, and 1649 woodland; the surface is irregular, rising in some parts to a considerable elevation, and commanding extensive views over a fertile and richly-wooded country; the district abounds with iron and sand stone, of which the former was once wrought. The river Rother flows through the parish; and the road to Hastings passes by the villages of Robert's-Bridge and Hurst-Green, at which latter, a beautiful spot, petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £503; patrons, the Executors of the late H. Winchester, Esq.; impropiator, Sir S. B. P. Micklethwait, Bart. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some remains of stained glass. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported partly by an endowment of £16. 17. 8. per annum. John Freeland, Esq., in 1803, bequeathed the interest of £1200 to the poor.

SALESBURY, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Blackburn; containing 399 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patron, Lord de Tabley, who supports a school.

SALFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Woburn; containing 325 inhabitants. This place, which lies on the borders of Buckinghamshire, was formerly the property of a family who took their name from it, and was afterwards possessed by the Drakelows, and by the Charnocks, from whom it passed by marriage to the Herveys. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1750 to the rectory of Holcutt, and valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 3.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807. The church contains some ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SALFORD, LANCASTER.—See MANCHESTER.

SALFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 1520 acres, of which 932 are arable, 516 meadow and pasture, and 12 coppice; the surface is hilly, the soil various, and the arable land produces good crops of wheat. The substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; net income, £251; patron, Nash Skillicorne, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is an ancient structure, and there are the remains of two ancient crosses.

SALFORD (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Alcester; containing 865 inhabitants, and comprising 4608 acres. The river Avon, and its tributary stream the Arrow, run through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at

£9; net income, £111; patron and impropiator, Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart. William Perkins, in 1656, gave £232 for the support of a free grammar school, of which the income is now upwards of £40; and another school is partly supported by the vicar. An ancient mansion, the property of Mr. Berkeley, is now occupied as a nunnery, the society consisting of an abbess, sixteen professed nuns, and a school for young ladies, noviciates.

SALHOUSE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of St. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 642 inhabitants. It comprises 2033 acres, chiefly arable; the surface is enlivened with several sheets of water, and the navigable river Bure forms the eastern boundary of the parish. The Hall, a handsome mansion, the seat of Robert Ward, Esq., was formerly the property of the Lord Chief Justice Holt. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Wroxham. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, has been recently repaired, and several of the windows have been embellished with stained glass by Mr. Ward. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a neat school has been built by subscription, on ground given by Mr. Ward. Land producing £25 per annum was allotted to the poor on the inclosure of the parish.

SALING, GREAT (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Braintree; containing 349 inhabitants. This parish, which formerly included also the parish of Little Saling, comprises 1651*a.* 11*p.*, chiefly arable, and is intersected by a rivulet which rises in the parish of Great Bardfield, and falls into the Blackwater; the soil is various, but generally fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on a green of triangular form, comprising about five acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the incumbent and impropiator, the Rev. Bartlet Goodrich: the tithes have been commuted for £34 to Guy's Hospital, £55 to the impropiator, £35 to the vicar of Felstead, and £141 to the incumbent of Great Saling. The church, a small ancient edifice with a tower, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry II., contains monuments to the Yeldham, Goodrich, and Sheddon families. A national school is supported by subscription.

SALING, LITTLE.—See BARDFIELD-SALING.

SALISBURY, a city, having separate civil jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of UNDERDITCH, S. division of WILTS, 82 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 10,086 inhabitants. This city owes its origin to the ruin of Old Sarum, where the bishops of the diocese of Wiltshire had originally fixed their seat; but their successors, from its exposed situation on an eminence, its want of water, and the annoyance to which they were subject from its military tenants, who not only levied contributions on their property, but insulted the priests in the exercise of their



Seal and Arms.

devotions, solicited permission to transfer the see to a more appropriate spot. Bishop Poore, having, in 1215, obtained licence from Pope Honorius, selected the site of the new city, which lies in a pleasant vale, about two miles from the remains of Old Sarum, and in 1220 laid the foundation of the present magnificent cathedral. The completion of that edifice was soon followed by the removal not only of the members of the establishment, but also of the inhabitants, who, gradually deserting the old town, built houses near the new church, and modern Salisbury consequently soon increased in extent, and grew into importance. Its progress was much accelerated by a charter of Henry III., constituting the place a free city, and conferring on its inhabitants the same privileges and immunities as were enjoyed by the people of Winchester; and that monarch also empowered the bishop to surround the city and the cathedral close with walls and ditches, to repair the roads and bridges, and to levy tallage for the completion of the walls. Disputes, however, arising between the ecclesiastical authorities and the citizens respecting these aids, in the reign of Edward I., both parties appealed to the king in council, who decided in favour of the bishop, and deprived the citizens of their charter, which was subsequently restored to them upon an amicable arrangement of the matter by the parties themselves. About this period, Bishop Bridport built a bridge at Harnham, and thus changing the direction of the great western road, which formerly passed through Old Sarum, that place was completely deserted, and Salisbury became one of the most flourishing cities in the kingdom. Edward I. presided over a parliament here, to deliberate upon measures for recovering the province of Gascoigne, that had been seized upon by Philip of France; on which occasion none of the clergy assisted, the king having suspended them from the exercise of their secular functions for refusing him aid. In the reign of Edward III., a second parliament, for inquiring into the state of the kingdom, was held at Salisbury, to which Mortimer, Earl of March, and his partisans, came with their followers in arms: the Earls of Kent, Norfolk, and Lancaster, who, on being summoned to attend, were prohibited by Mortimer from appearing with any military forces, perceiving on their arrival, the warlike preparations of his own adherents, retreated for the purpose of assembling their retainers, and returning with an army, were about to take vengeance on Mortimer, when the quarrel was compromised through the intervention of the clergy. From the time of Edward I., the bishops and the citizens appear to have lived in a state of mutual harmony, till the time of Richard II., when the prelate requiring the corporation to concur with him in his efforts to suppress the meetings of the Lollards, who assembled here in great numbers, the latter refused, and the bishop appealing to the king, obtained an order in council compelling them to assist him in that object. In the reign of Richard III., the Duke of Buckingham, who had headed an unsuccessful insurrection against him, was taken prisoner in his retreat, and being brought hither, was immediately executed, in 1484, without any trial. No event of historical importance appears in connexion with the city, till after the close of the parliamentary war, when, during the interregnum, Col. Wyndham, with other gentlemen of the county, marched into Salisbury with 200 armed

men, and proclaimed Charles II. king; but they were not supported by the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

The CITY is pleasantly situated in a spacious valley, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Willey with the Avon, and consists of several principal streets regularly formed, and intersected at right angles by smaller ones, dividing the town into a number of squares called Chequers, which derived their form from the original grant of the bishops of a certain number of perches in front and in depth allotted for building; the areas round which the houses have been erected are laid out in gardens. Most of the buildings are of brick, and modern; many are handsome, but some, more ancient, are irregular in form and size, and constructed with timber and brick-work plastered over. The waters of the river run through most of the streets in canals lined with brick, and contribute greatly to their cleanliness. The city is connected by two stone bridges of six arches each, with the suburb of Fisherton, including which it occupies an area nearly three-quarters of a mile square; and it is joined to the suburb of East Harnham by an ancient bridge of ten arches, divided into two parts by a small islet, on which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John, where three chaplains were appointed to say mass, and to receive the contributions of passengers towards the keeping of it in repair. Some improvement has been lately effected in paving and lighting the town, which is amply supplied with water. The Salisbury and Wiltshire library and newsroom was established in 1819, and is supported by a proprietary and by annual subscriptions. A small neat theatre is opened for some months in the winter; assemblies and concerts are held occasionally, and races take place in August, and are in general well attended. Salisbury was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury Whites; but these branches of TRADE are now almost extinct, and what remains is confined to a very inconsiderable number of persons: the town, however, is still noted for its manufacture of the more select articles of cutlery of superior quality, though the sale is very limited; and a silk-factory, employing about 120 persons, has been lately established. The Salisbury canal, joining with the Andover line near Romsey, was originally intended to be continued westward to Bath and Bristol, connecting the Bristol and English Channels, but the design was abandoned. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; the former for corn, of which there is an abundant supply, and the latter for cheese and all kinds of provisions; there is also a large cattle-market every alternate Tuesday. The fairs, which are falling into disuse, are on the Tuesday after January 6th, for cattle; Tuesday after the 25th of March, for cloth; Whit Monday and Tuesday, for horses and pedlery; and October 20th, for butter and cheese. The poultry cross, which appears to have been built in the reign of Edward III., and of which only the lower part is remaining, is situated without the south-west corner of the market-place, an extensive quadrilateral area, well arranged.

The first CHARTER granted to the city was by Henry III., in the eleventh year of his reign, which was confirmed and altered by several succeeding sovereigns; but the controul, previously to the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act, was wholly regulated

by the charters bestowed by James I., Charles I. and II., and Anne. The government, agreeably with that act, is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the city is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is five. The city exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the borough was extended in 1832, and now comprises an area of 601 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session. On the part of the bishop are a bailiff and deputy-bailiff, who preside at a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, but no process has issued from it for several years past; they also hold a court leet for the bishop, as lord of the manor. The spring assize and the Lent quarter-session for the county regularly take place here, and petty-sessions occur every Monday. The council-house, having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1795, under the provisions of an act of parliament, at the expense of the late Earl of Radnor, on the site of the ancient guildhall; it is a handsome building of white brick, ornamented with rustic quoins and cornices of stone, and consists of two wings, connected by a central vestibule. The county gaol and bridewell, a substantial and spacious edifice, was erected in 1818, at the western extremity of Fisherton-Anger, at an expense of about £30,000.

The seat of the DIOCESE was originally established about the beginning of the tenth century, at Wilton, in this county, where it continued under the superintendence of eleven successive bishops, of whom Hermannus, the last, having been appointed to the see of Sherborne, annexed that bishopric to Wilton, and founded, for the united dioceses, a cathedral at Old Sarum, which was afterwards completed by Osmund, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and was by that monarch made bishop. The see remained at Old Sarum till the year 1220, when Richard le Poore transferred the episcopal chair to Salisbury, where it has since remained. Under the provisions of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, a considerable alteration has been made in the territorial extent of the diocese, which now comprises the county of Dorset, and part of Wiltshire, and contains 428 benefices. The establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five canons residentiary, three archdeacons (for Dorset, Sarum, and Wilts), a subdean, succentor, thirty-eight prebendaries, four minor canons or priest-vicars, six singing men, eight choristers, an organist, and other officers. The bishop appoints the precentor, chancellors of the church and diocese, the treasurer, the archdeacons, the subdean, and subchanter, the prebendaries, and to 36 benefices, and has an income of £5000; the Dean and Chapter, which consists of the residentiary canons, have the patronage of the minor canonries and 16 benefices with an income of £2799; and the minor canons

form a corporate body with an income of £243. The proceeds of one suspended canonry have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, begun by Richard le Poore in 1220, and completed in 1258, is one of the most magnificent and interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. It is in the form of a double cross, with a highly-enriched tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts, and surmounted by a lofty spire rising to the height of 400 feet from the pavement, being the highest in England: the whole building, with the exception only of the upper part of the tower, and the spire, which are of later date, are in the purest style of early English architecture. The west front is divided into five compartments, by buttresses ornamented with canopied niches filled with statues; between the two central buttresses is the principal entrance through a richly-moulded arch of spacious dimensions, with a smaller on each side; above the entrance is a large and elegant window, and at the angles of the front are square embattled towers finely enriched, crowned with angular pinnacles and surmounted by spires. The north front is of considerable beauty, and the end fronts of the transepts, projecting boldly from the sides of the main building, and displaying, in successive series of arches, a pleasing variety of composition, corresponding with the general style, are a fine relief to the exterior. The interior, of which the perspective is impressively striking, is exquisitely beautiful, from the loftiness of its elevation and the delicacy and lightness of its structure. The nave is separated from the aisles by a handsome range of ten clustered columns and pointed arches; the roof, which is plainly groined, is 84 feet high, and the space above the columns is occupied by a triforium of elegant design, and a range of clerestory windows of three lights, of which the central is higher than the rest, and which is continued round the whole extent of the building; the larger transepts, of the same character with the nave, consist of three arches of similar arrangement, and the smaller of two arches. The choir, divided from the nave by a screen of modern workmanship supporting the organ, which was the gift of his Majesty George III., consists of seven arches, and by the removal of the altar-screen, has been connected with the Lady chapel, of which the roof, being lower than that of the choir, in a great degree destroys the effect. The bishop's throne, the pulpit, and the prebendal stalls, are of finely-executed tabernacle-work, and harmonise with the prevailing character of the building; the floor of the choir is of black and white marble, and the east window is embellished with a painting of the Resurrection, by Eginton, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The choir is also ornamented with a painting of the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, from a design by Mortimer, executed by Pearson, the gift of the late Earl of Radnor; and many of the other windows are painted in Mosaic. The cathedral was lately repaired, under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, at an expense of £26,000; the chapels in the transepts have been removed, and their principal ornaments have been distributed in various parts of the building. In the nave, choir, and transepts, are numerous monuments to the bishops of the see, among which are those of Bishops Joceline and Roger, the latter perhaps the earliest



Arms of the Bishopric.

specimen of monumental sculpture extant; also of a chorister bishop, one of the children of the choir, who died while personating the character of a bishop, according to custom, during the festival of St. Nicholas; besides several monuments to the earls of Salisbury, and the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The cloisters are the largest and most magnificent of any in the kingdom, and the cathedral close has some entrance gateways of ancient character and of elegant design. The chapter-house, of an octagonal form, of which the roof is supported by one central clustered column, is a beautiful building lighted by lofty windows; the frieze is ornamented with subjects from the sacred writings in bas-relief, which are in tolerable preservation. The episcopal palace is the work of different times, and combines various styles; a considerable portion was added by the late Dr. Shute Barrington: it contains portraits of nearly all the modern prelates of the see.

The city comprises the parish of St. Edmund, containing 4461 inhabitants; part of St. Martin's, 3051; and the parish of St. Thomas, 2515; also the extra-parochial district of the Cathedral Close, with 596. The living of *St. Edmund's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £176; patron, the Bishop. The church, formerly collegiate, is a fine structure in the later English style, with a tower, which, having fallen down in 1653, was rebuilt in an appropriate manner; the interior is neatly arranged, but the chancel has been modernised; at the east end is a beautiful painted window of the Ascension, by Eginton, the gift of the late Samuel Whitchurch, Esq. The living of *St. Martin's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 1½.; net income, £188; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a spacious building, combining different styles, with a tower surmounted by a spire. The living of *St. Thomas'* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a large handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower on the south side of the south aisle; the chancel and other parts are specimens of considerable merit, and among the monuments is one supposed to be that of the Duke of Buckingham, who was executed here in the reign of Richard III. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school, in the Close, is for the education of eight boys: among the scholars taught in it was Addison the poet. The city grammar school was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, and is endowed with £15. 9. 1. crown rents, and £10. 12. 2., previously appropriated to the schools at Trowbridge and Bradford, in lieu of which it was established. A school in which eight orphan girls are educated, was founded by the Rev. John Talman, in 1755, who left a house in High-street. Another school is endowed by the late Charles Godolphin, Esq., for the maintenance and education of eight orphans, daughters of poor gentlemen; the mistress is allowed £280 per annum, and £30 for house rent. A school for the choristers of the cathedral is supported by the bishop, and a national central school by subscription.

The infirmary, a commodious brick building near Fisherton bridge, owes its origin to Lord Feversham, who bequeathed £500 to the first institution of the kind which should be established in the county. The College of Matrons was founded in 1683, for the maintenance of the widows of ten clergymen, by Seth Ward, bishop

of the diocese, who assigned to it property producing an income of £200, which has been much augmented by the increased value of the endowment, a bequest by W. Benson Earle in 1794, and some subsequent donations; the buildings are within the Close, and the establishment is under the direction of the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter. Bishop Richard le Poore established, near Harnham bridge, an hospital for a master, eight aged men, and four women, which was completed by his successor, Bishop Bingham, and is now occupied by a master, six aged men, and six women. Trinity Hospital, instituted in 1379, by Agnes Boltenham, and augmented in 1397, by John Chandler, was placed upon its present foundation by charter of James I., and the endowment has since received several additions. Among other similar establishments are, Bricket's hospital, in Exeter-street, established in 1534, for six aged men or women; Eyre's hospital in Winchester-street, in 1617, for six men and their wives; Blechynden's hospital, in Green Croft-street, in 1683, for six aged widows; Taylor's hospital, in Bedwin-street, founded in 1698, and the endowment subsequently augmented by Matthew Best and Francis Swanton, for six aged men; and Frowd's hospital, in Rolleston-street, instituted in 1750, for six aged men and six women. There are also several other almshouses, of which the principal are, three in St. Ann's-street, the bequest of Robert Sutton; six in Culver-street, supposed to be the donation of Bishop Poore; twenty-six in Bedwin-street, the gift of Madame Menks; and thirteen in Castle-street, presented by William Hussey, Esq., in 1794, and subsequently endowed by the will of the donor. Various charitable bequests have been made for apprenticing children, and for distribution among the indigent; and the regulation of the affairs of the poor is under a local act, which embraces the three parishes; but the Close is in the union of Alderbury.

A college was established here by Egidius de Bridport, in 1260, in which many of the students who had retired from Oxford, in consequence of their quarrel with Otho, the Pope's legate, in 1238, afterwards continued their studies: and there were formerly remains of a monastery of Grey friars, instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III., on a site of ground given by that monarch; of a convent of Black friars, to which Edward I., if not the founder, was at least a considerable benefactor; and of the hospital of St. Michael, and the college of St. Erith. The neighbourhood abounds with flints found in the alluvial soil, and with strata of chalk; these flints, both the nodular from the chalk, and the fractured found in the gravel, yield a variety of organic remains of the *spongia* and *alcyonia genera*; several valuable collections have been formed in the neighbourhood, and it has been reckoned that there are not less than twelve distinct species of that submarine substance. Among the eminent natives of the city have been, Walter Winterton, Cardinal of St. Sabric; William Herman, author of several works in prose and verse; John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester; George Coryate, author of *The Crudities*; Michael Muschant, an able civilian and poet; Sir Toby Matthews, a celebrated Jesuit and politician; Dr. Thomas Bennet, a noted divine and writer; Thomas Chubb and John Eden, distinguished controversial writers; John Greenhill, a celebrated portrait-painter; William and Henry Lawes, musicians and composers; Dr. Har-

ris, an eminent historian and biographer; James Harris, author of *Hermes*; John Tobin, author of *The Honey-moon*, and other dramatic works; and the late Admiral Tobin, who died in 1838. Salisbury gives the title of Marquess to the family of Cecil.

SALKELD-GATE.—See PLUMPTON-WALL.

SALKELD, GREAT (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 441 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3600 acres, of which about 1000 are rough pasture, 250 woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable. It is intersected by the river Eden, which is crossed by a bridge of singular construction, with elliptical, semicircular, and pointed arches, partly built with the materials of an old bridge taken down about fifty years since: the remains of a pier belonging to a still more ancient structure, demolished by a great flood in 1360, are yet visible in the stream. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 10. 10.; net income, £345; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The tower of the church, which appears to have contained four rooms one above another, was formerly resorted to as a place of security, and under it is a dungeon. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient encampment, the ramparts of which are twelve feet high; and on the common is a chalybeate spring. Among eminent natives have been, Dr. George Benson, a non-conformist divine and biblical critic, born in 1699; the late Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of the king's bench; and Rowland Wetheral, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, born in the middle of the last century.

SALKELD, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of ADDINGHAM, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (S.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 120 inhabitants.

SALL (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from Reepham; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1802a. 3r. 15p., of which 1100 acres are arable, 609 pasture and meadow, and 55 woodland. Sall House is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 7., and in the gift of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £560, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house lately enlarged by the Rev. Edward Bulwer, incumbent. The church is a stately cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, with a lofty and elegant embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly carved and painted screen, and on each side are thirteen stalls; there are numerous monuments, and the north and south porches are of elegant design.

SALMONBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Horncastle; containing 116 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 2½.; net income, £308; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Bowerbank.

SALPERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from

Northleach; containing 206 inhabitants. The parish comprises nearly 1400 acres, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil generally stony, and of little depth; it is situated a little to the north of the road from Northleach to Cheltenham, and to the south of that from Stow-on-the-Wold to the same town. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of John Browne, Esq., with a net income of £95: the tithes were commuted for land in 1780.

SALSEY FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (S. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 20 inhabitants.

SALT, with ENSON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY and ST. CHAD, STAFFORD, union of STAFFORD, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stafford; containing 580 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £247, payable to the trustees of the Stafford charities. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SALTASH, or **ESSAY**, a market-town and chapelry, and formerly a representative borough, in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, union of ST. GERMANS, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Plymouth, 21 (S. S. E.) from Launceston, and 220 (W. S. W.)



Seal and Arms.

from London; containing 1541 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, obtained at an early period a high degree of importance; and in 1393, the assizes for the county were regularly held here. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the town was fortified for the king, and sustained repeated assaults from both of the contending parties, by each of which it was alternately possessed, till its final abandonment by the royalists in 1646. It is pleasantly situated on a steep rocky elevation, rising from the western bank of the river Tamar, and consists principally of three narrow streets irregularly formed; the houses in general are of ancient appearance. The inhabitants are chiefly seafaring men and others employed in the fisheries, or connected with the docks of Devonport; there are still some extensive malting concerns, for which the place was formerly very celebrated. The market is on Tuesday, and there is also a market for provisions on Saturday. Fairs are held on the 2nd of February and 25th of July, mostly for cattle; and there are four quarterly cattle-markets on the Tuesdays preceding the quarter-days.

The first charter of incorporation was granted in the reign of Henry III., confirmed by Richard II., and renewed with additional privileges by Elizabeth, Charles II., and George III., under the provisions of which last the municipal body consists of a mayor and six aldermen, styled "the council of the borough," with an indefinite number of free burgesses, assisted by a recorder and other officers. The property of the oyster-fishery to the mouth of the Tamar, except between Candlemas

and Easter, with river dues for anchorage, buoyage, and salvage, and a right of ferry, is vested in the corporation. The magistrates hold a court of record, and also a general court of quarter-sessions, for the borough and liberties; and the inhabitants are exempt from all church and county rates, and from serving on juries, except in their own courts. The town first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The court of record, established by charter of the 35th of George III., for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held every week, when the mayor and aldermen, or any two of them, preside; and sessions for the division occur quarterly in the guildhall. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Executors of Sir R. S. Hawks; net income, £45; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a fine massive tower, and contains in the interior a magnificent monument to the memory of three brothers named Drew. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a grammar school endowed with £6. 7. 6. per annum, and a national school.

SALTBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 299 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Lincolnshire, near the road from Grantham to Melton-Mowbray, about equi-distant from those towns. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Sproxton, and valued in the king's books at £7. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with some Norman details, and has a very elegant window on the south side of the nave.

SALTER, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing, with Eskat, 40 inhabitants.

SALTERFORTH, a township, in the parish of **BAR-NOLDSWICK**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Skipton; containing 676 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1139 acres, of which a considerable portion, called White moor, was inclosed in 1815. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried extensively by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company; and there is a large quarry of good freestone, belonging to R. H. Roundell, Esq. The village is situated on the banks of the canal.

SALTERNS, GREAT, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **PORTSDOWN**, union of **PORTSEA ISLAND**, **Fareham** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 26 inhabitants.

SALTERSFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Macclesfield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Prestbury, with a net income of £47: the chapel is a neat edifice, erected in 1731. Saltersford gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Stanhope, earls of Courtown.

SALTERS-STREET, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **TANWORTH**, union of **SOLIHULL**, Warwick division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hock-

ley; containing 1010 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the turnpike-road between Birmingham and Henley, and is intersected by the Birmingham and Stratford canal. Brick-making is carried on. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Tanworth, and has a net income of £150, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church was erected in 1840, at a cost of £1400, derived from land sold to the Canal Company, and is a neat building with a cupola. A boys' and girls' school is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment.

SALTERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **DURNFORD**, union and hundred of **AMESBURY**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 91 inhabitants.

SALTFLEET-HAVEN, a hamlet, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of **SKIDBROOK**, union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 38 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lincoln. This place, situated on the German Ocean, was anciently of sufficient note to furnish, in 1359, two ships and 49 men to the navy of Edward III., for the invasion of Brittany, and so lately as half a century since, when the market was discontinued, it was of some importance; but it is now decayed, the old town having, it is said, been destroyed by an inundation of the sea. It is, however, a coast-guard station, of which the head-quarters are at Great Grimsby. A fair is held on Oct. 3rd, and is celebrated for a show of good foals. Here is a very fine bed of oysters. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SALTFLEETBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Louth; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of rich marsh land, extending eastward to the sea-coast. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 4½., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £305, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a tower containing five bells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. Dr. Cholmeley, rector, in 1785, bequeathed £200, which, with accumulations, now produces £32. 16. per annum for the poor.

SALTFLEETBY (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Louth; containing 109 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres on the sea-coast; the surface is level, but well drained, and the soil is strong and rich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 1., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow: the tithes have been commuted for £263. 7., and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church is a small edifice, thoroughly repaired in 1841.

SALTFLEETBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Louth; containing 246 inhabitants. This place, with Saltfleetby St. Clements and All Saints', forms one long and very scattered village, and is much embellished by the handsome seat called Saltfleetby House, near which is an observatory commanding pleasing and extensive prospects both of sea

and land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240, and the incumbent's for a like sum; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small building, with a tower at the west end.

SALTFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **KEYNSHAM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bath; containing 427 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east and north by the river Avon, and comprises about 823 acres, of which the surface is varied, and the soil of different qualities. On the bank of the river are some extensive brass-works. A cutting has been made for the Great Western railway through a stratum of blue lias, to the extent of 525,000 cubic yards; and an embankment has also been constructed, containing 583,400. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham: the tithes have been commuted for £185, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. There is a school on the national system.

SALT-HILL, a village, partly in the parish of **FARNHAM-ROYAL**, hundred of **BURNHAM**, and partly in the parishes of **STOKE-POGES** and **UPTON**, hundred of **STOKE**, union of **ETON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (N.) from Eton. This place, situated on the road to Bath, and distinguished by two very large and elegant inns, is noted as being connected with the triennial ceremony of the Eton scholars, termed the Montem, when a procession repairs to a tumulus on the south side of the road, which probably acquired the name Salt-hill from the money collected by the boys being called "Salt-Money." The Great Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Slough.

SALTHOUSE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **HOLT**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Clay; containing 266 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1559a. 2r. 8p., of which 631 acres are arable, and 905 meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the sea; a considerable portion is much frequented by wild fowl, and in the pools are great numbers of eels. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Kelling, and valued in the king's books at £20: the tithes have been commuted for £219. 11., and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a spire; the foundation of a former church may still be traced in the burial-ground. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

SALTHROP, a tything, in the parish of **WROUGHTON**, union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 56 inhabitants.

SALTLEY, with **WASHWOOD**, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **ASTON**, Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**; containing 695 inhabitants.

SALTMARSH, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 127 acres.

SALTMARSH, a township, in the parish and union of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, E. riding of

YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Howden; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises about 960 acres of a fertile soil, on the river Ouse, across which is a ferry. The Hall is a handsome stone mansion, with a well-wooded lawn and pleasure-grounds, the seat of the Saltmarsh family; the village is on the north bank of the river, and nearly opposite to Reedness.

SALTMARSH, NEW, an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of **WALPOLE ST. PETER**, county of **NORFOLK**, locally situated in the wapentake of **ELLOE**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 29 inhabitants.

SALTON (*St. John of Beverley*), a parish, in the union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Brawby**, 371 inhabitants, of whom 153 are in Salton township, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Pickering. The parish comprises by computation 2810 acres of generally level and fertile land, extending from the river Dove to the Seven, near the former of which the village is seated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10.; net income, £90; patron and impropiator, G. W. Dowker, Esq.

SALTWELL, or **SALTWELL-SIDE**, a rural district, in the parish of **GATESHEAD**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (S.) from Gateshead. This locality rises in a beautiful slope from the Team rivulet, which abounds in trout; and is formed of the side of a hill extending in an easterly direction to the turnpike-road from Newcastle to Durham. It is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and commands fine views of Ravensworth Castle, Lamesley church, Whickham and Dunston hills, and the vale of the Tyne. Saltwell House, the residence of Thomas Cayley, Esq., is an ancient mansion, surrounded with wood, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel; Field House, a substantial modern erection, skirted with thriving plantations, is the seat of Thomas Bramwell, Esq.; and Saltwell Vale, which adjoins Gateshead Fell, is the property of Mr. Thomas Robson.

SALTWICK, a township, in the N. division of the parish of **STANNINGTON**, union, and W. division, of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Morpeth. This place formed a manor in the Merlay barony, and has been at various periods held by the families of Camhow, Greystock, Ogle, and Brown. It stands on the brow of a high green slope pointing to the south, and commands on every side but the north a very extensive prospect. The township comprises about 950 acres. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £116. 1. 8., and the vicarial for £3. 3. 6.

SALTWOOD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **ELHAM**, hundred of **HAYNE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. by W.) from Hythe; containing 520 inhabitants. This place was distinguished at an early period for its castle, which is said to have been first built by the son of Hengist, the Saxon, in 448, and, in the reign of John, to have become one of the palaces of the archbishops of Canterbury: the remains, which are sufficiently considerable to convey some idea of its former magnificence, are situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the sea, which it is supposed formerly came up to the place. The living is a rectory, with that of Hythe annexed, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's

books at £34; net income, £784. The church is principally in the decorated English style.

SALVINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WEST TARRING**, hundred of **TARRING**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 114 inhabitants. The celebrated **John Selden** was born here in 1584.

SALWARPE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **DROITWICH**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALF-SHIRE**, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Droitwich; containing 482 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1979*a*. 35*p*.: the Droitwich canal to the river Severn passes through it, and the principal traffic is in the conveyance of salt. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; net income, £520; patron, the Rev. Henry Douglas: the tithes were commuted for land in 1813; the glebe comprises 306 acres. The church exhibits portions in the Norman, and in the decorated and later English styles. A parochial school was erected a few years since by subscription, on the site of one in a ruinous state; the master receives £20 annually, the bequest of **Talbot Barker**, Esq. An old mansion, erected in the time of **Henry VIII.**, is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient religious house. **Richard Beauchamp**, the celebrated Earl of Warwick, was born here in 1351.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet, in the parish of **COUGHTON**, union of **ALCESTER**, Alcester division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alcester; containing 662 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in making needles. It comprises 2200 acres.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry, in the parish and Lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, union of **PRESTON**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Preston; containing 1728 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 4256 acres, of which 450 are arable, 327 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Vicar of Blackburn; net income, £150. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Leonard**. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; also a school partly supported by an endowment of £7 per annum, and another, for Roman Catholics, partly maintained by the priest.

SAMPFORD-ARUNDEL (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **WELLINGTON**, hundred of **MILVERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Wellington; containing 448 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1144 acres, of which 35 are common or waste land. The Great Western road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter passes through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropriator, the Rev. **Charles B. Sweet**: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £125, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church has been enlarged. A school is partly supported by subscription.

SAMPFORD-BRETT (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 15 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 238 inhabitants. This place probably derived the adjunct to its name from the family of **De Brett**, to whom it anciently belonged, and to a member of whom the effigy of a cross-legged knight among the monuments in the church is traditionally assigned. The mail-road from Taunton to

Minehead passes through the parish; and at **Aller** are the remains of an ancient manor-house, supposed to have been the residence of one of the **Wyndham** family, to whose memory there is an ancient marble monument in the church, with an elegant inscription in Latin. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 7., and in the gift of the Rev. **Charles Tripp**, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, in addition to the monuments above named, contains several to the memory of deceased rectors of the parish.

SAMPFORD-COURTENAY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Oakhampton; containing 1239 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6082 acres, of which 3160 are arable, 790 pasture and orchard, 100 wood, and about 2000 moor, chiefly covered with furze; the surface is undulated, and the low grounds are watered by the river **Taw**, which forms the south-western boundary, and by several rivulets. The forest of **Dartmoor** joins the parish on the south, and forms the most interesting feature in the scenery; the soil of the lands is partly a red loam, alternated with stiff clay. Near **Sticklepath**, which in the reign of **Henry V.** was a parish, and where is still a chapel, in which divine service is occasionally performed, a copper-mine was opened some years since, but the produce was insufficient to remunerate the adventurers, and it has consequently been discontinued. A serious commotion broke out here in 1549, in consequence of some alteration in the church service. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £47. 12. 1.; net income, £510; patrons, **Provost and Fellows of King's College**, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure of granite with a lofty tower, in the later English style. At **Brightley**, in the parish, a monastery of **Cistercians** was founded in 1136, by **Richard Fitz-Baldwin de Brioniis**, Baron of Oakhampton, which was afterwards removed to **Ford**; but the ruins of a chapel, supposed to have belonged to it, are still remaining.

SAMPFORD, GREAT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **FRESHWELL**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Thaxted**; containing 877 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2247*a*. 2*r*. 29*p*., of which 1620 acres are arable, 426 meadow and pasture, and 104 woodland; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the scenery enriched with ornamental timber; the soil is luxuriantly fertile, and along the borders of the **Freshwell** rivulet are some fine tracts of meadow and pasture land. The village contains several good houses, and the straw-plat manufacture, which is of recent introduction, affords employment to several of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Hempstead** annexed, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of **Sir William Eustace**, K.C.H.; appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Canterbury**, whose tithes for both parishes have been commuted for £1185. 3. 2., and those of the vicar for £360; the former have 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the latter has 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of glebe. The church, situated on an eminence, is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower strengthened by buttresses; the interior

is rich in architectural details, and in the chancel are some stone stalls of beautiful design. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a national school is supported by subscription. Mrs. Catherine Riley, in 1820, bequeathed £200 to the poor, which have been invested in Bank annuities.

SAMPFORD, LITTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **FRESHWELL**, N. division of **Essex**, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Braintree**; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 2779a. 3r. 7p., of which 500 acres are meadow and pasture, 130 woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream which in its course forms the river **Pant**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of **New College, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and there are 52 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice of stone, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several interesting monuments. A national school is supported by subscription. Near the manor-house of **Friers** are the foundations of an ancient chapel of the **Knights Hospitallers**, from whom, as its possessors, the manor derived its name.

SAMPFORD-PEVERELL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **HALBERTON**, **Collumpton** and **N. divisions of DEVON**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from **Tiverton**; containing 857 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as having been the residence of **Margaret, Countess of Richmond**, and mother of **Henry VII.**; the manor-house in which she lived, and which subsequently belonged to **Sir Anias Poulett**, who had the custody of **Mary, Queen of Scots**, at the time of her execution, was a castellated building, erected in 1337, and taken down in 1775. The woollen trade was formerly carried on extensively at this place, which is said to have been anciently a borough. The district abounds with excellent limestone, and there are several kilns for burning it, for the supply of the neighbourhood. The **Grand Western canal**, and the **Bristol and Exeter railway**, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 11½; net income, £270; patrons and impropriators, the **Pidsley family**. The church, of which one aisle is said to have been built by the **Countess of Richmond**, contains some interesting monuments, and near the altar are two recesses, in which are a **piscina** and **water drain**. From the churchyard a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country, and of **Sidmouth Gap**, about twenty-five miles distant.

SAMPFORD-SPINEY, a parish, in the union of **TAVISTOCK**, hundred of **ROBOROUGH**, **Tavistock** and **S. divisions of DEVON**, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from **Tavistock**; containing 443 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the verge of **Dartmoor**, and intersected by the **Plymouth railway**; it comprises 1475 acres, of which 285 are common or waste land. Here is a mine where **cobalt** and **silver** have been found. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of **Shaugh** annexed; net income of **Shaugh** £107, and of **Sampford-Spiney** £54; patrons and appropriators, **Dean and Canons of Windsor**. The church contains thirty free sittings, the **Incorporated Society** having granted £15 in aid of the expense.

SAMPSON'S, ST., a parish, in the union of **St. AUSTELL**, E. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of

the county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from **Lostwithiel**; containing 311 inhabitants. The river **Fowey** is navigable on the east of the parish, which is situated near the sea. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron and impropriator, **W. Rashleigh, Esq.** Here was anciently a castle of the earls of **Salisbury**, the site of which is called **Castle-Dore**.

SANCREED (*St. CREED*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from **Penzance**; containing 1248 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4600 acres, of which 1700 are common or waste; granite of excellent quality is found, though not regularly quarried, and there are some old tin-works on **Beacon Hill**, and a stream-work on **Trevenyan Moor**, which is nearly exhausted. The road from **Penzance** to the **Land's End** passes on the south, and to **St. Just**, on the north side of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Exeter**: the tithes have been commuted for £509. 10. 7., of which £95. 10. belong to the vicarage in right of the manor, and three-fifths of the remainder also, together amounting to £344. The glebe comprises 152 acres, of which 50 are arable and pasture, and the remainder common; a new glebe-house has been erected, at an expense of £650. Besides the church, there were formerly three chapels, of which some remains still exist. The **Baptists**, **Bryanites**, and **Wesleyans** have places of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription. In the churchyard is a fine ancient cross; at **Drift** are two rude upright stones, and there are some other antiquities in the parish.

SANCTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, **Hunsley-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing 505 inhabitants, of whom 431 are in the township of **Sancton** with **Houghton**, 1½ mile (S. E.) from **Market-Weighton**. The parish, including the township of **North Cliffe**, comprises about 4890 acres; the surface is hilly, the soil sand and chalk, and the scenery varied and picturesque. The village is situated on the road from **Market-Weighton** to **South Cave**, in a deep valley and on its acclivities. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 10½; net income, £49; patron and impropriator, the **Hon. Charles Langdale**: the great tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is a handsome structure, and has an elegant octagonal tower. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; also a **Roman Catholic chapel** at **Houghton Hall**. A free school is endowed with a rent-charge of £20, and another for **Roman Catholics** is supported by the **Hon. C. Langdale**.

SANDALL, GREAT (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **WAKEFIELD**, Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of **Crigglistone**, **Sandall**, **Walton**, and part of **West Bretton**; and containing 3482 inhabitants, of whom 1273 are in the township of **Sandall**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from **Wakefield**. This place is of high antiquity, and was long the baronial seat of the lords of **Wakefield**, of whom **John Plantagenet**, the last **Earl of Warren**, erected a strong castle here about the year 1320, which, in the reign of **Edward III.**, was occupied by **Edward Balliol**, one of the competitors for the throne

of Scotland. The castle, which was strongly fortified, became the property of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, and was subsequently the residence of his son, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. During the war in the reign of Charles I., it was held for the king, but was ultimately surrendered to the republican forces in 1645, and in the following year demolished by order of parliament; the remains are very inconsiderable, scarcely serving to point out the site. The township comprises by computation nearly 1700 acres; the district abounds with coal, of which some mines are wrought, and there are also quarries of good freestone. Facilities for conveyance are afforded by the Barnsley canal, the river Calder, and the North-Midland railway, which pass through the parish. There are several handsome seats, of which the principal are, Castle Grove, the residence of G. Westerman, Esq.; Belle Vue, that of Joseph Holdsworth, Esq.; and Sandall Park, of Mrs. Armytage. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Vale of Calder, and on the road from Wakefield to Barnsley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £157; impropiators, Sir William Pilkington and others. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. Richard Taylor, in 1686, bequeathed houses producing an income of £18, of which £10 are paid for teaching children, and £6 to two widows, for whom he gave houses. A school is supported by subscription. There are two other almshouses for women, founded by George Grice, and rebuilt in 1813; and Alderman Scholey, of London, who was a native of the parish, bequeathed, in 1839, £5000 for the establishment and endowment of a school, and £5000 to the poor, who attend the parish church, or Chapel-Thorpe chapel, which is in the parish. The Rev. Dr. Zouch, prebendary of Durham, was born here during the incumbency of his father.

SANDALL, KIRK or LITTLE (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1550 acres, of which the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. Streetthorpe, the seat of Mrs. Parker, is a handsome residence here, inclosed with thriving plantations; and Sandall Grove is a well-built mansion, in the occupation of William Godson, Esq. The village is pleasant, on the east bank of the river Don; and the Don canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £393. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806. The church is a neat structure with a tower, and contains a curious monument to the memory of John Rokeby, a native of this place, and Archbishop of Dublin, who directed his body to be buried here, and his heart and bowels at Halifax. A free school was founded in 1626, by the Rev. George Wood, who endowed it with thirty acres of land and two houses, now producing an income of £75.

SANDALL, LONG, with **WHEATLEY**, a township, in the parish, union, and soke of **DONCASTER**. W. riding

of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 279 inhabitants. The township is situated upon the eastern bank of the Don, and comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which more than 200 are wood and plantation, formed about thirty years since, by the corporation of Doncaster, who are lords of the manor, and have expended considerable sums on the inclosure and improvement of the lands.

SANDBACH (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, partly in the union of **NORTHWICH** and hundred of **NANTWICH**, but chiefly in the union of **CONGLETON** and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 9299 inhabitants, of whom 4587 are in the township of Sandbach, 26 miles (E. by S.) from Chester, and 162 (N. W.) from London. The town occupies a pleasant eminence near the small river Wheelock, which falls into the Dane, and in the midst of a fertile tract commanding, from certain points, extensive views of a rich landscape embracing the Vale Royal, the hills of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and the distant mountains of Wales. The worsted trade once prevailed, but has been superseded by the throwing and manufacture of silk, by which the place has considerably advanced in importance and prosperity within the last thirty years: the malt trade, which was formerly carried on, has also declined. Here are some brine-springs. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish, and also the Manchester and Birmingham railway, in its course to join the Grand Junction line at Crewe. A market obtained in the seventeenth century is held on Thursday; and fairs occur on Easter Tuesday and Wednesday, the first Thursday after September 11th, and a statute and pleasure fair on December 27th, for cattle and for wearing apparel. In the market-place are some ancient crosses, which were repaired in 1816. A court is held occasionally by the lord of the manor; and two constables are appointed at the petty-sessions of the county magistrates.

The parish comprises the chapelries of Church-Hulme, and Goostrey with Barnshaw, and the townships of Arclid, Betchton, Blackden, Bradwall, Cotton, Cranage, Hassall, Leese, Sandbach, Twemlow, and Wheelock; and contains by measurement 15,777 acres, of which about one-fifth part is in tillage, one-tenth is wood, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £1000; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Armistead; impropiator, Lord Crewe. The church is principally in the later English style. At Church-Hulme is a chapel, an old fabric, with a Norman steeple, and a nave of brick: the chapel at Goostrey was rebuilt about 40 years since; and an additional church has been erected at Wheelock, about a mile from the parochial edifice. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Some benefactions have been made at different periods for instruction, the principal of which are, a school-house, erected in 1694, at the expense of Francis Wells; and a bequest of £200, for teaching three boys, and preparing them for the University. There are also some very extensive charities originating in benefactions to the amount of £420, laid out in 1790, in the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of Burslem, under which some valuable strata of coal have been discovered, and which produces about £1200 per annum.

SANDERINGHAM (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-LYNN**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from **Castle-Rising**; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1172*a. 1r. 23p.*, of which 413 acres are arable, 174 meadow and pasture, 71 woodland, and 490 heath and rabbit-warren; the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. The Hall, the seat of **John Motteux, Esq.**, lord of the manor, is a neat mansion. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Babingley** annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of **Mr. Motteux**: the tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a handsome house erected by the **Rev. J. B. Muxon**. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, and contains in the windows some remains of stained glass.

SANDERSTEAD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **CROYDON**, First division of the hundred of **WALLINGTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from **Croydon**; containing 264 inhabitants. This was the seat of a collegiate establishment founded by **Reginald, Lord Cobham**, in the reign of **Henry VI.**, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £79. 15. 10. The parish is pleasantly situated, and intersected by the London and Brighton railway, and comprises by measurement 2195 acres, of which 310 are meadow and pasture, 270 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £352; patron, **A. D. Wigsell, Esq.** The church is an ancient edifice, with a low tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some interesting details; the chancel was nearly rebuilt in 1832, at the expense of the **Rev. J. Courtney**, and there are numerous monuments. A parochial school is supported by subscription. **Purley House**, here, was the residence of **John Horne Tooke**, author of the treatise on English Grammar called from that circumstance *The Diversions of Purley*.

SANDFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of **WILLOUGHBY**, union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 15 inhabitants.

SANDFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. Helen's**, **ABINGDON**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Abingdon**; containing 123 inhabitants, and comprising 720*a. 3r. 3p.*

SANDFORD, with **WOODLEY**, a liberty, in the parish and hundred of **SONNING**, union of **WOKINGHAM**, county of **BERKS**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Reading**; containing 823 inhabitants.

SANDFORD (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CREDITON**, **Crediton** and **N. divisions** of **DEVON**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from **Crediton**; containing 1998 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the small river **Creedy**, comprises 6605 acres, whereof 422 are common or waste land; the surface is varied, and there are some quarries of stone of good quality for building. The village is situated on the road from **Exeter** to **South Molton**; and a fair for bullocks and sheep is held in it on the Monday after **St. Swithin's** day. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £205; the patronage and impropriation belong to the **Governors of the Crediton Charity**, whose

tithes have been commuted for £1150. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to that of **Crediton**, is a neat structure in the early English style, with a low square tower. **Sir H. P. Davie, Bart.**, in 1825, erected a national school, which was incorporated with a school that had been founded in 1677 by **Sir John Davie**, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of £16; and there are also two other charity schools, with small endowments by the **Rev. Robert Ham** and **Mary Lock**.

SANDFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from **Oxford**; containing 304 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the east bank of the river **Isis**, and on the road from **Oxford**, through **Henley**, to **London**, and is a favourite place of resort for aquatic excursions of the collegians. On the **Isis** is a paper-mill, affording employment to fifteen men and thirty women. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the **Duke of Marlborough**, with a net income of £15. The church was built in the twelfth century, and is in various styles, with a circular font at the west end. Some years since a stone was dug up, which had been used as a common flag-stone; on the reverse was found a very rich carving, representing the **Assumption**, surrounded by a wreath of angels; it is now erected over the north end of the chancel, near the altar. There was anciently a preceptory of **Knights Templars**, the brethren of which had the management of most of the estates belonging to that order in the neighbouring counties.

SANDFORD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **WOODSTOCK**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Neat-Enstone**; containing 515 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1850 acres, of which the surface is diversified with hills of no great elevation, and the soil is a strong clay, alternated with sand. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; net income, £180; joint patrons, the **Duke of Marlborough** and the **Rev. Edward Marshall**; improprators, various proprietors of land. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767. Some children are educated for a bequest of six guineas a year.

SANDFORD, a township, in the parish of **PREES**, union of **WEM**, **Whitchurch** division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Wem**; containing 76 inhabitants.

SANDFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **WARCOP**, **East ward** and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Brough**. There are several ancient intrenchments and tumuli in the vicinity, the largest of the latter of which was opened in 1766, and found to contain calcined human bones and some military weapons. Near them was formerly a circle of stones, about 50 yards in diameter.

SANDFORD-ORCAS (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **SHERBORNE**, hundred of **HORETHORNE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from **Sherborne**; containing 370 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1100 acres of land in the south-eastern part of the county, on the border of **Dorsetshire**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 9½., and in the gift of **John Hutchins, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

SANDGATE, a chapelry, partly within the liberty of the town of FOLKESTONE, and partly in the parish of CHERITON, union of ELHAM, hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Folkestone, and 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Dover; containing 979 inhabitants. The name of the village is derived from its situation in one of those openings from the sea between the hills formerly called *gates*, and the *sandy* nature of the soil on which it stands: it emerged from obscurity about 60 years since, when two yards were established for ship-building, and six 28-gun frigates were built, of about 800 tons each. A castle similar to those at Deal and Walmer, was erected by Henry VIII., in 1539, on the site, it is supposed, of a more ancient one which stood here in the reign of Richard II.; it was formerly an object of much curiosity, but has undergone considerable alterations of late years, the large circular tower, forming the centre, having been converted into a martello tower. During the late war with France there was a summer camp on Shorncliff, a hill at the north side of the village; where, also, some extensive barracks were erected about 40 years since. At the bottom of the hill commences the New Military canal, cut in a zigzag line along the coast, and, following the course of the hills for 23 miles, terminating at Cliff End, in Sussex. The situation of the village on the shore, with hills rising immediately behind, is in the highest degree salubrious and pleasant; it consists principally of irregularly-built houses, forming one long street, and possesses machines and every requisite for hot and cold bathing, with a circulating library and reading-rooms. It is rising into estimation as a watering-place; there are some elegant villas, and the South-Eastern railway passes within a short distance. A fair for toys is held on July 23rd. The fourth Earl of Darnley, in 1822, erected a neat cruciform chapel, which was enlarged after his decease, by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, Hon. J. D. Bligh. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. On the summit of a hill in the neighbourhood is an ancient camp of elliptic shape, comprising nearly two acres, the formation of which is attributed to King Ethelbert.

SANDHOE, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 273 inhabitants. The township contains some fine mansions, commanding prospects of a richly-diversified country; and the village is pleasantly situated about two miles north-west of Corbridge. Near the gardens of Beaufront is a Roman Catholic chapel, now in disuse. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £95. A small school is partly supported by two gentlemen.

SANDHOLME, with HIVE and OWSTROP, a hamlet, in the township of GILBERDIKE, parish of EASTRINGTON, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK; containing 278 inhabitants, of whom 151 are in Sandholme. The village is situated about half a mile north of Gilberdike, and about a mile and a half east of Eastington.

SANDHOLME, with STORKHILL, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN, union, and liberties of the

borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK; containing 61 inhabitants. This place, which adjoins Hull-Bridge, comprises about 300 acres. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans.

SANDHURST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EASTHAMPSTEAD, hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wokingham; containing 562 inhabitants. It comprises 4413a. 30p., of which 1812 acres are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and appropriator, the Dean of Salisbury, whose tithes have been commuted for £150, and who has a glebe of $39\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is a national school. In this parish is the *Royal Military College* for the scientific instruction of cadets intended for the army, and of officers already possessing military commissions. The two branches of this national institution were first temporarily placed at High Wycombe in 1799, and transferred to Great Marlow in 1802, by their founder, the late Duke of York, on a plan furnished by Major-General J. G. Le Marchant, who fell gallantly fighting at the battle of Salamanca. In 1812, the establishment was removed to the present magnificent structure, which had been erected at the national expense, and where, since the year 1820, both divisions of the institution have been concentrated. The senior department is a school for the staff, where officers of all ranks already in the service are admitted to study; and the junior branch is appropriated to the professional education of young gentlemen intended for the cavalry and infantry. Since its foundation the college has afforded instruction to above 3000 young men for the service, besides qualifying above 450 other officers for the staff. It is controlled by a board of commissioners under the presidency of the commander in chief, consisting of the secretary-at-war, the master-general of the ordnance, and the principal general officers on the home staff of the army; but the immediate government is vested in a general, a colonel as lieutenant-governor, and other officers. The college stands in the midst of extensive and picturesque grounds, with a fine sheet of water in front, and surrounded by many thriving and beautiful plantations. The edifice, which has a fine Doric portico of eight columns, is of a simple but majestic character, calculated for the reception of 400 gentlemen cadets, and 30 students of the senior department; the length of the main building is 434 feet, and that of the whole principal façade not less than 900. The house of the governor stands detached in its own grounds; that of the lieutenant-governor closes the western extremity of the front range; and the quarters of the officers of the establishment form, with the main building, a square in its rear; while the masters' houses, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile in front, are built on a terrace overlooking the high western road. A well-situated observatory, and a spacious riding-house, 110 feet by 50, are detached; and the principal edifice, besides the halls of study, dining-halls, dormitories, and servants' offices, contains a handsome octagonal room, in which the public examinations are held, and a very neat and chastely decorated chapel.

SANDHURST (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Gloucester; containing 540

inhabitants. The parish is situated on the eastern bank of the Severn, between that river and the road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury, and comprises 2227*a. 1r. 1p.* The living is a discharged vicarage; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £480, and the vicarial for £205; the glebe comprises 12 acres of land, with a house.

SANDHURST (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of CRANBROOKE, hundred of SELBRITTENDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tenterden; containing 1402 inhabitants. The river Rother separates this extensive parish from the county of Sussex. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held on May 25th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £880, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is principally in the later English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a national school, and two other schools, partly supported by subscription.

SAND-HUTTON.—See HUTTON, SAND.

SANDIACRE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 9½ miles (E.) from Derby; containing 996 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Erewash, and on the road from Derby to Nottingham, and comprises about 1100 acres, chiefly arable and pasture, with a very small portion of woodland. The village is in a valley, nearly surrounded with hills; and the inhabitants are partly employed in a starch manufactory, and in the manufacture of lace by power-looms. The Erewash and Derby canal, communicating with the Grand Junction, passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Sandiacre in the Cathedral of Lichfield, the appropriator; net income, £120. The church, which is noticed in the Domesday survey, and is of very great antiquity, the more ancient portion being probably Saxon, exhibits an admixture of various styles, though the decorated predominates: it is on an eminence, and forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SANDON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Danbury; containing 531 inhabitants. This place, shortly after the Conquest, belonged to the descendants of Hardwin de Scales, a Norman warrior; and among subsequent owners, occur the families of de Valence and Beauchamp. The lands afterwards passed to the crown, and in the time of Henry VIII. were given to Cardinal Wolsey; on his fall, they reverted to the crown, and they have since been possessed by various families, including those of Goodey, Everard, Maynard, Abdy, Wiseman, and Collins. The parish of Sandon, which is partly skirted by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation, takes its name from the sandy quality of the elevated ground on which it is partly situated; it comprises by computation 1943 acres, of which the soil in the lower parts is chiefly a stiff wet loam, on a substratum of clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge, with a net income of £607: the church is a small edifice with a tower,

and near it is the rectory-house, a neat residence. A national school is supported by subscription. The learned Dr. Brian Walton, author of the Polyglot Bible, was rector.

SANDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 4¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Buntingford; containing 804 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, west of the road from Buntingford to Royston. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £227; patron and appropriator, Dean of St. Paul's, London. Here is a national school.

SANDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Stafford; containing 586 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3376 acres, of which the surface rises gradually from the north bank of the river Trent, and the scenery is beautifully diversified: stone of good quality for building is found, and in Sandon Park is an excellent quarry. The Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby, who bears the inferior title of Viscount Sandon, of this place, is a handsome mansion, on the south side of which is a fine Doric pillar, 75 feet high, erected by the earl in 1806, to the memory of William Pitt; and in the grounds is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a richly-groined roof, on which are two tablets inscribed to Spencer Perceval. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Thursday in Easter-week, and the 14th of November. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron, and owner of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Earl of Harrowby. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £366, and the vicarial for £356; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church, situated in the middle of the park, is an ancient and venerable structure, restored in strict harmony with its original character, and contains an elegant monument to the memory of the well-known genealogist and antiquary, Sampson Erdeswicke, the last of the Erdeswickes, formerly proprietors of the manor, who was born here, and died in 1603. There is a place of worship for Methodists. An elegant national school, erected in the park by its noble owner, is supported at the sole expense of the earl and countess; and there is a society for clothing the poor, among whom garments of the value of £100 are annually distributed. In a meadow near the boundary of the Sandon estate, is a petrifying spring.

SANDON-FEE, a tything, in the parish and union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 1¾ mile (S. W. by S.) from Hungerford; containing 718 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 1261*a. 3r.*

SANDRIDGE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of St. ALBAN's, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from St. Alban's; containing 851 inhabitants. The parish is tolerably extensive, stretching in a north-easterly direction from the town of St. Alban's for about five miles and a half. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £200; patron and impropriator, Earl Spencer.



Arms.

SANDWICH, a cinqueport, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the union, and locally in the hundred, of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 39 miles (E.) from Maidstone, and 68 (E. by S.) from London; containing 2913 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have risen into reputation upon the decline

of the *Portus Rutupensis*, derived its Saxon name *Sondwic*, signifying "a town on the sands," from its situation on a point of land which had been gained from the sea, on its retiring from that ancient port. It is by most antiquaries supposed to have been also the *Lunden-wic*, noticed in the Saxon Chronicle as the principal resort for merchants trading with the port of London, and to have been at a very early period of considerable importance. In 851, Athelstan defeated a large party of the Danes, who had landed on this part of the coast, and destroyed nine of their ships; soon after which an army of those invaders landed from 350 ships, and plundered this place and Canterbury; and in 993, Anlaf, another Danish chieftain, arrived with a fleet of 90 sail, and laid waste the town. In 1011, a Danish fleet having landed here, ravaged the coast of Kent and Sussex, besieged Canterbury, massacred the inhabitants, and set fire to that city. In 1014, Canute, on leaving England, touched at Sandwich, and sent on shore his English hostages, whom he had barbarously mutilated: after being established on the throne of England, he granted the port, and all its revenues, to Christ Church, Canterbury, for the support of the monks, and partly rebuilt the town. From this period the place began to flourish, and subsequently attained such eminence as to be made one of the principal cinque-ports of the kingdom by Edward the Confessor, who resided here for some time, and, in 1052, fitted out a fleet to oppose Earl Godwin and his sons, who in the same year entered this harbour, whence they sailed for London.

In the Norman survey Sandwich is described as a borough, held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and as a fort rendering to the king the same services as Dovor, yielding then a rent of £50, and 40,000 herrings for the monks' food. In the reign of Henry III., the French having effected a landing, burnt the town, which, from the opulence of the inhabitants, was soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner, and obtained from that monarch the grant of a weekly market and other privileges. Edward I. fixed the staple of wool here for a short time; and in the same reign, the monks of Canterbury, in exchange for other lands in Kent, surrendered to the king all their rights and customs in the town, with the exception only of their houses and quays, a free passage across the ferry, and the privilege of buying and selling in the market free of toll, which reservations were afterwards abandoned in exchange for lands in Essex, in the reign of Edward III. At this time Sandwich contributed to the armament destined for the invasion of France 22 ships and 504 mariners, and was the general place of rendezvous for the fleets of Edward, who usually embarked here on his several expeditions against that

country. Richard II., in the seventh year of his reign, issued an order for inclosing and fortifying the town, which, from its naval importance, had become a principal object of attack with the French, who, preparing to invade England, had constructed a wall of wood, 3000 paces in length and 20 feet in height, with towers at short intervals, to protect their troops from the English archers, which it was their intention to fix upon the coast after they had effected a landing; parts of this wall, being found on board of two large ships which were taken in the following year, were used in strengthening the fortifications of the town. In 1416, Henry V., while waiting to embark for Calais, took up his residence in the monastery of the Carmelite friars. In the 16th and 35th of Henry VI., the French plundered the greater part of the town, which, however, in the reign of Edward IV., was in a very prosperous state, its trade having greatly increased. In 1456, the French made another attempt on the place; and in the following year, Marshal de Brèze landed a force of 5000 men, and, after a sanguinary battle, succeeded in obtaining possession of the town, which they plundered, and, after setting it on fire, returned to their ships and escaped: it was soon afterwards pillaged by the Earl of Warwick, in his insurrection against the king. To guard against similar assaults, Edward IV. fortified the town with a wall strengthened with bastions, and surrounded it with a fosse, appropriating £100 per annum of the custom-house dues towards its restoration, which, together with the advantages of its haven, soon enabled it to regain its former prosperity; and its trade so much increased, that the net amount of the customs was £16,000 per annum, and there were 95 vessels belonging to the port.

The harbour soon after this began to decay, from the quantity of light sand which was washed into it by the sea; and this detriment was further increased by the sinking of a large vessel at its mouth. In 1493, a mole was constructed; and many attempts were made, during the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, to remove the obstructions and improve the harbour, but they were not attended with success, and so much had the trade declined in consequence, that in the 8th year of the latter reign only sixty-two seamen belonged to the port. The persecutions on account of religious tenets in the Netherlands drove away many artisans, who, with their families, sought an asylum in England; and Elizabeth encouraged the refugees, of whom not less than 400 were settled here, by letters-patent, dated at Greenwich, in 1561, to whom she granted two weekly markets for the sale of their manufactures. They introduced the weaving of silk, and the manufacture of baizes and flannels, bringing them in a short time to a great degree of perfection; and, by their industry and good conduct, they soon became a flourishing and opulent community. Among them were some gardeners, who, finding the ground favourable for the production of esculent plants, employed themselves in their cultivation, to the great benefit of the landholders, and also introduced the cultivation of flax, teasel, and canary-seed, which, shortly after their introduction, were propagated with success in every part of the Isle of Thanet. Elizabeth paid a visit to the town, in 1573, and was hospitably entertained by the corporation for three days; and, in 1670, Queen Catherine, with a large retinue, was entertained by the mayor. In the reign of James I., the trade of

the port had revived in some degree, and the amount of the customs was £3000 per annum; the descendants of the Flemish refugees had laid aside their original employment, and were intermingled with the rest of the inhabitants in the general occupations of the town.

The town is situated on the navigable river Stour, about two miles from its influx into the sea, near the commencement of the Roman Watling-street, and is surrounded on all sides by a considerable extent of low ground. The houses, many of which are of very ancient appearance, are irregularly built, and the streets are narrow, though some improvements have been effected under the provisions of an act passed in 1787; it has been recently lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Considerable portions of the walls are still remaining, and till the year 1784, five of the ancient gates were entire, but the only one now standing is Fisher's gate, a plain structure, facing the quay. The foreign trade is principally with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, for timber and iron; and the home trade with London, Wales, Scotland, and the north, to which parts corn, coal, flour, seeds, hops, malt, fruit, &c., are shipped. There are several large establishments of fell-mongery and wool-stapling, extensive breweries, malt-houses, and tan-yards; and the manufacture of coarse towelling and sackcloth is also pursued. The importance of forming a great harbour at this place has at various periods attracted the attention of government, but this important national and local object has not been carried into effect, and the harbour is at present so choked up with sand that only vessels of very small burthen can enter it with safety. The market-day is Wednesday, for corn, with which it is abundantly supplied; a large cattle-market is held every alternate Monday, and a fair takes place on December 4th, which generally continues a week.

Old Corporation Seal, now disused.



Obverse.

Reverse.

By a succession of charters conferred by succeeding monarchs, of which the last was granted by Charles II., in the 36th year of his reign, plans were laid down for the government of the town; but since the passing of the Municipal act, the corporation has consisted of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, and the number of magistrates is eight. Among the privileges possessed by Sandwich, as a cinque-port, is that of sending three barons to assist in supporting the canopy over the king at coronations; and when a queen consort is crowned, six are present, who enjoy the favour of dining at the feast, at a table placed on the right of their Majesties. The borough first exercised the elec-

tive franchise in the 42nd of Edward III., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament, who are styled barons: in 1832, the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, including Deal and Walmer, comprising by estimation an area of 2867 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The old corporation had the power of inflicting capital punishment, which

New Corporation Seal.

formerly was by drowning, and a document of the date of 1315 is extant, in which a complaint is preferred against the prior of Christ-Church, "for that he had diverted the course of a certain stream called the Gestling, so that the felons could not be executed for want of water." The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for the trial of all offences within the town and liberties, extending to the town of Ramsgate, the ville of Sarr, and the parish of Walmer; and he also presides at a court of record every three weeks, for debts to any amount. A court of requests, for debts not exceeding £5, is held every second Tuesday in the month by commissioners. The guildhall, usually called the court-hall, was erected in 1579, and contains, on the basement story, the several rooms for holding the courts, and on the first story, the council-chamber, and offices in which the public business of the corporation and liberties is transacted; in the upper story are kept the ancient cucking-stool and wooden mortar, for the punishment of scolds, and arms for the train bands. The old borough gaol and house of correction, a small and inconvenient building, having been found inadequate for the classification of prisoners, a larger and more appropriate edifice was erected in 1831, at an expense of £6000.

The town comprises the parishes of *St. Clement*, containing 879 inhabitants, *St. Mary the Virgin* with 886, and *St. Peter the Apostle* with 1094, and the extra-parochial liberty of the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, containing 54. The living of *St. Clement's* is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 10½.; net income, £310; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, combining various styles, with a massive central tower of Norman character, enriched with several series of arches of very fine composition; the interior has portions in the early and later English styles, and contains some monuments, and an octagonal font. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, also endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued at £8. 1.; net income, £117; patron, the Archdeacon. The church, an ancient building, consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, in which are some interesting remains of the early style. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Corporation; net income, £144. The south aisle of the church was destroyed by the fall of the steeple in 1661, but the latter was rebuilt with the materials of the former as high as the nave, and finished with bricks made from the mud in the harbour. There was once a chapel dedicated to *St. James*, the cemetery of which is still used.

The Calvinists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. The free grammar school was established by subscription, in the reign of Elizabeth, and, in 1563, endowed with lands by Sir Roger Manwood, then recorder of the borough; the revenue is about £43. 16. per annum. Mrs. Joan Trapps, of London, in 1568, founded four scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, of which two are in the appointment of the governors of this school, and two in that of the college; and Sir Roger Manwood, in 1581, founded four in Caius College, Cambridge, in the alternate nomination of the governors and the college. A charity school established in 1711, and principally supported by subscription, has rents amounting to £25, besides some bequests. St. Thomas' Hospital was instituted about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, a wealthy draper of the town, who endowed it for eight aged men and four women, each of whom receives £25 per annum. St. Bartholomew's was founded prior to 1244, when Sir Henry de Sandwich made a considerable addition to its original endowment; the gross annual income is £766, and the buildings occupy a spacious triangular area, and include a small neat chapel. St. John's Hospital, supposed to have been erected about the year 1287, has been taken down, and six small houses have been erected on its site, for the reception of six aged men and women; the gross income is £139. 10. Sir John Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer, and author of the *Forest Laws*; and Richard Knolles, master of the grammar school, and author of the *History of the Turkish Empire*, were natives of the place. Sandwich gives the title of Earl to the family of Montagu.

SANDWICH, a township, in the parish of St. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Whitehaven; containing 316 inhabitants. It extends to St. Bees' Head, where is a lighthouse; and upon the adjacent cliffs grow an abundance of samphire. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £255. 10., and the appropriate for £5, which latter sum is divided in equal portions between the perpetual curates of St. Nicholas', St. James', and Trinity chapels, Whitehaven. Here is a national school.

SANDY (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, partly in the hundred of WIXAMTREE, but chiefly in that of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Biggleswade; containing, with the hamlet of Girtford, and part of Beeston, 1906 inhabitants, of whom 921 are in the township of Sandy. The parish is situated on the river Ivel, and comprises 4026 acres, of which 1838 are arable; the soil is various, and, from its sandy nature, cucumbers are cultivated in the open air in such abundance that Covent-Garden market, London, is almost wholly supplied with that vegetable from this place; carrots and other vegetables are also grown. The timber is chiefly elm and fir. The substratum contains a curious coarse sandstone, resembling in some degree a conglomerate, and containing a considerable portion of iron and fossil wood, with small pebbles, in which yellow quartz predominates, some of which is beautifully transparent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 2. 11.; net income, £769; patron, F. Pym, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under acts of inclosure, in 1789 and 1798; the glebe comprises 323 acres. The church is an ancient

structure in the early English style. Two national schools are supported by subscription. Galley hill, here, is the site of the Roman station *Salina*, which commanded another at Chesterfield, a piece of ground still so called near the village, through which passed the great road from Baldock, Herts, across this county, into Cambridgeshire. The ramparts, which inclose an area of 30 acres, are surrounded by a deep fosse, and in the centre is a mount, probably thrown up for the prætorium. At some distance, on the other side of the valley, are the remains of Cæsar's camp. Several Roman urns, coins, and fragments of beautiful red pottery, have been discovered at Chesterfield; and the latter, which was ornamented with figures, has been deemed the ancient Samian ware.

SANDYFORD, or SANDYFORD-STONE, a suburb and hamlet, comprising 30 acres of land, within the borough of NEWCASTLE, locally in the county of NORTH-UMBERLAND, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Newcastle. This place is bounded by the Ouse burn on the east, and is the property of Ralph Naters, Esq., who has a large mansion here, commanding a good view of the Ouse burn viaduct of the Newcastle and North Shields railway. There is an excellent brewery, also the property of Mr. Naters.

SANKEY, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESCOT, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Warrington; containing 567 inhabitants. The first canal navigation in modern times originated here, in 1755. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron, Lord Lilford; impropriators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £130, those of the rector of Warrington for £65, and those of the vicar of the parish for £75. The chapel was built by subscription about a century since.

SANTON, a township, in the parish of IRTON, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Raven-glass; containing 173 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from the drifting sands which abounded in the vicinity and laid waste most of the adjoining district. A Roman pottery was discovered in these sands, with numerous fragments of urns, and at the bottom of one of the furnaces a large cross of brass, on which probably the urns were placed for baking or drying them. Several Roman coins have also been found; and opposite to the village are the remains of a Roman road, on the east of which are the foundations of an Augustine priory, said to have been established by King Stephen, but of which nothing further has been recorded.

SANTON (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thetford; containing 27 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Lesser Ouse, separating it from the county of Suffolk, and contains 1500 acres, of which 800 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Thetford: the tithes have been commuted for £80. The church is a small ancient structure.

SANTON-DOWNHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Brandon Ferry;

containing 68 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk; it suffered greatly in the 17th century by the sands, which overspread a considerable portion of the soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Lord William Poulett. The church, which is situated in the demesne of Downham Hall, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and southern porch of Norman character; the chancel is divided from the nave by an oak screen finely carved, and there are monuments to Earl Cadogan and his son Lieut.-Col. Cadogan.

SAPCOTE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Hinckley; containing 773 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the family of Bassett, whose mansion was built on the site of an ancient castle, of which the only remaining vestige is the moat that surrounded the eminence whereon it stood. The parish comprises 1465a. 2r. 18p.; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Soar; the soil is chiefly adapted for dairy-farms, and cheese of fine quality is made in large quantities. A spring of water called Golden Well, has been found efficacious; and, in 1806, baths were erected at an expense of £600, by J. F. Turner, Esq. About 200 frames are employed in the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £485; patron, Mr. Turner. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe comprises 270 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A house of industry, and a common mill for grinding corn, were built by subscription, in 1806, the expense of each amounting to £1300. A school was endowed by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, formerly rector, and is further supported by Mr. Turner; and there are various bequests for distribution among the poor. In a field called Black Piece, a curious tessellated pavement was discovered in 1770.

SAPEY-PRITCHARD (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 252 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the border of Herefordshire, and consists of 1606 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Francis Rufford, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £228. 10., and there are 67 acres of glebe.

SAPEY, UPPER (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Bromyard; containing 338 inhabitants, and consisting of 2161 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir T. F. Winnington, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £287. 10., and the glebe comprises 41 acres. A school is endowed with £10 per annum. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a single intrenched Roman camp.

SAPISTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Ixworth; contain-

ing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Thet, and comprises by measurement 1195 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron, Duke of Grafton. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some remains of Norman architecture.

SAPLEY, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 2 miles (E.) from Huntingdon; containing 8 inhabitants.

SAPPERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-BROUGHTON, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 12 miles (W.) from Derby; containing 83 inhabitants.

SAPPERTON (*ST. KENELM*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; comprising 3710 acres, and containing, with Frampton tything, 585 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in the tything of Sapperton, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Cirencester. The Thames and Severn canal, in its course through the parish, is conducted by a tunnel 4180 feet long, underneath Hagley wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £367; patron, Earl Bathurst. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778. Two schools are supported by endowment. At Frampton, two urns filled with denarii and copper coins were discovered in 1759, by a waggon passing over and breaking them; and near the same spot are vestiges of an ancient camp, and south-east of it was a beacon. Sir Robert Atkyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer in the reign of William III., was born here in 1621, and died here in 1709.

SAPPERTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Grantham; containing 62 inhabitants. It comprises about 700 acres, the property of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart., lord of the manor: the village is situated on a bold eminence. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £190; patron, Sir W. E. Welby: the tithes were commuted for land and a money-payment in 1780. The church is a small edifice, formerly much larger than it is at present, the north aisle having been taken down.

SAREDON, GREAT and LITTLE, a township, in the parish of SHARESHILL, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 289 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1113 acres, of which two-thirds are arable land, of a gravelly soil.

SARISBURY, a chapelry, in the parish of TITCHFIELD, union of FAREHAM, hundred of TITCHFIELD, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 1063 inhabitants.

SARK, or SERK, a small island about 6 miles eastward of Guernsey, upon which it is dependent, and within the jurisdiction of which it is situated; containing 785 inhabitants. This district, which is supposed to be mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus under the name *Sarnica*, was early noted for the convent of St. Maglorius, a British Christian, who, fleeing with many others from the persecutions of the Pagan Saxons into Armo-

rica, was made Bishop of Dol, and first planted Christianity in these parts, about the year 565. Queen Elizabeth granted the island in fee-farm, by letters-patent under the great seal, dated in 1565, to Hilary de Carteret, Esq., by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. The surface of Sark is a table land, rising a little towards the west, but nowhere having a declivity to the sea, except a trifling descent at the northern extremity. At one part called the *Couplé*, it is nearly divided into two portions, connected only by a high and narrow ridge not many yards wide. The surrounding cliffs, from 200 to 300 feet in height, are so very abrupt on the western side, that the largest ship may approach very near them without danger; but the eastern shore is beset with rocks running far out into the sea. The rocky scenery is very grand and picturesque; and that of the *Port du Moulin* in particular, the descent to which is through a narrow pass, is uncommonly wild and romantic. Such is the natural strength of the island, that although there are five landing-places, yet, except at what is called the *Creux*, where a tunnel was cut through the rock in 1588, by one of the De Carterets, scarcely any entrance is to be found without the difficulty of climbing. The high ridge, or isthmus, which joins the main island to the smaller portion of it called Petit Sark, is about 100 yards long, with a precipice immediately overhanging the sea on the eastern side; the passage on the western being in some places only three or four feet wide, and over broken rocks of terrific aspect. To the south of Petit Sark is an isolated rock called *Etat*, much resembling in shape the Mew-stone at Plymouth; and on the coast is a funnel, 200 feet deep, and 100 feet in diameter at the surface, named *Creux Terrible*, similar in appearance to the Buller of Buchan, or Tol Pedn, Penwith, and near which is a spring of water, whereof the specific gravity is one-eighth less than that of any other water found in the island. There are also numerous picturesque caverns excavated in the cliffs along the seashore. The air is remarkably salubrious; and the soil, which is extremely fertile, affords every necessary article of produce for the inhabitants, particularly apples, from which excellent cider is made; also turnips, parsnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, together with most kinds of grain. The only branch of manufacture is the knitting of stockings, gloves, and waistcoats called Guernsey jackets, which are exported to Bristol and some other western ports of England, and various articles of domestic consumption brought back in return. In 1835, a mine was opened, containing copper, lead, and silver ore, and has since that period been wrought at a cost of more than £30,000, but the returns are very small, and scarcely remunerate the trouble and expense of the adventurers. A feudal court is held three times in the year, for the purpose of enacting by-laws for regulating the affairs of the island, which are in force when carried by a majority of the 40 tenants, and confirmed by the consent of the seignor. The chapel, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was erected in 1820, and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1829. The monastery founded by St. Maglorius, was existing in the reign of Edward III., but it long since went to decay. In 1719, an earthen pot, bound with an iron hoop, was discovered, containing eighteen Gallic coins of silver gilt.

SARNESFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREF-

FORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Weobley; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1186 acres, of which the substratum contains stone quarried for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £203; patron, Thomas Monnington, Esq.: the glebe comprises 46 acres, with a house. The church is a small ancient structure.

SARR, a ville, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, cinque-port liberty of SANDWICH, locally in the hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Canterbury; containing 215 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from an ancient ford at low water, leading from the Isle of Thanet to the main land, and, previously to the arrival of the Saxons, forming a communication with Chislet on the opposite bank, was formerly a separate parish, in old documents designated *St. Giles at Serre*, but is now united with St. Nicholas, Sandwich. It is situated on the road from Canterbury to Ramsgate and Margate, and once carried on a considerable trade; but on the failure of the river Wantsune, it declined, and the inhabitants removing to other places, the church fell into decay. In Archbishop Parker's visitation, in 1561, the living is returned as "Vicaria Sarre Dissoluta."

SARRATT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rickmansworth; containing 542 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1250 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land; the surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravelly. The village is situated on a ridge of land forming the western boundary of a vale watered by a small river, commonly called the Sarratt stream. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of J. A. Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church, a cruciform structure having a square tower, is built with a mixture of brick, stone, and flints, and contains a piscina beneath an embattled cornice ornamented with roses, and two stone seats. Three schools are chiefly supported by private charity. John Baldwin, in 1700, founded six almshouses; and Henry Day, in 1816, two others, which are occupied by poor families, who receive clothing from a bequest of £500 by Ralph Day, in 1828.

SARSDEN, a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 179 inhabitants. It is said to have been the scene of a battle in 1016, in which Canute was defeated by Edmund Ironside. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £262; patron, J. H. Langston, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1787. Ann Walker, in 1705, gave £600, now producing an income of £52. 10., for which twenty-four girls are educated.

SARSON, a tything, in the parish of AMPORT, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 118 inhabitants.

SARUM, OLD, formerly a representative borough, in the parish of STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, union

of ALDERBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, S. division of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Salisbury; containing 7 inhabitants. This place was originally a British settlement of some importance prior to the time of the Romans, who, on their establishment in the island, fixed here their station *Sorbiodunum*, situated on the *Via Iceniana*, or Ikeneld-street. By the Saxons, who, under their leader Kenric, son of Cerdic, second king of Wessex, took the town from the Britons in 552, it was called *Searesbyrig*, from the dryness of its situation; and it was a residence of the West Saxon kings till the union of the heptarchal provinces under Egbert, after which time it still continued to be a royal castle. Alfred issued an order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to strengthen the place with a trench and palisades; and the present remains of the fortifications are evidently of Saxon character. In 960, Edgar convoked a wittenagemot, or great council of the state, here, the especial object of which was to deliberate upon the best mode of defending the northern counties against the incursions of the Danes, by whom this part of the kingdom was particularly infested. In 1003, Sweyn, King of Denmark, having landed on the western coast, to retaliate for the massacre of his countrymen in the reign of Ethelred, pillaged the town and burnt the castle. Soon after the Norman Conquest, pursuant to a decree of a synod held in St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1076, for removing episcopal sees from obscure villages into fortified cities, the seat of the bishopric of Wiltshire was, by Bishop Herman, transferred from Sherborne (which had fallen into decay) to this place, where he laid the foundation of a cathedral, which was finished by his successor, Bishop Osmund, in 1092.

On the completion of the Norman survey, in 1086, William summoned all the bishops, abbots, barons, and knights of the kingdom, to attend him at Sarum, and do homage for the lands which they held by feudal tenure. In 1095, or 1096, William Rufus assembled a great council here, in which William, Count of Eu, was impeached of high treason against the king, in conspiring to raise Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the throne. Henry I. held his court here several months during the year 1100, where he received Archbishop Anselm, on his arrival in England, whom he required to do homage and swear fealty to him, and to accept from his hands the investiture of his see. This demand gave rise to a dispute between the king and the pope, which was at length compromised, the pope allowing the prelates to do homage to the king, and reserving to himself the right of investiture, which was the first attempt to establish papal supremacy in the island. Henry I. again fixed his residence here in 1106, and in 1116 assembled the prelates and barons of the realm, to swear allegiance to his son William, as his successor on the English throne, previously to his embarkation for Normandy, on his return from which place that prince was unfortunately drowned. In the reign of Stephen, Bishop Roger held the castle for the king; and soon after the instalment of his successor, Joceline, in 1142, the partisans of the Empress Matilda took possession of the town, which, in the course of the contest, was alternately occupied by both parties. On the accession of Henry II., in 1154, the castle was found to be in a dismantled state, and a considerable sum was expended in putting it into repair.

From the time of Stephen, disputes had arisen between the castellans and the clergy, which became so violent that, in the reign of Richard I., Herbert, then bishop, induced by these annoyances, and other inconveniences attending the situation of his church, among which was the difficulty of obtaining water, which could not be accomplished, except by permission of the governor, obtained licence from the king to remove the see, and to erect a new church in the valley, at the distance of nearly two miles from the castle. This design was carried into execution by his successor, who, having obtained a special indulgence from the pope, laid the foundation of the present cathedral of Salisbury, to which place the episcopal chair was transferred. From that period the town of Old Sarum began to decay, and was gradually deserted by its inhabitants, who established themselves in the more immediate vicinity of the new church. Of the old town there is scarcely a single vestige, except a few fragments of foundation walls of some of the houses, on the declivity of an eminence rising from the western side of a valley, and forming the extremity of a ridge which extends towards the east. The vast ditches and ramparts of the ancient city, and the site of the castle, may be traced, and, as they constitute the only remains of this once flourishing city, are among the most interesting objects of antiquarian research: there were houses remaining in the time of Henry VIII., and service was performed in the old chapel of the cathedral until nearly the same period; but the place, now deemed extra-parochial, contains only one house. Old Sarum, a borough by prescription, first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the 34th of Edward III., from which time it continued to send two members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. John of Salisbury, one of the most eminent scholars of his time, and celebrated as an historian and biographer, was born at Old Sarum, in the early part of the twelfth century.

SATCHELL, with HOUND, a tything, in the parish of HOUND, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 127 inhabitants.

SATLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wolsingham; containing, in the ancient chapelry, 132 inhabitants. In 1221, Philip de St. Helena, rector of Lancheaster, granted to this place, as a separate chapelry, a general release from all tithes and oblations within it and Butsfield, on the condition of supporting a curate, in lieu of which the proprietors of land have paid from time immemorial £1. 10. per annum. It afterwards fell from its slender endowment, into a mere chapel of ease to the parochial church; but it was again severed about 1731, on receiving an augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty, which was expended in the purchase of Hunter's field, in the parish of Wolsingham; and a further augmentation was made from the same fund in 1768. In 1834 the Bishop of Durham annexed to it the townships of Butsfield, Cornsay, and Hedley Hope, together with the whole of some out-allotments lying within the district and belonging to other places. The ancient chapelry, situated on the road from Wolsingham to Lancheaster, comprises 902 acres of land: the village, which

is small and straggling, stretches along a narrow vale. In Buttsfield township is Broomshields, the seat of John Greenwell, Esq., skirted with plantations. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop, with an income of £210, and a commodious glebe-house, built in 1834 by the Rev. Joseph Thompson, incumbent: the chapel, seated on a hill to the north of the village, is a modern edifice with Elizabethan windows, rebuilt about 50 years since, and to which a square tower and a gallery were added in 1829. A parochial school was built by subscription in 1816.—See BUTSFIELD, &c.

SATTERLEIGH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from South Molton; containing 61 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of James Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £67, and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

SATTERTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of HAWKSHEAD, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Hawkshead; containing 420 inhabitants. This place is overspread with coppice wood, from the abundance of which the smelting of iron-ore was formerly carried on to a considerable extent: at present, the principal manufacture is that of bobbin, for which a large mill has been recently erected at Cunsey. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Incumbent of Hawkshead, with a net income of £71: the chapel was, in 1837, repaired, and enlarged by 50 additional sittings, through the exertions of the Rev. H. Baines, the minister.

SAUGHALL, GREAT, a township, in the parish of SHOTWICK, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Chester; containing 480 inhabitants.

SAUGHALL, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of SHOTWICK, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chester; containing 47 inhabitants.

SAUGHALL-MASSEY, a township, in the parish of BIDSTONE, union, and Lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 152 inhabitants.

SAUL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 8 miles (N.) from Dursley; containing 477 inhabitants. The parish comprises 500 acres, including 25 common or waste, and is bounded by the river Severn, into which the Frome discharges itself at this place; on the banks of the latter were formerly some tin-plate manufactories. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal and the Severn and Thames canal both pass through the parish. An inclosure act was obtained in 1839. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Vicar of Standish; appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the great tithes have been commuted for £115, and the incumbent's for £42, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by

subscription. Here is an ancient house, once belonging to the Earl of Leicester, surrounded by a moat.

SAUNDBY (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Gainsborough; containing 107 inhabitants. It comprises 1345a. 3r. 2p., and is pleasantly situated on elevated ground overlooking the river Trent; the soil is rich, and the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Viscount Middleton: the tithes have been commuted for £325. 15., and the glebe comprises two acres, with an excellent house. The church is in the later English style, with portions of an earlier date, and a very handsome tower, rebuilt, according to an inscription on one of the stones, in 1500.

SAUNDERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W.) from Prince's-Risborough; containing 232 inhabitants. It comprises 1820a. 26p., the greater portion of which is arable; the soil is a rich loam, alternated with clay, and the surface is partly hilly, and partly level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; net income, £377; patrons, President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806; the glebe comprises 406 acres. This place formerly constituted two parishes, but coming into the possession of one individual, they were united in the year 1457, and a church dedicated to St. Nicholas was suffered to go to ruin.

SAUSTHORPE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises about 750 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Rev. F. Swan, who is lord of the manor, and patron and incumbent of the benefice, and whose residence, New Hall, is a handsome mansion with an embattled parapet. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £212. 14. 6., and the glebe consists of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a neat edifice. There is a national school.

SAVERNAKE-FOREST, or SOUTH SIDE, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (S.) from Marlborough; containing, with Brimslade and Cadley, 187 inhabitants.

SAVERNAKE-PARK, or NORTH SIDE, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Marlborough; containing 112 inhabitants.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hertford; containing 2394 inhabitants. The Northern and Eastern railway crosses the river Stort near this place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; patron, Bishop of London; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The great tithes have been commuted for £1479. 12., and the vicarial for £391; the appropriate glebe comprises 128 acres. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

SAWDON, a township, in the parish of **BROMPTON**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Scarborough; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1200 acres, near the head of a small stream flowing southward to Wykeham: the village is north of the high road from Wykeham to Snainton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SAWLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing, with the chapelry of Long Eaton, and the hamlet of Wils-thorpe, 1933 inhabitants, of whom 1018 are in Sawley township, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Kegworth. This place had anciently a market and a fair, of which the former, having fallen into disuse, was revived about 1760, but was again discontinued before 1770; the market-house still remains. The parish is situated on the rivers Trent and Derwent, and comprises about 4000 acres; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a red-dish clay, alternated with gravel. The village is neatly built, and many of the population are employed in frame-work knitting, lace-running, and the spinning and weav- ing of cotton. The Trent and Mersey navigation and the Erewash canal pass through the parish, and there is an intermediate station here on the Midland-Counties' railway. A fair, chiefly for horses, is held on the 17th of November. The living is a vicarage, with the per- petual curacy of Wilne annexed, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Sawley in the Cathedral of Lichfield, the appropriator; net income, £266. The tithes were com- muned for land, under inclosure acts, in 1765 and 1797. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and a national school is supported by subscription.

SAWLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **RIPON**, wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ripon; containing 527 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3190 acres, of which about one-third is arable; the soil is various, in the high lands light, and in the valleys a heavy loam; the surface is varied, and in some parts attains considerable elevation, and the scenery is generally of pleasing character. There are quarries of good building-stone, from which was obtained part of the material for the erection of Trinity church, Ripon. The chapel is dedi- cated to St. Michael: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was endowed in 1770, by Ralph Lowther, Esq., with £100, which sum, together with £400 belonging to the curacy, was invested in land, from the proceeds of which, the curate pays £6 per annum to the master for teaching six scholars. Bequests from the Norton family, producing £14. 15. per annum, are appropri- ated for distribution among the poor.

SAWLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **CLITHEROE**, W. division of the wapentake of **STAIN- CLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing, with Tosside, 479 inhabitants. The district comprises by computation 2250 acres of land, formerly belonging to a Cistercian abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, founded here in 1146, by William de Percy, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £221. 15. 8.; the

site is now the property of Earl de Grey. There are some remains of the nave and transepts of the church, and the gate-house has been converted into a cottage. A school is partly supported by the earl.

SAWSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LINTON**, hundred of **WHITTLESFORD**, county of **CAM- BRIDGE**, 5¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Linton; containing 992 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lon- don to Cambridge, and comprises by measurement 1817 acres. The ancient manor-house here of the Huddles- ton family was visited by Queen Mary, who spent some time in it. An extensive paper-mill affords employ- ment to 60 persons, and the manufacture of parchment to about 20. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 2½.; net income, £118; patrons and impropiators, John Gosling and R. Hud- dleston, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SAWTRY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, 3½ miles (S.) from Stilton; containing 628 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to York, and comprises 1334a. 1r. 34p., of which the soil is a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat, and the meadows are rich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 7½.; net income, £189; patrons, the Duke of Devonshire, who has two turns, and M. M. Middleton, Esq., who has one. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. The church is an an- cient structure in the early English style, with a tower and a low spire, and has three stalls on the north side of the chancel. National schools were erected in 1840.

SAWTRY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Stilton; containing 371 inha- bitants, and consisting of 1026a. 35p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 0½.; net income, £169; patrons, the family of Annesley. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804; the glebe comprises 200 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wes- leyans.

SAWTRY (*ST. JUDITH*), an extra-parochial liberty, and formerly a parish, in the hundred of **NORMAN- CROSS**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Stilton; containing 264 inhabitants. A monastery for Cistercian monks was founded here in 1146, by Servin, Earl of Northampton, who placed in it brethren from the abbey of Wardon, in the county of Bedford; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £141. 3. 8. The liberty comprises about 3000 acres, the property of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, who is lord of the manor; about 1000 acres are woodland, chiefly oak, and are called Monks Wood. The church has long been demolished.

SAXBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. divi- sion of the county of **LEICESTER**, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 163 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1366a. 39p., of which the soil is fertile, the surface gently undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied; the lower grounds are watered by a brook, and the substratum is a fine gravel at no great

depth from the surface. The Melton and Oakham canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Stapleford consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £168; patron, the Earl of Harborough: the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a house. The church is a neat structure, erected in 1789, by the grandfather of the present earl. The neighbourhood presents the appearance of having been the scene of some sanguinary contest, and skeletons, urns, weapons, &c., have been discovered.

SAXBY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. E.) from Spital; containing 140 inhabitants. This place, which has long been in the possession of the Saundersons, now represented by the Earl of Scarborough, is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The parish is bounded on the west by the ancient Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber, and by two inconsiderable streams, which, uniting at the north-eastern extremity, form the river Ancholme; it comprises about 1400 acres, of which the substratum abounds with stone, quarried for inferior kinds of building, and for repairing the roads. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Firsby united, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 1.; net income, £46; patron and impropiator, Earl of Scarborough. The glebe contains 14 acres. The church, a neat edifice in the Grecian style, is the place of interment for the family of the earl: near it some foundations have been discovered, supposed to be the remains of a Roman villa.

SAXBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 287 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2341*a. 1r. 11p.*; the soil is light, resting on a substratum of chalk, and there are several chalk-pits, from which stone is raised for mending the roads, and also for manure; the surface is elevated, and the scenery of pleasing character, being embellished with some thriving plantations. Saxby Hall is a neat mansion, and the village is agreeably situated on a declivity of the wolds, overlooking the vale of the Ancholme. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 6½., and in the gift of J. W. Barton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £432. 17., and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church, rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, many years since, is ornamented by a tower on the south side of the nave, and contains, over the altar, a beautiful painting of Our Saviour restoring sight to Bartimeus, presented by the patron. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

SAXELBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises about 2600 acres, of which the soil is clay, alternated with sand and gravel; the surface is hilly, and the low grounds are watered by a brook. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £215, arising from a glebe of 160 acres; patron, Earl of Aylesford. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school is supported by sub-

scription; and £7 per annum, the rent of land, are distributed among the poor.

SAXELBY (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Lincoln; containing, with the hamlets of North and South Ingleby, 1058 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the lower road from Lincoln to Gainsborough, comprises by admeasurement 4240 acres of land, having for the most part a strong clayey soil, and is intersected by the Foss dyke, which is navigable for sloops and barges; the village is large and well built, and a statute-fair is held in it in May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln, with a net income of £167, and a glebe-house newly erected: the tithes were commuted in 1806, for land, of which 245 acres were awarded to Lord Monson, the impropiator, 126 to the vicar, and 22 to the lord of the manor. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a good tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SAXHAM, GREAT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 11½., and in the gift of William Mills, Esq., who has a seat here: the tithes have been commuted for £369, and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

SAXHAM, LITTLE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3¾ miles (W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 5½.; net income, £300; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The tower of the church, which is round, is remarkable for the elegance of the design; this and the south door are the chief Norman features remaining. A school is chiefly supported by the Marchioness of Bristol.

SAXLINGHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Holt; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres, chiefly arable, with 120 acres of pasture and woodland; the surface is varied, and the views from the higher grounds are beautiful, extending over the richly-wooded vale of the Glaven. The living is a rectory, with that of Sherrington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½.; net income, £589; patron, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The glebe comprises 28 acres, with a handsome house, built by the Rev. S. Jodrell, incumbent. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a large and costly monument in the form of an Egyptian pyramid, ornamented with numerous hieroglyphics, erected by Sir Christopher Heydon to the memory of his lady, who died in 1593.

SAXLINGHAM-NETHERGATE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Stratton St. Mary; containing 650 inhabitants, of whom about 50 are employed in weaving. The parish, with that of Saxlingham-Thorpe, comprises 2111 acres, of which 107 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged

rectory, with Saxlingham-Thorpe united, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 8.; net income, £699; patron, Rev. J. H. Steward. The church contains monuments to the Rev. John Baron, Dean of Norwich, and the Rev. J. Gooch, Archdeacon of Sudbury, and his lady. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SAXLINGHAM-THORPE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Stratton St. Mary; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Saxlingham-Nethergate, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church has fallen into ruins.

SAXMUNDHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 20 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 89 (N. E.) from London; containing 1097 inhabitants. This town, supposed to be of Saxon origin, is situated in a valley, on the road to London, and near a small stream which flows on the eastern side into the Ore; it consists chiefly of one street in a direction north and south, comprising modern and newly-fronted houses of neat and respectable appearance, and there is an assembly-room, in which balls and concerts are occasionally held; the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from springs. The only branch of business is that in malt: the market is on Thursday, and is noted for corn, which is shipped in large quantities from Snape and Iken wharfs, for London; and fairs take place on Whit-Tuesday, and the first Thursday in October, for toys, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 10., and in the gift of W. Long, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is embosomed in trees, a little southward of the town; a gallery has been erected, and the building contains several monuments to the family of Long, who have their seat at Hurt's Hall, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school. A chantry was founded here by Robert Swan, about 1308.

SAXONDALE, a township, in the parish of SHELFORD, union, and S. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (E.) from Nottingham; containing 121 inhabitants.

SAXTEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 13 miles (N.) from Woodbridge; containing 447 inhabitants, and comprising by survey 1202 acres, of which 28 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the rectory of Framlingham: the tithes have been commuted for £340. The church is in the decorated English style; the steeple fell down in 1806, and has not been rebuilt.

SAXTHORPE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Reepham; containing 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2111 acres, of which 1889 are arable, 128 pasture, and 94 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command some fine views. The village is situated on the north side of the river Bure, and on the road from Norwich to Holt. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The great tithes have been com-

muted for £290. 10., and the vicarial for £87; the glebe comprises $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and there are 19 acres of land at Wood-Dalling, belonging to the living. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. There was anciently a chapel, founded by Aymer de Valence in 1313, and the site of which is still called Chapel Close.

SAXTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; containing, with Towton township, 573 inhabitants, of which number 427 are in the township of Saxton with Scarthingwell, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Tadcaster. The parish comprises by computation 4030 acres, chiefly the property of the daughters and coheiresses of R. O. Gascoigne, Esq.; the land is generally in good cultivation, and there are some quarries of stone for building. Scarthingwell Hall was formerly the residence of Lord Hawke, who is also a considerable landowner here; it is now in the occupation of John Kendell, Esq., and is a neat mansion, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with a park of 160 acres. The village is built on an acclivity, and the North-Midland railway passes on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and impropiators, the family of Gascoigne, who partly support a school. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, and contains several monuments of the Hungate and Hawke families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription, and an annual donation of £10 from the family of Gascoigne. Lords Dacre and Westmorland, with a vast number of the slain in the sanguinary battle of Towton, fought on March 29th, 1461, between the houses of York and Lancaster, were interred here.

SCACKLETON, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Malton; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1460 acres of land, of which a portion is wood. The village is on the road from Wiganthorpe to Coulton. A school is supported by William Garforth, Esq.

SCAFTWORTH, a township, in the parish of EVERTON, union of EAST RETFORD, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, though locally in the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Bawtry; containing 100 inhabitants, and comprising 1049*a. 3r. 34p.* The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. During the inclosure of the common, several Roman antiquities were found.

SCAGGLETHORPE, a township, in the parish of SETTRINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Malton; containing 249 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises 1220 acres, of which 700 are in tillage, and the rest in grass; the soil runs through several varieties between a strong clay and a sandy loam. The slope on which the village stands commands fine and extensive views towards the south-west, and the residence of John Coulson, Esq., is situated here. The tithes were commuted for 43 acres of land, and a modus of £60 a year, in 1725. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans; and a school is supported by Lady Middleton and the rector.

SCALBY, a township, in the parish of BLACKTOFT, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Howden; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres, partly on Walling fen. The village, which is small and scattered, is on the road from North Cave to Howden.

SCALBY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Cloughton, and the townships of Burniston, Newby, Stainton-Dale, and Throxenby, 1886 inhabitants, of whom 612 are in Scalby township, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Scarborough. The parish comprises by computation upwards of 12,000 acres, of which the township contains 2485. A small rivulet winds through the village, which is picturesquely situated in a dell of the eastern moorlands, and discharges itself into the sea near Scalby mill, where are tea-gardens resorted to by the company that visit Scarborough during the bathing season. Timothy Harcastle, Esq., banker, Scarborough, has a beautiful seat here, from which are fine views of the sea and Scarborough Castle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, with a net income of £302, and a neat parsonage-house: the tithes, with the exception of those for Stainton-Dale, were commuted for land in 1771. There is a chapel of ease at Cloughton; and schools are supported by subscription. A girdle of pure gold, 35 inches in length, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and twisted like a cord, each end forming a hook, supposed to have been a fastening to an outer garment, was lately found on the estate of Mr. Harcastle.

SCALDWELL (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Northampton; containing 416 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1152 acres: the manufacture of parchment, and the combing of wool, afford employment to a small number of persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10.; net income, £357; patron, Duke of Buccleuch. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775; the glebe comprises 150 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is supported by endowment.

SCALEBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 584 inhabitants, of whom 230 are in East Scaleby, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 354 in West Scaleby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ (N. E. by N.) from Carlisle. Richard Tilliol, called Richard the Rider, received a grant of this territory from Henry I., and built a castle upon it with materials brought from the Picts' wall. In the early part of the civil war, Scaleby Castle was garrisoned for Charles I.; in 1645 it surrendered to the parliamentarians; in 1648 it again fell into the hands of the royalists, but it was soon after recaptured, and kept for the parliament. It is an interesting monument of antiquity; the more ancient part is in ruins, but a portion has been rebuilt and is inhabited. The parish comprises 3100 acres, of which 136 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £107; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church was repaired in 1827. The Rev. William Gilpin,

author of the *Lives of the Reformers, Forest Scenery, &c.*, was born in the castle in 1724.

SCALES, with BROMFIELD and CROOKDAKE, a township, in the parish of BROMFIELD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wigton; containing 364 inhabitants, of whom 94 are in the hamlet of Scales.

SCALES, with NEWTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Kirkham; containing 324 inhabitants.

SCALFORD (*St. EGELWIN THE MARTYR*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 517 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2420 acres of land, of which the soil is clay, alternated with sand; the surface in some parts is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook; the substratum abounds with stone, which is quarried for building and for the roads. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £255; patron and improprator, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe comprises about 200 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported from the proceeds of land for the use of the poor, amounting to £13. 16. per annum.

SCAMBLESBY, a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Horncastle; containing 500 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and improprator, Lord Yarborough.

SCAMMONDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Huddersfield, and the same distance from Halifax; containing 972 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1711a. 13p., of which 10 acres are woodland, one-third uncultivated, and the remainder principally meadow and pasture. There are two manors, Scammonden and Deanhead; the former belonging to the Duke of Leeds, and the latter to Thomas Thornhill, Esq. The surface is mountainous and wild; it is bounded on the west by the lofty ridge of Blackstone Edge, and commands from several parts extensive views over a country abounding with romantic scenery. About 900 acres were inclosed in 1820, and have been brought into profitable cultivation; but many of the hills are still uncultivated, affording only rough pasturage. There are excellent freestone quarries. The road from Elland, and that from Huddersfield, both to Manchester, pass through the chapelry. The chapel, a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1813, at a cost of £1000, is situated on an acclivity, in a romantic dell watered by a small rivulet called Black Brook, and contains 350 sittings, of which some are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £170; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A national school was established in 1826, and a late meeting-house for Wesleyans is now

used as a Sunday school. George Woodhead bequeathed £5 per annum, and there are some other small benefactions for distribution among the poor.

SCAMPSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of RILLINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from New Malton; containing 251 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises in its township 2382 acres, of which 1199 are arable, 1026 pasture, and 157 woodland; the surface is level. Scampston Hall is a handsome mansion in an extensive park, in which is a fine sheet of water, crossed by a bridge, and supplied by a rivulet running northward to the Derwent. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Rillington: the chapel is a small ancient edifice, and was repaired in 1837.

SCAMPTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Lincoln; containing 224 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2147 acres of profitable land, and the substratum contains limestone, which is quarried for building and for the roads, and burnt also into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 8.; net income, £82; patron, Sir George Cayley, Bart.: the glebe comprises an acre of ground, with a residence. Two schools are partly supported by the rector and curate. There are some remains of a Roman villa, discovered about the year 1800. The parish was formerly the residence of Archdeacon Illingworth, author of a curious and excellent work on the antiquities of Scampton.



Corporation Seal.

SCARBOROUGH (*St. MARY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, 39 miles (N. E.) from York, and 216 (N.) from London; containing, with the township of Falsgrave, 10,060 inhabitants, of whom 9515 are in Scarborough township. The

origin of this town has not been satisfactorily ascertained: it is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Scear*, a rock, and *Burgh*, a fortified place. The earliest authentic record of it is a charter of Henry II., conferring certain privileges on the inhabitants; and in the reign of Henry III., a charter was granted for making a new pier at *Scardeburch*, as it was then called. Prior, however, to the construction of the pier, the town had begun to rise into importance, and was defended by walls and a fosse, of which some vestiges may still be traced. In the reign of Stephen, a castle had been erected by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, which that nobleman was compelled to surrender to Henry II., who made considerable additions to it. Here Piers Gaveston took refuge from the attacks of the confederate barons, and for a considerable time maintained the fortress against their assaults, till a scarcity of provisions obliged him to surrender. In this reign the town was burnt by the Scottish forces, which,

headed by Robert Bruce, their king, made an irruption into England. Robert Aske, the leader of the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the castle in 1536; and during Wyatt's rebellion in 1553, it was surprised and captured by a party headed by Thomas, second son of Lord Stafford, who had disguised themselves as peasants; but it was soon retaken by the Earl of Westmorland, and Stafford and three of his accomplices being made prisoners, were sent to London, and executed for high treason.

During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir John Meldrum, besieged the castle, which held out under its brave governor, Sir Hugh Cholmley, for more than twelve months. At length, however, on the death of Meldrum, who fell in the assault, the command devolved upon Sir Matthew Boynton, to whom, after the exhaustion of its military stores, the fortress was surrendered in 1645, upon honourable terms. Colonel Boynton, who succeeded Sir Matthew in the command of the castle, having declared for the king, it came again into the possession of the royalists; but it was finally surrendered to the parliament in 1648, and soon afterwards dismantled. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was confined in it in 1665. During the rebellion in 1745, the building was put into a state of temporary repair; since which time batteries have been erected for the protection of the town and harbour; and within the inclosure are barracks for the accommodation of 120 men. This once formidable fortress comprised within the boundary walls an area of more than nineteen acres, and occupied the summit of an eminence 300 feet above the level of the sea, which surrounds it on all sides except the west, by which it is connected with the town; on the north, east, and south is a vast range of perpendicular rocks. The entrance is through an arched gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus, flanked by bastions, and formerly defended by two drawbridges within the gates, and a deep fosse. The principal parts remaining are, the keep, a square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick, and some portions of the semicircular towers that defended the ramparts, now falling rapidly to decay; some slight remains of the chapel, also, are still discernible within the walls. The castle and its precincts are extra-parochial.

The town is beautifully and romantically situated in the recess of a fine open bay, on the coast of the North Sea, and consists of numerous streets, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; the beach, of firm and smooth sand, slopes gradually towards the sea. Belvoir Terrace, and the Crescent, form elegant ranges of mansions; and on the cliff are numerous handsome private residences, and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, who repair hither, either for the convenience of bathing, for which the sea here, unimpaired in its quality by the influx of any stream of fresh water, is peculiarly favourable; or for the benefit of the mineral springs, the efficacy of which has been for more than two centuries in high repute. These springs, which are saline chalybeates, varying in the proportions of their several ingredients, were for some time lost by the sinking of a large mass of the cliff in 1737, but were recovered after a diligent search. The water was analysed in 1840, by Sir Richard Phillips,

and one imperial gallon of the north spring was found to contain, of chloride of sodium 26.64 grains, crystallized sulphate of magnesia 142.68 grains, crystallized sulphate of lime 184 grains, bicarbonate of lime 48.26 grains, and bicarbonate of protoxide of iron 1.84 grains, with 6.3 cubic inches of azotic gas. Of the south spring, a gallon was found to contain, chloride of sodium 29.63 grains, crystallized sulphate of magnesia 225.33 grains, crystallized sulphate of lime 110.78 grains, bicarbonate of lime 47.80 grains, and bicarbonate of protoxide of iron 1.81 grains, with 7.5 cubic inches of azotic gas. The old spa-house was washed away during a tremendous storm in 1836, and in 1839, a new building, in the castellated style, was erected from a design by Henry Wyatt, Esq.; the saloon is 75 feet in length, and 17 feet wide, and is approached by beautiful walks cut in the cliff, and surrounded by plantations. A fine terrace, one hundred feet above the level of the sands, forming a pleasant promenade, and, by a handsome iron bridge of four arches on stone pillars, connecting the dis-severed cliffs, in the chasm between which runs the stream called Millbeck, affords facility of access to the spas. This bridge, which was erected in 1827, is 414 feet in length and 75 in height, and constitutes one of the principal ornaments of the town. There are several large bathing establishments; and a general sea-bathing infirmary is supported by subscription, for the use of poor invalids. The theatre, which was patronized by the late Stephen Kemble, is open during the season; the Agricultural and General Library, on King-street Cliff, was established in 1801, and has a collection of more than 3000 volumes. The environs are beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and include much picturesque and romantic scenery: Olivers' Mount, about a mile from the town, approached by a gradual ascent, forms a magnificent natural terrace, 500 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an interesting view of the castle, town, harbour, and piers on one side, and overlooking the ocean on the other. The rides on the sands and in the vicinity are pleasant; and the salubrity of the air, and the numerous objects of interest with which the neighbourhood abounds, render Scarborough a favourite place of fashionable resort. The town is supplied with fresh water by pipes from the hill, two miles distant, and likewise by a reservoir, capable of containing 4000 hogsheads.

The port, to which the privilege of bonding was granted in 1841, is a member of that of Hull, and its limits extend from the most easterly part of Flamborough Head, in a direction northward, to Peasholme Beck, including all the sea-coast to fourteen fathoms of water at low-water mark. The foreign trade is principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic, from which it imports wine, brandy, geneva, timber, deals, hemp, flax, and iron; and it carries on also a considerable coasting trade in corn, butter, bacon, and salt fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places on the coast, and with the port of London for groceries. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered at the port, is 157, and their aggregate tonnage 31,010. The harbour, though confined at the entrance, is easy of access, and safe and commodious within; it is protected by two piers, of which one, enlarged by act of parliament obtained in the 5th of George II., is 1200 feet in length, and 42 feet broad at the extremity, and in the inter-

mediate lines varies from thirteen to eighteen feet in breadth. This pier having been found insufficient to prevent the accumulation of sand in the harbour, an act was procured for the construction of a new one, of which the breadth at the foundation is 60 feet, and at the curvature, where it is most subject to the action of the waves, 63; it is 40 feet high, 42 in breadth at the top, and 1200 in length, and was designed by Smeaton, the celebrated engineer. In 1843, an act was passed for the further improvement of the harbour. Several steam-packets touch at the port every week, on their passage between London and Edinburgh. The fishery, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, and a source of great profit to the town, has for some years greatly declined, but there are still many boats employed; the principal fish taken are turbot, soles, ling, cod, plaice, lobsters, and crabs. A very extensive herring-fishery is also now carried on; and near the town is an establishment for curing the fish, which are quite equal, if not superior, to the Yarmouth bloaters. There are an establishment for ship-building, and several manufactories for cordage. The market-days are Thursday and Saturday, the former for corn; the fish-market is held on the sands near the harbour. The fairs are on Holy-Thursday and Nov. 23rd, chiefly for cattle. Scarborough, a borough by prescription, received its first charter from Henry II., in 1181, which was subsequently confirmed and extended by various sovereigns; but the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into two wards; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the number of magistrates is eight. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, extended to the £10 householders; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, for all offences not capital; a court of pleas, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and manorial courts. Petty-sessions, also, take place. The borough gaol was rebuilt in 1842.

The parish comprises about 2160 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13.6.8.; gross income, £243; patron, Lord Hotham: the impropriation once belonged to the Corporation, who allowed the tithes to be redeemed by individual proprietors, so that the parish is now nearly tithe-free. The church, which was formerly connected with a Cistercian monastery here, and was a spacious and magnificent cruciform structure with three noble towers, sustained considerable damage during the sieges of the castle, in the time of the parliamentary war, and retains but few portions of its ancient character; the present steeple stands at the eastern end, and occupies the site of the original transept tower, which fell down in 1659. Christ-church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £5000, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, exclusively of a local subscription of £3000, and the stone, which was the gift of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart.: the living has a net income of about £200; patron, the Vicar of St. Mary's. Another church, called St. Tho-

mas', was erected in 1840, by private subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and contains 440 sittings, of which 320 are free. There is also a chapel called the Bethel, formerly the town-hall, which is attended chiefly by fishermen; and there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The grammar school is of very remote origin: in 1648, the corporation ordered the south transept of St. Mary's church to be fitted up and appropriated to its use, the expense of which was defrayed by the sale of the Charnel Chapel, or old school-house; the income, arising from donations of land and money, is about £12 per annum. A national school is supported; and an Amicable Society, established in 1729, under the patronage of Robert North, Esq., for clothing and educating children, is maintained by weekly contributions and general subscription. The Seamen's hospital, erected in 1752, by the ship-owners of the town, for the support of aged seamen, their widows, and children, is supported by a contribution of sixpence per month from the owner of every vessel belonging to the port, for each person on board during the time the vessel is at sea, or in actual service; it is under the superintendence of a president and trustees, annually elected, and the income, arising from donations, is about £200 per annum. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with a court in front, and contains 25 apartments for poor seamen, or seamen's widows. The Trinity-house, originally established by subscription, for similar purposes, in 1602, was rebuilt in a neat and substantial manner in 1832. Wilson's Mariners' Asylum, a beautiful range of buildings in the Elizabethan style, for the reception of 14 married persons, was erected and endowed in the lifetime of the donor, in 1837. Taylor's free dwellings for the poor were built in 1810. St. Thomas' hospital was founded by Hugh de Bulmer, in the reign of Henry II., for aged and infirm persons; the buildings are low and of ancient appearance. There are also several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor; and the union of Scarborough comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,305. To the north of St. Sepulchre's-street is the site of a Franciscan convent, supposed to have been founded about the 29th of Henry III.; and among other monastic establishments anciently existing here, were, a monastery of Dominicans, established in the reign of Edward II. by Adam Say, Knt., or by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and a house of Carmelite friars, instituted by Edward II., in 1319. Scarborough gives the title of Earl to the family of Lumley.

SCARCLIFF (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Mansfield; containing 582 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £68; patron, the Duke of Devonshire; improPRIATOR, Earl Bathurst. The glebe comprises 14 acres. The church contains a monument of the eleventh century, representing a lady in robes, with a coronet on her head, which tradition asserts to be that of a lady, who, dying in childbirth in the village, to which she was attracted by the sound of the curfew, bequeathed

her rich jewels to purchase land for the poor. A national school is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £6 per annum from Mrs. Vaughan.

SCARCROFT, a township, in the parish of THORNER, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Wetherby; containing 218 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 950 acres, and the village is pleasantly situated on the new road to Wetherby. Near the village is a large mound supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp; and from the discovery of various relics, the Romans are thought to have had works here for the smelting of iron.

SCARGILL, a township, in the parish of BARNINGHAM, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Greta-bridge; containing 106 inhabitants. It comprises about 4880 acres of land, of which a considerable portion is high moor, containing lead-ore, though none is at present wrought. The village is situated on the south side of the Greta, near Rutherford-bridge.

SCARISBRICK, a township, in the parish and union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ormskirk; containing 1957 inhabitants. The township comprises 8216 acres, of which 80 are common or waste land. The tithes have been commuted for £1064, of which £970 are payable to an improPRIATOR, and £94 to the rector of Halsall. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SCARLE, NORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 490 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Trent, comprises about 1600 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil clayey, and clay of good quality for making bricks is obtained in abundance. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 3½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £259. 10., and the glebe consists of 32 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCARLE, SOUTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Newark; containing, with Besthorpe chapelry, 525 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in the township of South Scarle. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Girton annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 5., and in the gift of the Prebendary of South Scarle in the Cathedral of Lincoln; improPRIATORS, G. Hutton, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £190. 11., and the vicarial for £54. 18.; the impropriate glebe comprises 112 acres.

SCARNING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from East Dereham; containing 613 inhabitants. It comprises 3300 acres, and is situated on the road from Dereham to Swaffham. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9. 19.; net income, £389; patron and improPRIATOR of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, E. Lombe, Esq. There is a glebe of

10 acres, with a house. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some curious relics. A free school was founded and endowed by William Secker, in 1604; the income is £150 per annum.

SCARRINGTON, a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Thoroton, to the vicarage of Orston: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1780. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCARTHINGWELL, with SAXTON, a township, in the parish of SAXTON, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Tadcaster; containing 427 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2673 acres, chiefly the property of the Gascoigne family.

SCARTH (St. GILES), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Great Grimsby; containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; net income, £231; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. A school is partly supported by subscription.

SCATHWAITERIGG, with HAY and HUTTON-I'-TH'-HAY, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (N. E.) from Kendal; containing 408 inhabitants.

SCATTERGATE, a township, in the parish of APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE, EAST ward, county of WESTMORLAND; containing 156 inhabitants. It adjoins the town of Appleby on the south, and within the township are the venerable remains of Appleby Castle. Dr. Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle, was a native of the place.

SCAWBY (St. HIBALD), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with Sturton township, 1050 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, and has from a remote period belonged to the family of Nelthorpe, comprises about 4000 acres, whereof small portions are moorland and plantations; the soil is fertile, and easily convertible, and the surface is generally level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £170; patron and impropiator, Sir John Nelthorpe: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770. The church contains a monument to John Nelthorpe, the first baronet, who died in 1669. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Primitive Methodists; also a free school, founded in 1705, by Sir Henry Nelthorpe, who endowed it with land now producing £30 per annum. At Weston, a hamlet in the parish, are evident remains of a Roman station; and in the garden of Henry Grantham, Esq., are two tessellated pavements, one about 16 feet square, and the other 12 long and 8 wide, communicating by a narrow passage; the latter seems to have been used as a dressing-room, and at the south end is a semicircular bath. Several coins of Constantine have been found; and at a farm-house about 300 yards distant, are vestiges of a fortified camp,

where a religious house appears to have been erected, in the walls of which some heads sculptured in stone are still visible. There is a mineral spring.

SCAWSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BRODSWORTH, union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 31 inhabitants. This was a place of some importance in the Saxon times, and after the Conquest formed part of the honour of Tickhill, and was held under the lords of that district by a family who took their name from the spot. At a subsequent period there was a chapel here, as it is recorded that in 1303 the archbishop granted a license to Walter de Harum for the celebration of divine service in his chapel or oratory at Scawsby. The hamlet is on the road from Doncaster to Marr, and comprises by computation 620 acres. Scawsby Lees was the ground on which the insurgents in the "Pilgrimage of Grace" encamped.

SCAWTON (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY-BLACKMOOR, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W.) from Helmsley; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2768 acres, of which 985 are common or waste; it is situated upon Hambleton, in the midst of open and wild moorland scenery, and has about two-thirds of its area under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. Stone of good quality is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. 2., and in the gift of Sir William Worsley, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £148, and the glebe comprises 32 acres: The church is in the early English style.

SCHOLES, a hamlet, in the parish of BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Leeds. The population is principally employed in the making of cards for machinery. The substratum abounds with coal, but no mines are in operation. A district church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in 1841. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

SCILLY ISLANDS. These Islands, of which there are 17, varying in extent from 1640 acres to 10, besides 22 smaller islets, and numerous naked rocks, form a cluster lying off the south-west coast, and annexed to the Western division of the county of Cornwall, about 17 leagues due west from the Lizard Point, and 10 nearly west-by-south from the Land's End. By the Greeks they were called *Hesperides* and *Cassiterides*; by the Romans, *Sellinæ* and *Siluræ Insulæ*; but their present name, anciently written Sully, or Sulley, appears to be British, and they are reported to take it from a small island, containing only one acre, which is called Scilly. Except what relates to their trading intercourse with the Phœnicians and the Romans, and the circumstance of their having been occasionally appropriated by the latter as a place of banishment for state criminals, the first mention we find of them in history is in the tenth century, when they were subdued by King Athelstan. From this period there is no record of any remarkable historical event, until the reign of Charles I., when the islands became of considerable importance as a military post, and were one of the last rallying points for the royalists. In 1645, they afforded a temporary asylum to

Prince Charles and his friends, Lords Hopton and Capel; and in 1649, Sir John Grenville being governor of the Scilly Islands, fortified and held them for Charles II. The parliament, finding their trading vessels much annoyed by Sir John's frigates, fitted out an expedition for the reduction of the islands, under the command of Admiral Blake and Sir George Ascue, and they were delivered up to the parliament in the beginning of June of the same year.

The total surface of the islands is about 4700 acres, and the number of inhabitants 2582. The extent of *St. Mary's Island*, the largest, including the garrison, which is joined to it by an isthmus, is 1640 acres, and the population amounts to 1545: its principal village, called *Hugh* or *Heugh Town*, was much damaged by inundation during the great storm in 1744; the pier was finished in 1750, at the expense of Lord Godolphin, and vessels of 150 tons' burthen may ride here in safety. Near this place are the ruins of an old fortress, with a mount, and the remains of several block-houses and batteries, supposed to have been constructed in the civil war. About two furlongs to the eastward is a bay called *Pomellin*, or *Porthmellin*, where a fine white sand, composed of crystals and talc much esteemed as a writing sand, and for other purposes, is procured in abundance. About a mile from *Hugh-town* is the *Church-town*, consisting of a few houses and the church, in the chancel of which are interred Sir John Narborough, Bart., son of the celebrated admiral of that name; Henry Trelawney, son of a bishop of Winchester; and Captain Edmund Loades, of the Association man-of-war, all of whom shared the fate of Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who was lost on the *Gilston rock*, October 22nd, 1707. Two furlongs further, bordering on the sea, is *Old-town*, formerly the most important place of the island. On a promontory, called the *Giant's Castle*, are traces of an ancient fortress, thought to be of remote origin. On the west side of the island are *St. Mary's garrison*, with the barracks and several batteries, and *Star Castle*, the latter built by Sir Francis Godolphin, in 1593. The island next in magnitude is *Trescoe*, anciently called *Iniscaw*, and *St. Nicholas*, which contains 430 inhabitants, and comprises 880 acres. In it are some remains of the conventual church of *St. Nicholas*, the ruins of *Old-castle*, and *Oliver's Battery*. *Old-castle*, which appears to have been built in or about the reign of Henry VIII., is spoken of by Leland as "a little pile, or fortress;" but seems to have been afterwards enlarged, as its ruins show it to have been a considerable building. *Oliver's Castle*, as it is called, from its having been built by the parliamentarians, was repaired in 1740; but is described by Borlase, in 1756, as being then already much decayed. *St. Martin's Island*, though next in size to *St. Mary's* and *Trescoe*, containing 214 inhabitants, and comprising 720 acres, was uninhabited until the reign of Charles II.: Mr. Ekins, in 1683, built a tower on it, as a landmark, 20 feet high, with a spire upon it of the same height. On *St. Agnes' Island*, which has 243 inhabitants, is a lighthouse. *Bryer*, or *Brehar*, contains 121 persons, and consists of 330 acres; and *Sampson* has a population of 29.

The principal employment and trade of the islanders consist in fishing and making kelp: the quantity annually made varies from 100 to 200 tons. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen, registered at the

port, is 37, and the aggregate tonnage 3751; about 100 boats are used for fishing, piloting, &c. Tin is found in several of the islands, and in some, lead and copper; but no mines are now worked. Others produce grain, chiefly barley, peas, and oats, with a small portion of wheat; a few acres are sown with the pillas, or naked oat; and potatoes are cultivated in great quantities in *St. Mary's*. Cattle are fed on most of them, and though not very abundant, are sometimes sold to masters of vessels. Samphire, for pickling, is collected in abundance in the isle of *Trescoe*. The tamarisk and *lavatera arborea* grow plentifully in that of *St. Mary*. The property and temporal jurisdiction of the islands were anciently attached to the earldom, as they now are to the duchy of Cornwall, excepting those of *St. Nicholas* (now *Trescoe*), *St. Sampson*, *St. Elid*, *St. Teon*, and *Nulla*, and some lands in other islands, which were given, in or before the reign of Edward the Confessor, to certain monks or hermits who had their abode in *St. Nicholas*, and were subsequently granted by Henry I. to the abbot of *Tavistock*. The present lessee of the whole is the Duke of Leeds, representative of the Godolphin family, to whom they appear to have been first leased in the 13th of Elizabeth. The lord proprietor appoints a court, or council of twelve, consisting of some of the principal inhabitants, which generally sits monthly, for the trial of complaints, suits, &c., between the islanders, excepting such causes as affect life and limb, and such as are cognizable by the court of admiralty.

The islands are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, and form part of the archdeaconry of Cornwall. In early times the abbot of *Tavistock* held the tithes of the whole, and certain lands, by the title of finding two monks to reside there, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants; but since the Reformation the tithes have been vested in the lord proprietor, who is patron of the donative, and pays the minister an optional salary. Until of late years the minister of *St. Mary's* was the only clergyman, officiating constantly at *St. Mary's*; at *Trescoe*, on the Sunday after Easter; and at *St. Martin's* on Trinity-Sunday. There are chapels at *Trescoe*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes'*, *Bryer*, and *St. Sampson's*, for the most part built by the Godolphin family, since the Reformation; and the Wesleyans have four places of worship. The Earl of Godolphin, in 1747, established a school for instructing twelve boys; and the Rev. R. Corbet Hartshorne, rector of *Broseley*, in *Shropshire*, about the year 1753, gave the sum of £250 towards the support either of a minister or schoolmaster at *Trescoe*, under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The only considerable benefaction which the society has received towards the religious instruction of the islanders, since that time, is the sum of £500, given by Charles Ety, Esq.; but about £300 per annum are expended by the society, on the missions and schools, chiefly out of their general funds. On *St. Helen's Island*, now uninhabited, are the ruins of houses, and of an ancient chapel.

SCISSETT, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of HIGH HOYLAND and EMLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS and ABBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. E. by E.) from Huddersfield; containing 2000 inhabitants. This district comprises about 2000 acres of land in a fertile valley, and abounds with coal and freestone, which are sold at a low price. The inhabitants are

mostly employed in the woollen and worsted manufactures, chiefly of fancy goods, for which there are two large establishments belonging to Messrs. Joseph and George Norton, affording occupation to nearly 3000 persons; there is also an extensive mill for spinning worsted, belonging to Messrs. Wood and Walker, of Bradford, and in which a large number of persons are engaged. The river Dearne flows through the district, in a direction parallel with the Wakefield and Manchester road, usually called the Denby-Dale road. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, was erected in 1839, at an expense of £2000, raised by subscription, to which Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., largely contributed; the site was given by the late Joseph Kaye, Esq. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Beaumont, who endowed it with £1300 three per cents., and built a parsonage-house. A national school is supported by subscription.

SCOFTON, a township, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 35 inhabitants.

SCOLE, or OSMONDISTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 19½ miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 685 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, and comprises about 800 acres. The village is a great thoroughfare on the road from Ipswich to Norwich and Yarmouth, and contains a very good inn, built in the seventeenth century. There is a fair on Easter-Monday for cattle. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe contains 25 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower.

SCOPWICK (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8¼ miles (N.) from Sleaford; containing 388 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Lincoln to Sleaford; the soil is principally sandy, with a substratum of limestone, which is quarried for buildings of every kind. The village is situated in a pleasing valley, watered by a clear rivulet, and to the west of it is an extensive and elevated heath, sheltered on the east by some oak woods. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £185; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln: the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt, and is of comparatively modern date. There are several tumuli, which are fast disappearing under the progress of cultivation.

SCORBROUGH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1310 acres, of a level surface, and very rich alluvial soil, principally in pasture for fattening stock, with a portion of wood, and much ornamental fence. Scorbrough Hall, the seat of James Hall, Esq., is a modern mansion in the

cottage style, round which are the remains of a moat that inclosed the ancient residence of the Hotham family. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Earl of Egremont: the tithes have been commuted for £306. 6. The church is an ancient edifice, with oak stalls.

SCOREBY, with WEST STAMFORD-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of CATTON, union of YORK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from York; containing 150 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1940 acres of land: the village is situated on the west side of the river Derwent.

SCORTON, a township, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Catterick; containing 477 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2610 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel, who is lord of the manor. The village is round a spacious green, and the buildings on the east side are occupied by a religious community of thirty nuns, of the order of St. Clair, who arrived in this country from Normandy, in 1795; there is a neat chapel belonging to the establishment. On the north side is a free grammar school, erected in 1760, and endowed with £200 a year, the bequest of Leonard Robinson, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £242. 15., and the vicarial for £114. Within the township is St. Cuthbert's well, the water of which is efficacious in cutaneous and rheumatic disorders.

SCOSTHORPE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Settle; containing 48 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1350 acres, held by various proprietors, of whom the Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor; the soil is rich, and altogether in grass.

SCOTBY, a township, in the parish of WETHERAL, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 383 inhabitants. The railroad from Carlisle to Newcastle, which has a station in the village, passes through the township. There is a meeting-house, with a burial-ground, for the Society of Friends; and a school is endowed with land producing £16 a year.

SCOTFORTH, a township, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Lancaster; containing 643 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by subscription.

SCOTHERN (*St. German*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 611 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 2½.; net income, £102; patron, Earl of Scarborough, who, with the rector of Sudbrook, is impropriator. Thomas Grantham, in 1616, bequeathed a rent-charge of £16 for distribution to ten men annually; and there is a charity school.

SCOTSWOOD, a manufacturing village, in the townships of EAST DENTON and BENWELL, chapelry of BENWELL, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (W.)

from Newcastle. This place, which derives its name from the encampment of a Scottish army in its vicinity at the period of the rebellion, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tyne, and on the road from Newcastle to Ryton and Hexham. It comprises between 300 and 400 acres, chiefly in the hands of small occupants, and producing tolerably good crops of corn and hay; the scenery is beautiful, especially in Scotswood dene, which runs from Denton burn to the Tyne, studded all along with hanging woods, and affording charming walks. On one side is a rich mine of very superior fire-clay, leased by William Ord, Esq., M.P., to Messrs. Robert Lister and Sons, who have formed a tramroad for conveying the clay to their works, where it is formed into fire-bricks for blast and other furnaces, and into crucibles, gas-retorts, copings, gas-mains, pipes for heating churches, vases, pedestals, &c. The Scotswood fire-brick works were established by Mr. Thomas Carr in 1827, and employ about 50 hands in making bricks used in blast-furnaces for smelting. Mr. Nathaniel Grace, in 1805, erected an extensive mill for brown and other papers; Messrs. Ralph Ramsay and Brother have also a large paper-mill, and there are, besides, a lamp-black and a coal-tar manufactory. The place is convenient for the shipment of its various produce, and the river is here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge. Mr. Grace has a beautiful villa, with ornamental gardens, from which are fine views of the country, of the Tyne, and the suspension and railway bridges; and Mr. William Ridley Carr, Mr. Lister, Jun., Mrs. Ramsay, and others, have also neat residences with similar prospects. An excellent inn, built by Mr. Ord, and overlooking the Tyne, is a favourite resort for fishing parties, and the inhabitants of Newcastle. About seven years since, a chapel of ease was erected at Bell's Close, where divine service is performed on Sunday in the afternoon; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Traces of ancient military works exist; cannon-balls, swords, &c., have been found, and immediately above the village are the remains of an encampment in the form of a crescent, where it is supposed the Scottish army took its bold position.

SCOTTER (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Gainsborough; containing 1172 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 5000 acres, of which the soil varies from a light sand to gravel, loam, and clay; the surface is generally flat, with some alternation of hilly ground, and the river Eau runs through the parish, and falls into the Trent, which forms its north-west boundary. A charter for a market on Thursday, and a fair on July 10th, was granted by Richard I.; the former has been discontinued, but there is a fair for horses and cattle on July 6th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2.; net income, £814; patron, Bishop of Peterborough. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1808, when, also, 57 acres were allotted for the repair of the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; likewise a national school.

SCOTTLETHORP, a hamlet, in the parish of EDENHAM, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 137 inhabitants.

SCOTTON (*St. GENEWYS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing, with part of the hamlet of East Ferry, 490 inhabitants, of whom 363 are in Scotton township. The parish is bounded on the west by the Trent, and comprises 4358 acres, of which 2030 are uninclosed common, chiefly moor and peat; the soil of the cultivated lands is a rich loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the gift of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. At East Ferry is a chapel of ease; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCOTTON, a township, partly in the parish of CATTERICK, and partly in that of BROMPTON-PATRICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Catterick; comprising an area of 1166 acres, and containing 139 inhabitants.

SCOTTON, a township, in the parish of FARNHAM, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Knaresborough; containing 298 inhabitants. This place is situated in a vale of the same name, watered by the small river Nidd, and was formerly the residence of the Percy and Pulleyn families, whose ancient mansions are partly remaining, and have been converted into farm-houses. The township comprises by computation 1083 acres of rich land, about half of which is arable, and the rest pasture. There are some quarries of good building-stone; and a bleaching ground and works are situated here. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1828. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends.

SCOTTOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Norwich; containing 539 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Norwich to North Walsham, and comprises 2120a. 3r., of which 1785 acres are arable, 201 pasture and meadow, and 115 woodland and plantations. Scottow Hall, the seat of Sir T. H. E. Durrant, Bart., is beautifully situated. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Belaugh, and valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; appropriator, Bishop of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £492. 10., and the vicarial for £228; the appropriate glebe is 27 acres, and the vicarial 19, the latter with a handsome house, erected by the Rev. John Lubbock, incumbent. The church is in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and has in the chancel some monuments to the Durrant family; it was repewed and beautified in 1833, at the expense of Sir T. H. E. Durrant. A school is supported by subscription; and the poor have 21 acres of land allotted on the inclosure of the parish in 1829.

SCOTT-WILLOUGHBY.—See WILLOUGHBY-SCOTT.

SCOULTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Hingham; containing 360 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Norwich to Watton, and comprises 2193a. 36p., of which 1488

acres are arable, 494 meadow and pasture, 29 water, and 153 woodland and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2., and in the gift of John Weyland, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church has a low tower, of which the upper story is octangular. A very handsome school, with a house for the master, has recently been erected by Mr. Weyland.

SCRAFTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of COVERHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Middleham; containing 156 inhabitants. At this place, in which the family of Forster have for a very considerable time possessed property, the abbot of Coverham anciently held a carucate of land, and also pasture for 24 head of cattle; and Scrafton Grange, now a farmhouse, was once connected with the abbey. The township is situated on the east of the river Cover, and comprises 3040 acres, chiefly uncultivated hills; coal and lead are found.

SCRAPTOFT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 89 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £161; patrons and impropriators, the family of Hartopp. A national school has been established. Here is a curious and ancient stone cross.

SCRATBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Caistor; containing 131 inhabitants. This place, also called Scroteby, is the property of Lady Hamilton; the manor comprises about 300 acres, and an act for inclosing the lands was passed in 1842. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1548 to that of Ormsby St. Margaret. The church has been long in ruins.

SCRAYFIELD (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Horn-castle; containing 33 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 677 acres, appears, from the remains of various earthworks, to have shared in the hostilities of the parliamentary war, when a battle took place in the immediate vicinity. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hameringham, and valued in the king's books at £4. 10. $4\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is in ruins.

SCRAYINGHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, partly in the union of POCKLINGTON, and partly in that of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Howsham and Leppington, 515 inhabitants, of whom 186 are in Scrayingham township, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from York. The parish, anciently called Skeringham, is bounded on the west by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises about 4780 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 300 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, about £750; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1825. The interior of the church, an ancient structure,

was repaired in 1801; its register bears the date of 1648. There is a chapel of ease at Leppington.

SCREDINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Sleaford; containing 364 inhabitants, and consisting of about 2593 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 4.; net income, £80. The tithes were commuted for land in 1796; the glebe comprises 150 acres. The church is a plain edifice, in a state of partial dilapidation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An allotment of land was given to the poor at the time of the inclosure, and produces £20 per annum.

SCREENWOOD, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 40 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile south from Alnham, and not far from the river Aln, which has its source in the immediate vicinity. The township comprises about 1000 acres, of which 800 are arable, and 200 pasture, the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Forster; the surface is mountainous, and the soil various, resting upon a whinstone substratum. There are ruins of an old keep.

SCREMBY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Spilsby; containing, with the hamlet of Grebby, 217 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1300 acres, of which the substratum is principally chalk, quarried for dressing the land, and also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £250; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Brackenbury: the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a neat modern structure.

SCREMERSTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parochial chapelry of ANCROFT, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, ISLANDSHIRE, county of DURHAM, but locally to the north of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Berwick; containing 692 inhabitants. In 1386, the village here was destroyed by the Scots, previously to which time it was held of the bishops of Durham by the family of Swinhowe; it subsequently belonged to the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, and is now the property of Greenwich Hospital. A large colliery is worked, employing many hands. The living is endowed with £100 per annum, and is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and consecrated 23rd August, 1843, is in the early English style, with a square tower and spire, and contains 350 sittings, of which 280 are free; it has been erected, together with a national school-room, and a master's house, on a site of two acres given by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, who also contributed the stone for the buildings out of their quarries; the expense of erection, £1420, was defrayed by subscription. The commissioners have assigned £10 yearly towards the support of the school.

SCREVEYTON (*ST. WINIFRED*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S.

division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark; containing 315 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with sand; the surface, though generally flat, rises in some parts to a considerable elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet called the Car Dyke. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 1.; net income, £252; patrons, the Trustees of T. Hildyard, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. The church contains an altar-tomb and effigy to the memory of Gen. Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I., who commanded under Cromwell; figures of his three wives and twenty-two children are represented on the same monument. Dr. Thoroton, the antiquary and topographer, was born in an ancient mansion here belonging to his family.

SCRIVELSBY (*St. BENEDICT*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Horncastle; containing 130 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3110 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a rich sandy loam, alternated with strong clay, and the surface in some parts flat, and in others elevated, but not hilly. The living is a rectory, with that of Dalderby united in the year 1731, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; net income, £562; patron, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. This gentleman's family hold the manor by "the service of grand serjeantry, that, whenever a king of England is to be crowned, the lord for the time being, or, in case of sickness, some one for him, shall come well armed for battle, on a good horse, into the presence of the monarch, at his coronation, and make proclamation that, if any will say that the king has not a title to his kingdom and crown, he shall be ready and prepared to defend the right of the king and his kingdom, and the dignity of his crown, in his own person, against him and any other whatsoever."

SCRIVEN, with TENTERGATE, a township, in the parish of KNARESBOROUGH, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Knaresborough; containing 1435 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1350 acres, and includes the villages of Scriven and Tentergate, which latter forms part of the town of Knaresborough. Scriven Park, the residence of Sir Charles Slingsley, Bart., is a handsome residence. The tithes have been commuted for £212. 1. 4., of which £60. 1. 4. are payable to the vicar, and £152 to the prebendary of Beechill and Knaresborough.

SCROOBY (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, and within the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, though locally in the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Bawtry; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Idle, and comprises 1523a. 3r. 36p., of which the commons were inclosed in 1775; the soil is light and sandy. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Sutton: the church is a small ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parish contains some remains of a palace of the archbishops of York, who had free warren of the lands here in the time of Edward II.; in the reign of Henry VIII., the palace was the occasional

residence of Wolsey, but the small remains are now converted into a farm-house. In the garden is a mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by the cardinal.

SCROPTON (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Foston, 523 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3280 acres; of which the surface is flat, and the lands are watered by the river Dove. An allotment of Needwood forest in Staffordshire, on which houses have been erected, was, under an inclosure act, awarded to Scropton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron and impropiator, J. Broadhurst, Esq. The glebe comprises 15 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

SCRUTON (*St. RADEGUND*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bedale; containing 410 inhabitants. This parish, which extends from the river Swale on the east, to the old Roman road, now called Leeming-lane, on the west, comprises about 1800 acres, chiefly the property of Henry Coore, Esq., who is lord of the manor. One-third of the land is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is flat, and the scenery unmarked by any features of interest, but the soil is fertile, and the arable lands produce abundant crops. Scruton Hall, the seat of Mr. Coore, is a handsome spacious mansion, situated in a demesne embellished with plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5., and in the patronage of Mr. Coore: the tithes have been commuted for £422. 6., and the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower. A parochial school is supported; and there are some small charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The Rev. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, known for his literary and antiquarian researches, was born here in 1636.

SCULCOATES (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the borough of HULL, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N.) from Hull; containing 16,682 inhabitants. This place is noticed in Domesday book as one of the lordships granted to Ralph de Mortimer, a follower of the Conqueror. Its population, less than a century ago, did not exceed 100, but the southern part of the parish, since the construction of a dock on the western bank of the river Hull, in 1774, has been extensively built upon, and now forms a large and populous part of the environs of Hull. The petty-sessions for the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill are held here, in a hall recently erected. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £295. The parochial church, a small neat structure, was rebuilt in the year 1760; and an act was obtained in 1814, for the erection of an additional edifice called Christ-church, which was consecrated in 1822, and is a handsome building of white brick and Roche-abbey stone; erected at a cost of upwards of £7000, partly defrayed by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £169. There is a new burial-ground of seven acres, with a sacristy attached. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; and five schools, of which

three are on the national system (two boys' and one girls'), are supported by subscription. The poor law union of Sculcoates comprises 18 parishes or places, and contains a population of 36,207.

SCULTHORPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (N. W.) from **Fakenham**; containing 591 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2055*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*, of which 1465 acres are arable, 505 meadow and pasture, and 84 woodland: the village is on the road from **Fakenham** to **Norwich**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Sir J. T. Jones, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 71 acres, with a house, nearly rebuilt by the Rev. Edward Marsham, incumbent. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, was erected by Sir Robert Knollys, K.G., who, from a common soldier, rose to rank and eminence under Edward III., and acquired an immense fortune; he died at the manor-house here, in the 92nd year of his age. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SCUNTHORPE, a township, in the parish of **FRODINGHAM**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, E. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from **Glandford-Brigg**; containing 289 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEABEACH, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **BOXGROVE**, and partly in that of **EARTHAM**, union of **WEST-HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 31 inhabitants.

SEA-BOROUGH, a parish, in the union of **BEAMINSTER**, hundred of **CREWKERNE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from **Crewkerne**; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 587*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 213 acres are arable, 332 meadow and pasture, 19 woodland, and 14 garden and orchard grounds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of James Gear, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

SEABRIDGE, a township, in the union of **STOKE-UPON-TRENT**, partly in the parish of **SWINNERTON**, but chiefly in that of **STOKE**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from **Newcastle**; containing 166 inhabitants.

SEABROOK, a hamlet, in the parishes of **CHEDDINGTON** and **IVINGHOE**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from **Ivinghoe**; containing 62 inhabitants.

SEACOMBE, with **POULTON**, a township, in the parish of **WALLASEY**, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRALL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 11¾ miles (N. N. E.) from **Great Neston**; containing 2446 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river **Mersey**, and situated opposite to the termination of the **Leeds** and **Liverpool** canal. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SEACOURT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**; containing 29 inhabitants.

SEACROFT, a township, in the parish of **WHITKIRK**, Lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**,

W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from **Leeds**; containing 1020 inhabitants. This place was the scene of a great battle during the heptarchy, which occurred on **Win Moor**; and in the reign of **Charles I.** there was an engagement between the parliamentarians under **Fairfax** and the royalists commanded by **Lord Goring**, in which the latter obtained a complete victory. The township comprises by computation 1750 acres of fertile land, and the substratum abounds with coal, of which there are several mines in operation. The village is on the road from **Leeds** to **York**, and has a cheerful aspect. A tithe rent-charge of £357 is paid to **Trinity College, Cambridge**, and one of £22 is received by the vicar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A national school is supported by subscription, and the schoolroom is licensed by the bishop for divine service.

Corporation Seal of Seaford.



Obverse.

Reverse.

SEAFORD (*ST. LEONARD*), a cinque-port and parish, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the union of **EAST BOURNE**, locally in the hundred of **FLEXBOROUGH**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 42 miles (E. by S.) from **Chichester**, and 59¼ (S. S. E.) from **London**; containing 953 inhabitants. This place, supposed to have been the *Civitas Anderida* of the Romans, is situated on the road from **Newhaven** to **East Bourne**, and is bounded on the east by the **Cuckmere** river, and on the south by the **English Channel**. It was a considerable town, with four churches and chapels, until burnt by the French in one of those invasions to which the whole of the southern coast was anciently exposed; it has also declined greatly in extent from frequent encroachments of the sea, and in 1824 an irruption, breaking through the barrier of shingle by which it was defended, greatly damaged the town and neighbourhood. The cliffs, which are of singular formation, are in some parts 300 feet in height, and on the summit are the remains of a circular camp. The river **Ouse**, the estuary of which formerly constituted its harbour, now empties itself into the sea at **Newhaven**, about three miles westward. Prawns of large size and of fine flavour are found in abundance; and fairs are held on **March 15th** and **July 25th**. **Seaford** was originally a member of **Hastings**, but was made a port by charter of **Henry VIII.**, who incorporated the inhabitants, under the style of "the Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commonalty of the town, parish, and borough of **Seaford**." The bailiff and other officers are chosen on **September 29th**; the jurats are eight in number, of whom four are resident magistrates, and hold quarter-sessions for the borough, and

petty-sessions occasionally. The town-hall is a small edifice under which is a temporary prison. The place first sent barons to parliament in the 26th of Edward I., and continued to the 21st of Richard II., from which time there was a suspension until the reign of Edward IV., when the privilege was restored; but the borough was entirely disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Sutton, and valued in the king's books at £11. 15.: the tithes have been commuted for £240. The church is the nave of one of the old churches, with a tower, and a small chancel of later date; and although the modern repairs and additions do not harmonize with the original style, the building still retains several vestiges of grandeur and beauty. A school is partly supported by subscription. Seaford gives the title of Baron to the family of Ellis.

SEAFORTH, a chapelry, in the township of LITHERLAND, parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 925 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, John Gladstone, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, and containing about 800 sittings, is a neat edifice, erected in 1815, at the expense of the present patron. Attached is a good house, with about two acres of land.

SEAGRAVE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Mountsorrel; containing 451 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2405 acres; the substratum contains limestone of excellent quality, but not much wrought. A few of the population are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge, with a net income of £404, arising from land assigned in commutation of tithes, in 1760: the glebe comprises 380 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style. £11 per annum, the bequest of William Richards in 1799, and the produce of an allotment at the inclosure, are paid for teaching children; and there is a national school.

SEAGRY, LOWER and UPPER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, hundred of MALMESBURY, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the impropiator, the Earl of Carnarvon: the great tithes have been commuted for £163, and the vicarial for £159. 16. The church is an irregular structure, combining portions in the Norman and early English styles; it contains a very ancient font, and under a niche in one of the walls is a recumbent effigy of a female.

SEAHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Sunderland; containing, with the township of Seaton with Slingley, 327 inhabitants, of whom 153 are in Seaham. The parish comprises 2871a. 37p., on the coast of the German Sea, by which it is bounded on the east, and is separated from Seaham Harbour, in the parish of Dalton-

le-Dale, by a rivulet, over which is a neat wooden bridge; the surface is varied, commanding some fine views, and the scenery abounds with interesting features. Seaham Hall, formerly the manor-house of the Milbank family, and now the property of the Marquess of Londonderry, is a stately mansion occupied occasionally by his lordship as a marine residence, and is beautifully situated in tastefully-ornamented grounds, with prospects of the sea, Redcar, and the mouth of the Tees. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5.; net income, £666; patron, the Marquess. The church is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, and is on rising ground, conspicuous in the landscape; it contains an elegant font, and in the register of the parish is the signature of Lord Byron, whose marriage was solemnized at Seaham Hall. The parsonage-house is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style, the residence of the Rev. Richard Moorsoom, who was inducted to the vicarage in 1843. The place gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess of Londonderry.

SEAHAM-HARBOUR, a sea-port, and an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of DALTON-LE-DALE, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Sunderland; containing 2011 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart., from whom it was purchased in 1822 by the Marquess of Londonderry, its present owner. The peculiar advantages of its situation on the coast of the German Sea, had suggested the formation of a harbour to Mr. Taylor, the steward of Sir Ralph, and some plans for its construction had been drawn out by Mr. Chapman, engineer, of Newcastle, in 1820; but the transfer of the property delayed the commencement of the works till 1823, when the marquess employed Mr. Chapman to carry into execution part of the original design. After great perseverance, and a vast outlay of capital, one of the safest and most commodious harbours on this portion of the coast was completed; and thus was laid the foundation of the present importance and increasing prosperity of the town. Being on a prominent part of the shore, the harbour has an easy outlet to the south, enabling vessels sailing in that direction to clear the Yorkshire coast in north-easterly winds, when those from the river Tees are too deeply embayed to sail in either direction. The outer harbour to the north, which is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, forms an entrance to the inner harbour, which is of like size; and the harbours to the south, of which the outer is nearly of the same dimensions as that to the north, together comprise an area of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Spacious quays, with wharfs and various jetties for facilitating the shipping of coal and other produce, have been erected, and every requisite arrangement has been made for the safe anchorage and protection of vessels entering the port. The foundation-stone of the harbour was laid by the marquess, on the 28th of November, 1828; the first stone of the first house in the town was laid by the marquess's second son, Viscount Seaham, on the same day, and the first shipment of coal was made on the 25th of July, 1831.

The town, which, from the opening of additional mines, almost annually, in the adjacent districts, is rapidly increasing in importance, is well adapted to the trade of the port; an extensive pottery has been esta-

blished, and there is a large corn-mill, driven by steam. Railways from the various collieries to the harbour meet here; there are several inns, and the place is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, and with stores for the use of vessels. The amount of export duty on coal shipped from the port, during the year ending on the 5th of January, 1843, was £573. 7. The ecclesiastical district comprises the whole township of Dawdon: the church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1837, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. H. Brown, vicar of Dalton, at an expense of £1668, raised by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and other societies. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 400 sittings, of which half are free; the interior is neatly arranged, and the windows are embellished with the armorial bearings of the Marquess of Londonderry and of the several families with which his lordship is connected by birth or alliance. The insertion of the stained glass, the erection of a small gallery, and the purchase of a clock and a good barrel organ, were effected by aid of the surplus proceeds of a bazaar held under the patronage of Lady Londonderry, for the liquidation of a debt of £433 due for the erection of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Marquess; net income, £250. An infirmary was erected in 1844, under the auspices of the marchioness, with funds arising from the publication of a volume of travels by her ladyship.

SEAL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1618 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of which the surface is partly hilly, and partly level; the soil is chiefly sand and clay, and the substratum abounds with ragstone, which is quarried, and with layers of sand of various quality, some of which, consisting almost entirely of crystals of pure siliceous earth, are well adapted for the manufacture of glass; these layers are intersected in several instances by veins of iron-stone. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Kemsing: the tithes have been commuted for £152 and £458, payable to the impropriator and the vicar respectively. A school for eight girls is endowed, and there is a national school supported by subscription. A handsome school-house has been erected at Golden-Green, by the Countess Amherst.

SEAL, a parish, in the hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Farnham; containing, with the hamlet of Tongham, 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2967 acres, of which 1258 are arable, 236 woodland, 43 hop-grounds, and 691 waste: there are some very extensive chalk-pits, and the district is intersected by a high ridge called the Hog's Back, commanding a fine view over the surrounding country. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of Surrey, whose tithes have been commuted for £377. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, has been within the last few years enlarged by the addition of a north chancel, in which are several monuments of the Long and Woodroffe families. A school is supported by subscription, for the benefit of the children of the poor.

SEAL, NETHER and OVER (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ashby; containing, with part of the chapelry of Blackfordby, and part of the hamlet of Donisthorpe, 1281 inhabitants, of whom 535 are in Nether Seal, and 513 in Over Seal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £950; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William N. Gresley. The Incorporated Society granted £100, in 1841, towards the erection of an additional church. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

SEAMER (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 247 inhabitants. The manor at the time of the Conquest was held by Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, till that nobleman joined in rebellion against the king, and his estates were forfeited, when a grant was made of the place to the Earl of Morton. Afterwards, it appears to have passed to the Meinnells; and among other families that have held lands here, occur those of D'Arcy and Wyndham. The parish, which is in the district of Cleveland, and separated on the south from the parish of Stokesley by the river Tame, comprises 3232 acres, of which 2178 are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the surface is varied; the soil around the village is a rich sandy loam, and in other parts of inferior quality. The village, which is neatly built, occupies an elevated situation, and from the churchyard is obtained a distant view of the German Ocean. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron and impropriator, Col. Wyndham: the great tithes have been commuted for £367. 13., and the perpetual curate's for £16. 10. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower, was rebuilt in 1822, and contains a marble font presented by Sir Cuthbert Herring, by whom it was brought from Alexandria. A parochial school was built in 1841, by Col. Wyndham.—See NEWBY.

SEAMER (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of East Ayton and Irton, 1121 inhabitants, of whom 625 are in Seamer township, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Scarborough. An insurrection headed by the parish-clerk and two others, broke out here in the reign of Edward VI., in 1549, and had for its objects the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, and the abolition of monarchy. The rebels, to the number of 3000, after committing great excesses, laid down their arms, upon being offered the king's pardon; but the ringleaders were taken and executed at York, in September of the same year. The parish is situated on the wold road to Driffild and York, is bounded by the river Derwent on the north-west, and comprises about 7760 acres, a level champaign country, chiefly of a gravelly soil: good stone is obtained for building and for making lime. A fair, the grant of Richard II., is held on July 15th, and a market on the first Monday in every month, for cattle and sheep. The living is a vicarage, with Cayton annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £243; patron and impropriator, W. J. Denison, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1809. The church is a handsome cruciform-structure; the tower was struck by lightning,

and taken down, in 1710. At East Ayton is a chapel of ease. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a school, built and endowed by the lord of the manor, in 1814. There are ruins of a Cistercian monastery which was connected with the abbey of Whitby.

SEARBY (*St. Nicholas*), with OWMBY, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 234 inhabitants, of whom 126 are in Scarby. The parish comprises by measurement 4600 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Owmbly annexed, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £200. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under acts of inclosure, in 1764 and 1795; the glebe comprises 227 acres. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and schools are partly supported by subscription.

SEASALTER LIBERTY (*St. Alphage*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WHITSTABLE, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 1064 inhabitants. On the sea-shore is an extensive oyster-bed called the Pollard, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who let it to the Whitstable company of free dredgers. Four annual fairs were held here, but they have been long discontinued. The parish comprises 1320a. 3r. 33p., whereof 308 acres are arable, 983 meadow, nearly 19 woodland, and 11 gardens, &c. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £160, and the appropriate for £225, payable to the Dean and Chapter, who are also patrons, and have a glebe of 39 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mrs. Frances Fagg, in 1794, bequeathed £800 three per cents. for the support of a school.

SEASONCOTE, or SEZINCOTE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of STOW, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Moreton; containing 67 inhabitants, and comprising 1432 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Longborough, and valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 11. The church was demolished about 80 years since.

SEATHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 17 miles (N. by W.) from Ulverstone; containing 202 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 2000 acres, of which 500 are arable and meadow in nearly equal portions, 35 wood, and the remainder pasture. There is also a considerable portion of waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patrons, the Devises of the late R. Towers, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £40, payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and £1. 0. 3., payable to the incumbent of the chapelry; and there is a glebe of about three-quarters of an acre.

SEATON, a township, in the parish of CAMMERTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Dervent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1¾ mile (N. E.) from Workington; containing 787 inhabitants. Here are extensive collieries and iron-works, near which the Der-

went is crossed by a stone bridge, opposite to Workington. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £295. 0. 6., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; and there is a glebe of nearly 7 acres.

SEATON (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (S.) from Colyton; containing, with Beer tything, 1996 inhabitants, of whom 765 are in the town. This place, situated on the sea-coast, is supposed to have been the *Moridunum* of Antoninus, and a landing-place of the Danes: Leland speaks of it as having been "a notable haven," and of the unsuccessful attempts of the inhabitants "to make a waul within the haven." The town has been much improved of late years, and is now a bathing-place: a pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The parish comprises 2532 acres, of which 65 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 7½.; patron and proprietor, Lord Rolle: the great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £260, with a glebe of 12 acres. At Beer is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists; also three schools, one endowed with £30 per annum, another with £15, and the third supported by a lady.

SEATON, with SLINGLEY, a township, in the parish of SEAHAM, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 175 inhabitants. At an early period, Seaton seems to have formed but one integral manor with Seaham: the principal families that once held lands here, are those of Hadham, Blakiston, Middleton, Hebborne, and Wilson. The Durham and Sunderland railway has one of its fixed engines here, of 42-horse power, for working the trains up the ascending plane from Ryhope, which is 4480 yards in length. The village is cheerful, and situated on an easy swell of country, surrounded by green inclosures.

SEATON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Uppingham; containing, with the hamlet of Thorpe-by-Water, 446 inhabitants, of whom 362 are in Seaton hamlet. The parish comprises 1395a. 1r. 21p.; the soil is chiefly a red mould, alternated with blue clay, and of great fertility. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 6.; net income, £649; patron, the Earl of Harborough. The church is a neat structure in the later English style.

SEATON, a township, in the parish of SIGGLES-THORNE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 10½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing, with the hamlet of Wassand, 338 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book *Setton*, at an early period gave name to a resident family; and in the thirteenth century, the abbey of Meaux received a grant of some property here. The township comprises about 1000 acres of land: the village is pleasantly situated on an eminence near Hornsea mere, which is on the east. The tithes have been commuted for £260. There are two places of worship for dissenters; and an infant school has been established, through the benevolence of Lady Strickland.

SEATON-BURN, a village, in the township of WEETSLEET, parish of LONG BENTON, union of TYNE-

MOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the road to Morpeth. Here is an extensive colliery, leased by Lord Ravensworth and Partners, from the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, and employing about 300 men and boys; Nicholas Wood, Esq., is viewer, and Henry Isaac Ayton, Esq., resident viewer. Seaton-Burn Hall, skirted by plantations, is one of the residences of the Rev. Mr. Brandling. There is a school-house, built by Henry Hewitson, Esq.

SEATON-CAREW, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of STRANTON, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, and S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Hartlepool, and 10 (N. E. by N.) from Stockton-on-Tees; containing 588 inhabitants. The township comprises 2870 acres, of which 590 are common or waste; the surface is generally level, but with fine views of the Cleveland hills, the towns of Redcar and Hartlepool, the mouth of the Tees, and the bold headlands of Huntcliffe and Rowcliffe, and in clear weather the eye can reach nearly as far as Whitby. The village is considerably resorted to during the bathing season, and contains respectable public, as well as private, accommodation for the visitors; the beach is smooth, and the sands are firm and level to an extent of several miles, affording great convenience for bathing. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway passes through the vicinity by an embankment of puddled clay, which has effectually resisted the inroads of the sea, that frequently washes over it: there is a station a quarter of a mile from the village. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, long since demolished, though the site is still called Chapel-opening. The present church was built in 1831, and a chancel added in 1842, with a burial-ground, the whole cost being £1600; it is in the early English style, with a square tower and pinnacles, and the interior, which is very neat, has an eastern window of stained glass, executed by Wales, of Newcastle, after one in York cathedral. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Lawson. The tithes have been commuted for £242. 10. 11., of which £131. 8. 11. are payable to the impropriator, and £105 to the vicar of Stranton. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends; and a school is supported by subscription, aided by £5 per annum from Lord Crewe's trustees.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a township, in the parish of EARSDON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from North Shields; containing 1568 inhabitants, and comprising 2676a. 2r. 1p. The surface is undulated and well wooded, and the soil, which is generally a strong clay, and partly arable, produces good crops of wheat and beans. The township abounds with steam coal, which is extensively wrought, under Lord Hastings, mostly by the Seaton-Delaval Company, who commenced the sinking of the pits in 1838: a railway communication to the Tyne facilitates the shipment of the produce. Mr. Robert Thomas Atkinson, the head viewer, has a commodious house, and Mr. John Brown, agent to his lordship, is resident here: the village is neat and uniform. Here are the ruins of one of the most magnificent mansions in the north of England, erected from a design by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1707,

by Admiral Delaval, of freestone supplied from the quarries of the place, and destroyed by fire on January 3rd, 1822; one roof was saved, and portions are about to be restored; around are extensive gardens, and the views of the sea and adjacent country are very beautiful. Near the ruins is the site of the ancient castle of Seaton-Delaval, of which little remains except the chapel, which is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, containing two noble arches, and monuments of a Knight-Templar and his lady, and is ornamented with numerous escutcheons, banners, and pieces of armour: divine service is performed in it every Sunday, for which Lord Hastings presents £40 annually to the minister. The improper tithes, including those of Hartley, have been commuted for £416. 1. 11. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEATON-HOUSE, with BOULMER, a township, in the parish of LONG HOUGHTON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (E.) from Alnwick; containing 153 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, near that part where the Aln river falls into the ocean; and in the vicinity the waters appear to have overwhelmed a forest of oaks, the enormous roots of which have been occasionally discovered by the removal of the sand. The township consists of farmland and a few cottages.

SEATON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of WOODHORN, union and E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Morpeth; containing 157 inhabitants. This place appears to have been at an early period in the possession of the Seaton family, and in the thirteenth century part was owned by the priory of Tynemouth and the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Since that date the families of Widdrington, Thornton, Ogle, Lumley, and Rogers have all held lands; and the township is now exclusively the property of William Watson, Esq., who has an elegant mansion here, surrounded by scenery of pleasing character. The township comprises about 1431 acres; the soil is strong, well adapted for the growth of wheat, and under profitable cultivation. There is a quarry of gritstone, of good quality for grindstones. The village is situated about half a mile from the sea; and on the sea-shore was formerly an hospital.

SEATON-ROSS (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 540 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3252a. 33p., of which 135 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions. The village, which is long and straggling, is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half north of the road from Holme to Harlthorpe. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of W. C. Maxwell, Esq., the impropriator, and has a net income of £93. The church is a neat, modern, brick edifice, rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners and W. H. M. Constable, Esq., in 1789. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

SEATON-SLUICE, or HARTLEY-PANS, a sea-port, in the township of HARTLEY, parish of EARSDON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N.) from North Shields; containing 744 inhabitants. This place is situated at

the mouth of a rivulet called Seaton-burn, where Sir Ralph Delaval, with great difficulty and expense, formed a harbour, and constructed a sluice upon the brook, with flood-gates to retain the water from the flow of the tide till the ebb: when a sufficient quantity is collected, it is discharged at low water, to cleanse the bed of the harbour, and remove from it every impediment to its navigation. Considerable improvements upon the original plan were subsequently made by the late Lord Delaval, who also formed a second entrance, by cutting a channel through the solid rock to the sea, by which larger vessels can enter with facility, and which is crossed by a drawbridge. From fifteen to twenty vessels, of 300 tons' burthen each, can now ride in safety at the port, and sail in or out with any wind. Coal is shipped for the London and other markets, from the Hartley colliery, of which the produce is in much request for the use of steam-vessels: here, likewise, are the extensive glass-bottle works of Messrs. Jobling and Company, of which the lofty cones form conspicuous features as seen from sea; and there are also some malt-kilns, and a brewery. A blockhouse and battery were erected during the late war, for the defence of the port, which is subordinate to that of Newcastle. Salt was formerly made here in huge pans; hence the affix to one of the names of the place.

SEAVINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (E.) from Ilminster; containing, with the tything of Seavington-Abbott, 374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £50: tithes belonging to Earl Poulett, the patron, have been commuted for £350, and others, annexed to the prebend of Ilton, for £40.

SEAVINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Ilminster; containing, with the chapelry of Dinnington, 506 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of Earl Poulett: the tithes have been commuted for £132, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

SEAVINGTON-ABBOTT, a tything, in the parish of SEAVINGTON ST. MARY, union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 95 inhabitants.

SEBERGHAM (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND; containing 853 inhabitants, of whom 495 are in the division of High bound, and 358 in that of Low bound, the former $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the latter $6\frac{1}{4}$ (S. E. by E.) from Wigton. The parish is situated on the river Caldew, of which the south branch becomes subterraneous at Haltcliffe bridge, where it disappears under the high land for nearly three miles, and re-issues at Hives-Hill mill. Near the church it is crossed by a bridge erected in 1689, by Alexander Denton, one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and about a mile below is another bridge of one arch, built in 1772, near the site of a structure destroyed by a great flood the year before. A considerable quantity of limestone is quarried and burnt into lime; and there are extensive mines of coal, and a powerful mineral spring. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, a very neat structure, occupying the site of

an ancient hermitage, was repaired in 1774, and in 1785. A national school has been lately rebuilt.

SECKINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tamworth; containing 118 inhabitants. This parish, which was of some note at the period of the heptarchy, comprises by measurement 816 acres, exclusively of roads, 450 acres being arable land, producing wheat and barley, and the remainder pasture; the soil is chiefly clay, and the scenery is diversified with wood, principally oak, ask, and larch. The Derby Junction railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir R. Burdett, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £193, and there are 28 acres of excellent glebe, with a good parsonage-house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains an ancient monument in fine preservation to an ancestor of Sir R. Burdett, a branch of whose family formerly resided here. Near the church are vestiges of a large encampment; and in the neighbourhood is the site of a small priory, founded by William Burdett, in the reign of Henry II.

SEDBERGH (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Dent and Garsdale, 4836 inhabitants, of whom 2268 are in the township of Sedbergh, 77 miles (W. N. W.) from York, and 260 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place occupies a secluded vale, in a mountainous district, and contains two cotton-mills and one cloth-mill, in which several persons are employed. Coal is obtained from a mine rather more than two miles distant, near the river Rother. The market is on Wednesday; fairs are held on March 20th, the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and October 29th, chiefly for live stock; and a court for the recovery of small debts has been recently instituted. The parish is situated between the rivers Rother and Lune, and comprises by computation 50,000 acres, of which more than 30,000 are uninclosed and mountainous moorland; in the township are 21,402 acres, whereof 14,550 are common or waste. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery abounds with features of romantic grandeur; in the vale of the Rother, about four miles to the north of the town, is a picturesque cascade called Cautley Spout, the water of which falls from a height of sixty feet. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 8.; net income, £184; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church appears, from its Norman arches and piers, to be of ancient date, but to have been partially rebuilt, the windows being all of a debased character. A chapel at Howgill, originally founded by John Robinson, Esq., in 1688, was rebuilt in 1838, at an expense of £450, raised by subscription. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists. The free grammar school was instituted in the 5th of Edward VI., by Roger Lupton, D.D., Provost of Eton College, who endowed it with lands now producing a rental of £500. Exhibitions to two fellowships and eight scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, were founded in favour of the school, by Dr. Lupton; one fellowship and two

scholarships, in the same college, were also established for boys from the school, by Henry Hebblethwayte, citizen and draper of London; and a further exhibition for one of the scholars, being a native of Sedbergh, to either of the universities, is given by the governors, in appropriation of three bequests at their disposal. A national school for boys and girls is supported by subscription; and at Howgill is a school, the income of which is £30 per annum. The remains of a camp are still visible, round a conical hill called Castle Tower.

SEDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDENHAM, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 173 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Severn, and on the west by the river Wye, by which it is separated from Chepstow.

SEDEBERROW, a parish, in the union of EVESSHAM, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Evesham; containing 318 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1014 acres, chiefly arable; the soil is a strong reddish clay, producing good wheat and beans; the surface is generally level, and the lands are watered by the river Isporne. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 7½.; net income, £228; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1810; the glebe comprises about 200 acres, with a house. The church has a small octagonal tower surmounted by a spire, and exhibits portions in the decorated and later English styles. A school is supported by subscription.

SEDEBROOK (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Grantham; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in mediety, with East Allington united, one valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and the other at £7. 4. 7.; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the net income is £638. Lady Margaret Thorold, in 1718, gave land now producing £347 per annum, for the foundation of schools at various places; £25 are paid to this parish.

SEDEFIELD (*St. EDMUND*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the chapelry of Embleton, and the townships of Bradbury, Butterwick, Fishburn, Foxton with Shotton, Mordon, and Sedgfield; and containing 2015 inhabitants, of whom 1345 are in the town, 5 miles (E.) from Rushyford, 11 (S. E. by S.) from Durham, and 255½ (N. by W.) from London. This place occupies an eminence commanding an extensive prospect to the south and south-east, and is remarkable for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, and the longevity of its population, attributable, in a great degree, to the openness of its site, and the fine gravel soil on which it stands; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The centre of the town forms a spacious square, where a market, granted in 1312 by a charter of Bishop Kellaw, is held every Friday; and a fair takes place on the first Friday in each month, for the sale of hogs. A halmote court is held here once in eighteen months, in rotation with Cornforth and Bishop's-Middleham, for the recovery of debts under 40s., at which

the bishop's steward presides. The parish comprises 17,471 acres, of which the greater part is arable, but there is fine pasture land all round the town. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £73. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £1481. 7., with a glebe of 385 acres in Sedgfield township; and the glebe of Bradbury comprises 60 acres, that of Fishburn 69, and of Embleton 2. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, combining the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the interior has many features of interest, including a fine old organ. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school here has an income of about £50 per annum, for which eight children are instructed; and six are educated and clothed at another school, from a benefaction of £400 three per cent. Bank annuities, by Richard Wright, Esq., in 1790. The grammar school and master's house were lately rebuilt, partly from the accumulated funds of a school at Bishop-Auckland, and partly by subscription, towards which £600 were given by the trustees of Bishop Barrington, £100 by the Rev. Viscount Barrington, and £150 by the trustees of Lord Crewe. In 1782, John Lowther, Esq., bequeathed £600 three per cent. Bank annuities, for the instruction and clothing of girls; and there is a national school. An almshouse for ten men and women was founded, and endowed with £44 per annum, arising from land, by Thomas Cooper; and additional benefactions were made by William Wrightson and Thomas Foster, the latter of whom bequeathed the interest of £3435 three per cent. consols., for the inmates. Upwards of ninety-one acres of land belong to a charity instituted by Lady Frevill, in 1630, for purposes of benevolence; in addition to which there are several minor benefactions. The poor law union of Sedgfield comprises 23 places, containing a population of 6113. Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob, the celebrated Saxon scholar, who died in 1756, was a native of Foxton; and the pious and erudite Bishop Lowth was rector of Sedgfield, prior to his elevation to the see of London.

SEDEFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Snettisham; containing 669 inhabitants. It comprises 4181a. 1r. 37p., of which 3892 acres are arable, 151 meadow and pasture, and 86 plantations, with about five of osier beds; the surface is undulated, and the views from the high grounds extensive and richly diversified. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £8: the great tithes have been commuted for £385, and the vicarial for £330, and the glebe consists of about 3½ acres, with a house, recently built. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower surmounted by an octagonal turret, and was thoroughly repaired in 1842; on cleaning the south wall, a painting of St. Christopher was discovered. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, with a house for the master, erected in 1839. At the inclosure of the parish, thirty acres were allotted to the poor. On the road to Docking is an ancient building, now a cottage, which was used as a magazine in the reign of Charles I.; and near the church, according to tradition, was a Roman camp.

SEDGHILL (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of MERE, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Hindon; containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises about 1015 acres, of which the soil is clay, alternated with sandy loam, and the surface is undulated. The living is annexed to the rectory of Berwick St. Leonard: the tithes have been commuted for £250.

SEDGLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DUDLEY, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Dudley; containing 24,819 inhabitants. This populous parish is divided into nine hamlets or villages, *viz.*, Brierley, Coseley, Cotwallend, Ettingshall, Lower and Upper Gornall, Gospelend, Sedgley, and Woodsetton; it is situated in the midst of a country abounding with coal, iron-stone, and limestone, the working of which furnishes employment to most of the inhabitants. There are by measurement 7360 acres, of which 3860 are arable, 2000 pasture, 560 woodland, and 500 gardens; the soil is for the greater part a strong rich loam, well adapted for wheat; the surface is very hilly, and the lower grounds are intersected by numerous rivulets and canals leading to the different mines. The parish is in the centre of England, and the scenery from the heights is beautifully picturesque and panoramic, including the Malvern and Abberley hills, in Worcestershire, the Wrekin, in Salop, the Black mountains, the peaks of the Montgomery mountains, and Admiral Rodney's monument, in North Wales. The village is supposed to occupy one of the highest sites in the kingdom, and the waters divide on the eminence, one portion running into the Trent and the other into the Severn, and flow into the sea at two opposite extremities of the island. The iron is manufactured in a variety of ways, both into pig-iron in furnaces, and into wrought or malleable in mills or forges, which latter is again converted into bars, rods, hoops, hurdles, nails, coffee-mills, locks, &c.: one of the largest manufactories is the Wednesbury-Oak works, established in 1814, by Philip Williams and Sons. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal intersects the parish in various directions. A court leet is annually held by Lord Ward, as lord of the manor, at which two constables and four deputies are chosen. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £503; patron, Lord Ward, who, with others, is impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The church, a beautiful edifice standing on an eminence and seen in all directions, is in the purest English style, with side aisles, vaulted nave, and clerestory windows, and was completed in 1829, at the expense of £10,900, entirely defrayed by the late Earl of Dudley. The eastern window is of richly-stained glass, representing ten of the Apostles and the coat of arms of the earl; it cost £300. At Coseley, Lower and Upper Gornall, and Ettingshall, are district churches. There are places of worship belonging to Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics; also a national school erected by the late earl. The encrinite, and the singular fossil called the trilobite, or "Dudley locust," are found chiefly at Woodsetton, the latter only in an isolated limestone rock termed the Wren's Nest Hill.

SEDGWICK, a township, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Kendal; containing 240 inhabitants. The township comprises 350 acres, all arable land; and the river Kent and the Lancaster canal pass through it. A mill for the manufacture of gunpowder was established about 1770. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SEDLSCOMB (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. E.) from Battle; containing 668 inhabitants. Iron-stone is obtained in the parish, and formerly there were furnaces for smelting the ore. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £267. The church is principally in the early English style, and was enlarged in 1838, by the erection of a south aisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. George Barnsley, in 1723, bequeathed £150 for education, which sum, with subsequent gifts, was laid out in the purchase of a house and garden, and an estate now producing £25 per annum. A handsome school was erected in 1837, by the Misses Pratt, and is supported by the rector's family. There are some mineral springs, of which the water has properties similar to that of Tonbridge-Wells. Here was formerly a preceptory of Knights Templars.

SEDRUP, a hamlet, chiefly in the parish of HARTWELL, but partly in that of STONE, union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 63 inhabitants.

SEEND, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Melksham; containing 992 inhabitants. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the chapelry. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by subscription.

SEER GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of FARNHAM-ROYAL, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Beaconsfield; containing 281 inhabitants.

SEETHING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Brooke; containing 449 inhabitants. It comprises 1615a. 2r. 4p., of which 1160 acres are arable, 413 pasture, and 39 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £458. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower, and contains an elaborately-sculptured font. A national school is supported by subscription.

SEFTON (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the townships of Aintree, Great and Little Crosby, Ince-Blundell, Litherland, Lund, Netherton, Orrell with Ford, and Thornton, 6164 inhabitants, of whom 430 are in Sefton township, 7 miles (N.) from Liverpool. This parish, bounded on the west by the bay of Liverpool, and intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, contains Great Crosby, a fashionable and much frequented bathing-place. The

living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 1. 8.; net income, £1378; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. R. Rothwell. The church, originally erected in 1111, and partly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., by the Rev. Anthony Molyneux, a distinguished preacher, then rector, is partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, with a lofty spire. The interior is remarkably elegant; and the chancel, separated from the nave by a magnificent screen, contains sixteen richly-sculptured stalls, with numerous monuments of the family of Molyneux, of whom Sir William performed signal acts of valour under the banner of the Black Prince, at Navaret, as did Sir Richard in the battle of Agincourt, and another Sir William in that of Flodden Field. A district church has been erected and endowed by subscription, at Litherland, and the patronage vested in certain Trustees. A school is supported for the benefit of the children of the poor, by the Earl of Sefton, who derives his title from this place.

SEGHILL, a township, in the parish of EARS DON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Newcastle; containing 1672 inhabitants. The township is on the roads from Newcastle to Bedlington and from North Shields to Morpeth; and comprises 1403a. 17p., of which 1124 acres are arable, 276 grass land, and 3 plantation. The soil is in general a strong red and yellow clay, and in some places of a light gravelly quality; it has been much improved by furrow draining, and now grows good wheat, turnips, &c. In this township and the district to the north of it, is produced the celebrated steam coal known as Carr's and the West Hartley. The mine was commenced in 1823, but was abandoned a few years afterwards, a considerable capital having been involved; in 1832, however, the shaft was sunk twenty fathoms deeper, and the Low-main seam, or Hartley-main, "won." A private railway runs to the bank of the river Tyne for the conveyance of coal, and a passengers' train proceeds three times a day, Sundays excepted, to Percy-Main, one of the stations on the Newcastle and North Shields railway: the Seatonburn rivulet, also, flows through the place. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £263. 4. 6. There are two meeting-houses, one for Primitive Methodists, and the other for Wesleyans, both built by the proprietors of the mines; and during the week they are used as schools for the workmen's children.

SEIGHFORD (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stafford; containing, with the hamlets of Great and Little Bridgeford, 903 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Grand Junction railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £119; impropiator, F. Eld, Esq.

SEISDON, a township, and the head of a union, in the parish of TRY SULL, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 213 inhabitants. This place gives name to the hundred, and also to a poor law union which comprises 12 parishes or places, 11 whereof are in the county of Stafford, and 1 in that of Salop, the whole containing a population of 13,097. Near Seisdon Common is a large triangular stone called

the War Stone, and at a short distance is a small square camp.

SELATTYN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Oswestry; containing 1128 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5553a. 34p. of land, of which the soil is various; the substratum abounds with limestone, which is burnt for manure, and sandstone of good quality for building is extensively quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of William Lloyd, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The church, an ancient structure, has within the last thirty years been greatly enlarged, and is now a handsome cruciform building. A chapel of ease was erected at Hengoed in 1825. There are two free schools with small endowments; one forming a part of the premises devised by Bishop Hanmer, in 1628, for the poor; and the other erected in 1812, in a more distant part of the parish, on land given by G. H. Carew, Esq. A national school has also been built. Offa's Dyke forms part of the western boundary of the parish; and here formerly stood the ancient Castle Brogyntyn, of which there are now scarcely any remains. James Wylding, one of the assembly of divines during the Interregnum, and the noted Dr. Henry Sacheverell, were rectors here.

SELBORNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Alton; containing 1052 inhabitants. In the time of the Saxons, Selborne was held in royal demesne; and in 1233 a priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, but it was subsequently suppressed, and became part of the endowment of Magdalen College, Oxford. The parish comprises 8506 acres, of which 3097 are common or waste land. A fair is held on May 29th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1., and in the gift of the College. The church is principally in the early English style; the altar-piece is ornamented with a fine painting by Albert Durer, representing the Offerings of the Magi, presented by the Rev. Gilbert White, author of *The Natural History of Selborne*, and similar works, who was born here in 1720, where he chiefly resided. Gilbert White, in 1719, bequeathed £100, now producing an annual income of £9. 10., for teaching children. At Temple, in the parish, resided Sir Adam Gardon, the celebrated freebooter in the time of Henry III.

SELBY (*St. Mary and St. German*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from York, and 177 (N. by W.) from London; containing 5376 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Salebeia*, and supposed to have been a Roman station, was selected by William the Conqueror, in 1069, as the site of a magnificent abbey for Benedictine monks, which



Arms.

was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Germanus, who had so vehemently opposed the Pelagian heresy. The establishment acquired, in process of time, such extensive possessions and immunities as to render it equal in rank to the church of St. Peter at York, and the superior of this place, with the superior of St. Mary's in that city, were the only mitred abbots north of the Trent. When the Conqueror came to Selby, accompanied by his queen, to settle the endowment of the abbey, she was here delivered of a son, subsequently King of England by the title of Henry I. The monastery continued in a flourishing state till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £819. 2. 6. Part of the abbey came afterwards by purchase into the hands of Sir Ralph Sadler, who shortly alienated it, with the park and the manor, to Leonard Beckwith and his heirs, the Walmesleys of Dunkenhalth, from whom, by the marriage of the heiress, it came into the family of Lord Petre, with whom it still remains. In the early period of the great civil war, the town appears to have been held for the parliament, and, although subsequently taken by the royalists, it was eventually recaptured by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when the majority of the king's party were made prisoners, with several horses, pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The town is situated on the river Ouse, and upon the great road from London to Edinburgh; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general well built, and many changes have been recently made by widening the thoroughfares, erecting new houses, and laying down pavement. About fourteen years since a considerable alteration was effected by the lord of the manor, by opening a continued view of the west front of the church at a large cost, and by enlarging the market-place and roads down to the wharfs; and more recently a new street has been formed called the Crescent, which consists of commodious houses, and adds considerably to the improved appearance of the town. The fertility of the surrounding district, also, has been greatly increased by a process of irrigation by which the water of the rivers Ouse and Aire is detained upon the land until a sediment has been deposited, forming excellent manure. A large quantity of woad, for the use of dyers, is produced in the vicinity, and formerly flax was cultivated and prepared to a considerable extent; this branch of trade, however, has greatly declined, owing to the importation of that article from France and the Netherlands, but flax-spinning is still carried on to some extent. The general trade has been much improved by means of a canal connecting the navigable rivers Ouse and Aire, thus opening a more direct communication with Leeds and the West riding of Yorkshire, so that the greater quantity of the goods sent to that district is disembarked here. There are two large flax-mills, several rope, sail-cloth, and sacking factories, an iron-foundry, two tanneries, some breweries, &c. A new road from Doncaster, by Askerne, through Selby, to York, was opened in 1834; and the Leeds and Selby railway was completed in 1840, and has its terminal station a little to the south of the town, a neat and spacious building, covering an area divided by two lines of cast-iron pillars into three compartments, with seven lines of way extending throughout its whole length, and continued to a jetty for steam-vessels projecting into the Ouse; the line is

twenty miles long. Almost contiguous is the terminal station of the Hull and Selby railway, which is carried over the Ouse by a handsome swivel bridge that opens with great facility for the admission of vessels to the quay here; this line communicates with the Leeds and Selby, in conjunction with which, and with the Manchester and Leeds railway, it opens a direct communication between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. A bridge of timber across the Ouse was completed in 1795, and is remarkable for the ease with which it can be turned round, being opened and closed within the space of a minute, though weighing 70 tons. A branch custom-house has been established, belonging to the establishment at Goole. The chief article exported is stone, which is sent coastwise: ships of 150 to 200 tons' burthen navigate to Selby; steam-boats pass daily to and from Hull, and there are daily communications with London, and every port on the coast. Here is a shipyard, in which many steam-packets and sailing-vessels are built. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, Monday after June 22nd, and on Michaelmas-day, for cattle, horses, cloth, &c.: in the centre of the market-place is a handsome cross, in the ancient English style. A petty-session for the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash occurs every alternate Monday in the town-hall, a neat brick building, erected in 1825; and courts leet and baron are held twice a year, by the lord of the manor.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, the Hon. E. R. Petre. The church, formerly belonging to the abbey, was made parochial by letters-patent of James I., dated March 20th, 1618. The ancient monastery stood on the west side of the river Ouse, and the principal buildings were on the west and south side of the church; the barn and granary are yet remaining, but the gateway was taken down about thirty years since: over it was the abbot's court-house, with two rooms on the sides for the jury and the witnesses; on one side was the porter's lodge, and on the other a room in which to serve the poor. The appearance of this venerable pile is strikingly impressive; and the magnificence, yet comparative simplicity, of the west front renders it deserving of particular notice, as its proportions and decorations merit remark from their singularity and elegance. The entrance is by a large and richly-adorned Norman doorway, supported by six columns, with simply-ornamented capitals; the triple arches above the doorway are in the English style, and the embellishments partake in character with many found on the north and west doorways, and internal parts of the church; the central arch forms the west window, and is considerably larger than those at the sides, and filled with tracery. The walls of the nave and north transept are Norman, though few exterior arches of that date now remain, having been mostly replaced by windows, &c., in the English style, at different periods. The most striking feature on this side is the porch, which has circular and pointed arches indiscriminately introduced, composed of similar mouldings; and under it is a Norman doorway less enriched, but more elegantly proportioned, than that at the west end. The nave is of massive and simple design; and the choir, of which the east window is highly enriched with tracery, is a perfect and splendid example of the early English style; on both sides of the choir are

several stalls of wood, enriched with tabernacle-work. The upper part of the central tower fell down, destroying the south transept and the roof of the western part of the south aisle, on March 30th, 1690; and the present tower was probably rebuilt about the year 1700, but in a style by no means corresponding with the original. The chapter-house is a beautiful building attached to the south side of the choir, and the room used for that purpose, now the vestry-room, appears, from its style and simplicity, to be of a very early date; over it is an apartment now appropriated as a school. Among the other striking architectural peculiarities which this magnificent edifice exhibits, are two clusters of columns, or piers, supporting arches in the gallery, on the north side of the nave: the font is simple, with a beautiful and lofty cover of carved wood suspended from the second arch, on the north side of the nave. In 1826, a fine-toned organ was erected by private subscription, which adds considerably to the elegance of the choir. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel. A Blue-coat school for boys is supported by voluntary contributions, augmented by legacies and donations amounting to £615; £13 per annum are paid to the master by the trustees under the will of Joseph Rayner, who, in 1710, bequeathed £100 to be vested in land for instruction; and £22. 10. a year are given for 20 children on the foundation of Leonard Chamberlain (1716), who also endowed an almshouse for seven widows. A school for girls is supported by an endowment of £10 per annum, aided by subscription; and in another, 50 children are paid for by an allowance of £35 per annum. Here is likewise an estate of Feoffees for pious and charitable uses, bequeathed by various individuals in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and now consisting of houses and lands, yielding together about £150 a year; and there are several other considerable bequests. The poor law union of Selby comprises 24 parishes or places, of which 16 are in the West, and 8 in the East, riding, and contains a population of 15,100. Thomas Johnson, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom, and an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal, and who fell in a skirmish with a body of the parliamentary forces, in 1644, was a native of this place.

SELBY'S-FOREST, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-NEWTON**, union, and **W.** division of the ward, of **GLENDALE**, **N.** division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 61 inhabitants. This district comprises 11,709 acres, of which 11,630 consist of moors and mountains, including the Cheviot, from which the celebrated range of hills so called derives its name, and on the summit of which is a large lake, occasionally frozen in the summer.

SELHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **EASTBOURNE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, **W.** division of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (**W.** by **S.**) from **Petworth**; containing 121 inhabitants. The **Rother**, or **Arundel**, navigation passes through the parish, of which part is within the boundary of the parliamentary borough of **Midhurst**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £150; patrons, the **Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford**. The church is in the early English

style; the chancel is separated from the nave by a circular arch supported by slight columns with ornamental capitals.

SELLACK (*St. TESILIAH*), a parish, in the union of **ROSS**, Upper division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (**N. W.**) from **ROSS**; containing 335 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1565 acres, of which 40 are common or waste land; the scenery is diversified, and the village lies in a deep valley watered by the navigable river **Wye**. The living is a vicarage, with that of **King's-Capel** annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 8.; net income, £420; patrons and appropriators, **Dean and Chapter of Hereford**. The great tithes have been commuted for £320, and the vicarial for £140; there is a glebe of 95 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure with a spire, and is beautifully situated on the bank of the **Wye**. A school is supported by subscription.

SELLING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **FAVERSHAM**, hundred of **BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, **E.** division of **KENT**, 4 miles (**S. S. E.**) from **Faversham**; containing 590 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2420 acres, of which 1619 are arable, 199 pasture, 257 woodland, and the remainder garden and orchard ground. A fair is held on **Whit-Tuesday**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the improprator, **Lord Sondes**: the great tithes have been commuted for £810, and the vicarial for £357. The church is in the early English style. On **Shottendon Hill**, here, is an ancient fortification of irregular form, thought to be a Roman work, an extensive Roman intrenchment being still visible in a wood two miles to the south-east of it. There is also a tumulus in the neighbourhood.

SELLINGE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ELHAM**, hundred of **STREET**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, **E.** division of **KENT**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (**N. W.** by **W.**) from **Hythe**; containing 476 inhabitants. It comprises 2056a. 2r. 9p., of which area about 800 acres are arable, 700 pasture, 200 wood, and of the remainder about 100 marshy land. The **South-Eastern railway** passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 5., and in the patronage of the **Crown**: the appropriate tithes, belonging to the **Archbishop of Canterbury**, have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £191; the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church has an admixture of the various styles of English architecture.

SELMESTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WEST FIRLE**, hundred of **DANEHILL-HORSTED**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, **E.** division of **SUSSEX**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (**E. S. E.**) from **Lewes**; containing 228 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1140 acres, and was annexed to that of **Aleiston**, in 1840. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 8., and in the gift of the **Dean and Chapter of Chichester**, and the **Prebendary of Heathfield in the Cathedral**, the former having one turn, and the latter two: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £140, with a glebe of 3 acres; and the prebendary's for £290, with 22 acres of land. The church is in the early English style, with a spire, and contains in the chancel an altar-tomb under a canopy, inscribed to **Lady Braye**, who died in the year 1532.

SELSEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S.) from Chichester; containing 879 inhabitants. The name of this place, according to Bede, is derived from the Saxon *Seals-ey*, signifying the island of Seals, for the resort of which it was anciently noted. The Saxons, on their first expedition to take possession of the south-western region of Britain, landed upon this peninsula, where they soon afterwards founded a colony; and in the earliest annals mention is made of Selsey as among the more ancient of the Saxon establishments. A monastery dedicated to the Blessed Virgin was founded here about 681, by St. Wilfrid, who, having previously converted many of the South Saxons to Christianity, and obtained of King Ædilwac the lands of this peninsula for its endowment, placed therein some religious, who had been his companions in exile, and of whom Eadbercht, abbot in 711, was consecrated first bishop of the South Saxons, and fixed his episcopal residence at this place. It remained a see till 1075, when William the Conqueror removed the seat of the diocese to Chichester, and Stigand, the last bishop of Selsey, was appointed the first of Chichester. Vestiges of the ancient city are mentioned in old records, as being plainly visible at ebb-tide; and bones of large animals, trunks of trees, and fossil shells are occasionally found by the fishermen when dredging for oysters. The parish is bounded on the east and south by Pagham harbour and the English Channel, and, including the beach to low-water mark, comprises 3494 acres, of which 600 are pasture, and 133 common or waste land, the soil is chiefly a hazel mould, well adapted for wheat. The western division is flat and low, and is frequently overflowed by the sea, from which it suffered very severely in the great storm of November 23rd, 1824, when nearly half the parish was under water. The village, consisting principally of one street of neatly-built houses, occupies a dry gravelly site. There is an extensive fishery for prawns, lobsters, and crabs; and on the coast, oysters in great quantities are taken in the winter season; also cod. A court baron is held annually; and there is a fair for toys, &c., on July 14th. The living comprises a discharged vicarage and sinecure rectory united, the former valued in the king's books at £8, and the latter at £11. 3. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The tithes have been commuted for £896. 13., and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is a stately edifice, principally in the early English style; in the middle aisle are several coffin-shaped gravestones, with crosses and various other devices, and against the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument of Caen stone, with carved effigies of John and Agatha Lews, of the time of Henry VIII. There is a place of worship for Bryanites; also a national school. Near the church is an intrenched mound, supposed to be a Roman military station. Selsey gives the title of Baron to the family of Peachey.

SELSIDE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Kendal; containing, with Whitwell, 335 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons, the Landowners; impropricators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The chapel, dedicated to Christ, was erected in lieu of a more ancient edifice, about 1720, by the inhabitants, on a site

given by William Thornburgh, Esq., and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1837, at an expense of about £600. A free school is supported from several sources, the principal of which is an estate left by John Kitching, in 1730, and producing an income of £50.

SELSTON (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (S. W.) from Mansfield; containing, with the hamlets of Bagthorpe and Underwood, 1982 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the source of the river Erewash, which divides it from the county of Derby. It abounds in coal and iron-stone; in the immediate neighbourhood are extensive collieries, and several of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, and in the manufacture of lace. The Mansfield and Pinxton railway intersects the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £109; patron and impropricator, Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower.

SELWORTHY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing, with the tything of Allerford, the manor of Blackford, and the hamlets of Brandy-street, Buddle-hill, Holnicote, Knowle, Lynch, and Tivington, 505 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2218 acres, of which 358 are common or waste land; it is intersected by two ridges from east to west, and from east to south, respectively. The soil is various, light and stony in the higher grounds, and fertile in the valleys; considerable plantations of larch, fir, and of forest trees add much beauty to the scenery, and a fine trout stream winds its course through the lower lands. The substratum contains limestone, which is burnt into lime for agricultural uses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5., and in the gift of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the decorated style, with a plain embattled tower. A national school has been established. There are remains of two chapels; one at Tivington, now used as a schoolroom, and the other at West Lynch, converted into a barn; and on a hill to the north-west of the church are vestiges of an ancient encampment called Bury Castle, of an elliptical form, with a rampart of earth and stones, inclosing an area of about an acre and a half.

SEMER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Bildeston; containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 1., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Young Cooke: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. A house of industry here, erected in 1799, has been converted into a workhouse for the union, which comprises 28 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,237.

SEMINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of STEEPLE-ASHTON, union of MELKSHAM, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Trowbridge; containing, with Littleton tything, 570 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £180, and the vicarial for £145. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEMLEY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **TISBURY**, forming a detached portion of the hundred of **CHALK**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Hindon; containing 736 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2947*a. 2r. 13p.*, of which 298 are common or waste land; the surface is undulated, and towards the south rises to a considerable eminence called Semley Hill, in which the small river Sem has its source. There is a quarry of soft green stone, of which the houses are generally built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 8½; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £492. 10., and the glebe comprises 101 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, greatly dilapidated. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a national school has been built. Dr. William Thorn, a celebrated divine and Hebrew scholar, was born here towards the close of the sixteenth century.

SEMPERINGHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Folkingham; containing, with the chapelries of Birtorpe and Pointon, 556 inhabitants, of whom 54 are in the township of Semperingham. The parish comprises 1867*a. 2r. 18p.*, of which about one-half is pasture, and the other arable; the soil is good, but part of the land is in the fenny district; the substratum abounds with stone, quarried chiefly for repairing the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 8.; net income, £131; patron and impropiator, Earl Fortescue. The church appears to have been originally a larger structure, and is principally in the Norman style, with a plain tower of later date crowned by eight crocketed pinnacles. Gilbert de Sempringham, rector of the parish, and founder of the Gilbertine or Sempringham order, built a priory here about 1139, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for nuns and canons, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £359. 19. 7.; it was the superior establishment of the order, where their general chapters were held, and stood a little to the northward of the church, but the site only is discernible, surrounded by a moat.

SEND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, Second division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**; containing, with the chapelry of Ripley, 1538 inhabitants, of whom 687 are in the hamlet of Send. A church and priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas à Becket, was founded in the time of Richard I., at Newark, in the parish, by Ruald de Calva, and Beatrix his wife, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £294. 18. 4.: there are some remains. The parish comprises 4391*a. 20p.*, of which 2516 acres are arable, 1421 pasture, and 452 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 1½; net income, £260; patron, Earl Onslow. The church is principally in the early English style. At Ripley is a chapel of ease, supposed to have been originally built by the monks of Newark Abbey, as an hospital for their sick. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SENNEN (*St. SENAN*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Penzance; containing 659 inhabitants. This place

is situated at the extreme western point of England, and includes the Land's End, a promontory 150 feet above the level of the sea, Whitsand Bay, and Sennen Cove. King Stephen landed at Whitsand Bay on his first arrival in England, as did also King John, on his return from the conquest of Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck in the reign of Henry VIII. The parish comprises 2050 acres, of which 800 are common or waste; the surface is varied with valleys and hills, though none of the latter rise to any considerable height, and the low lands are watered by a few brooks. The scenery along the coast is strikingly bold and magnificent; the Scilly Islands, about nine leagues west-by-south from the Land's End, are distinctly seen in clear weather; and off the coast are several rocks called the Longships, on one of which a lighthouse was erected in 1797, under the direction of the Trinity House. A pilchard-fishery is carried on at Sennen Cove, and great quantities of ling are cured and dried for the London and other markets. The living is a rectory, united, with that of St. Levan, to the rectory of St. Burian: the tithes have been commuted for £230. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school. Near Sennen Cove are the remains of an ancient chapel, and the site of Castle Mayon; and in the village of Mayon is a large flat stone called Table Maen, on which, according to Hals, seven Saxon kings dined together, when they came to visit the Land's End, towards the close of the sixth century. In 1807, 400 Roman coins of copper and plated metal were found between two flat stones under a large projecting rock.

SERLBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **HARWORTH**, union of **EAST RETFORD**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bawtry; containing 89 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Harworth.

SESSAY (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, N. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Easingwold; containing 437 inhabitants, of whom 323 are in Sessay, and 114 in Hutton-Sessay. The parish comprises about 3039 acres of fertile land, mostly the property of Viscount Downe; the soil is generally clay, alternated with sand, the surface is undulated, and the scenery varied. The Great Northern railway has one of its stations here. The village, which is on the north side of a stream, a tributary of the Swale, is long and scattered, and consists of neat houses and gardens. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 2½; net income, £574; patron, the Viscount. The church is a very ancient structure, but has undergone so many alterations and repairs that it now presents a modern appearance; the porch, the tower (which is of brick), and the Ionic columns on each side of the altar, were erected about 1713. Viscount Downe partly supports a school. The poor have several parcels of land and some money benefactions.

SETCHEY, a parish, in the union and hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-LYNN**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (S.) from Lynn; containing 100 inhabitants. The parish comprises 734 acres, of which 57 are arable, 647 pasture, and 30 common. Here was formerly a market; but it has been removed to Lynn, within the last few years. The river Nar, which is navigable, flows through the

parish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of North Runcton. The church has long been demolished; but a school-house, erected by Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton Hall, has been licensed for the performance of divine service.

SETMURTHY, a chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Cockermouth; containing 181 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2579a. 24p., of which about 1690 acres are pasture, 763 arable, and 124 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons, the Inhabitants. A rent-charge of £16 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes. The chapel, a plain neat edifice, was built by the landed proprietors in 1794; and a school-house was erected in the following year, for the endowment of which about 60 acres of land were allotted at the inclosure, in 1812.

SETTLE, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of GIGGLESWICK, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 59 miles (W. by N.) from York, and 234 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2041 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Setl*, a seat descriptive of its singular situation at the base of an almost perpendicular limestone rock called Castlebergh, which rises immediately behind it, to the height of 200 feet. It appears to have attained to some importance in the reign of Henry III., who granted to the inhabitants a charter for a weekly market and an annual fair; and in the reign of Henry VII. it had become a populous and flourishing place. The town is on the eastern bank of the river Ribble, and consists of two principal streets, which are partially paved, and of some smaller avenues; the houses are well built, chiefly of stone obtained in the neighbouring quarries, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells and numerous springs. In the market-place, which is spacious and well adapted to its use, a handsome town-hall was erected in 1832, at an expense of £5500, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders; the building is in the Elizabethan style, and contains a court-room, assembly-rooms, a subscription library and newsroom, apartments for a literary institution established in 1770, which has a good library, and also a savings' bank, in which are deposits to a considerable amount. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent, and there are several roperies, and a paper manufactory. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Tuesday; and great markets for fat cattle are held every alternate Monday, and for milch cows and lean stock every alternate Friday from the fortnight preceding Easter till Whitsuntide. Fairs, chiefly for sheep and cattle, take place on the 26th of April, 19th of August, and on the first Tuesday after the 27th of October; a pleasure-fair, also, occurs on Whit-Tuesday. A constable is appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, who also holds a court baron.

The township, which includes the hamlets of Meerbeck-Lodge and Anley, comprises 4370 acres of grazing land; the pastures extend along the eastern acclivities of the vale, which is inclosed on each side by a continuous range of rugged limestone rocks, of mountainous elevation, terminated by the lofty eminences of Pendle Hill on the south, Pennigant on the north, and Ingle-

borough on the north-west. The scenery, especially on the hills near Attermire, is strikingly romantic, and in some parts beautifully picturesque; the pastures are rich, and of those near the town, some are rented at from £5 to £8 per acre. A district church, dedicated to the Ascension, was erected in 1839, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, towards which William Wilkinson, Esq., contributed £500; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 700 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living, which was endowed with £1000 by Mrs. Swale, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons, the Vicar of Giggleswick, the Master of Giggleswick grammar school, and three other Gentlemen, as trustees. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A national school, for which an appropriate building was erected in 1814, and also a large girls' school, are supported by subscription. The poor law union comprises 31 parishes and townships, containing a population of 14,096, and the workhouse is at Giggleswick. Thomas Proctor, an eminent sculptor who died in his youth, was born here.

SETTRINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Scagglethorpe, 741 inhabitants, of whom 492 are in Settrington township, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Malton. The parish comprises about 4300 acres, chiefly the property of Henry Willoughby, Esq., lord of the manor, to whom it was bequeathed by the late Lord Middleton, of Bird-sall Hall, who had purchased it after the death of Henry Masterman, Esq., to whom it had passed, in 1822, on the death of Sir Mark Sykes, Bart., who occasionally resided at the Hall. The village is situated in the narrow vale of a rivulet at the foot of the wolds, and is chiefly of modern erection, the greater portion of it having been rebuilt by Lady H. M. Sykes, who died in 1813. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater; net income, £1045. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1797, when the township was inclosed. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, comprising a nave, chancel, and aisle, with a square embattled tower at the west end; the east window of the chancel is embellished with beautiful stained glass, and the interior is very neatly fitted up, the whole of the edifice having been thoroughly repaired in 1824. It had formerly two chantries. There are three schools, two at Settrington, and one in the township of Scagglethorpe, all of which are supported by the lord of the manor, and the rector, the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A., who is also archdeacon of Cleveland, in the diocese of York. Rents arising from land were bequeathed by will dated February 3rd, 1735, by Christopher Topham, Esq., for apprenticing children; and a small sum, charged on the manor, and entitled "the Lady's dole," is payable to the poor. In the parish are remains of some military intrenchments, and there are tumuli. The manor gives the title of Baron of Settrington to the Duke of Richmond.

SEVENHAMPTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Winchcomb; containing 471 inhabitants. The

parish comprises about 3290 acres, of which 2980 are arable, and 270 meadow and pasture; the soil is generally light, resting on a substratum of stone; the surface is hilly. The river Colne, which is here considerable, flows through the parish; and one of the most distant sources of the river Thames rises within its limits, issuing from seven different springs. There are some extensive quarries of freestone, which is raised for building. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £49; patrons, F. Craven and W. Morris, Esqrs.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1814. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and was built by John Camber, who was buried in the chancel in 1447. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

SEVENHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Highworth; containing 254 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

SEVEN-OAKS, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 149 inhabitants.

SEVEN-OAKS (*St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Maidstone, and 24 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Riverhead, and the liberty of Weald, 5061 inhabitants. This place, which in the *Textus Roffensis* is written *Sevan Acca*, is supposed to have derived its name from seven large oaks that stood upon the eminence on which the town is built: the period of its origin is uncertain, and the only historical event connected with it is the defeat and death of Sir Humphrey Stafford, by Jack Cade and his followers, when sent to oppose the rebels by Henry VI., in 1450. The manor, formerly an appendage to Otford, and as such belonging to the see of Canterbury, was conveyed, about the time of the dissolution of the monastic establishments, by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII., and subsequently became the property of the dukes of Dorset. The town is situated on the ridge of hills which crosses the county, separating the Upland from the Weald or southern part, near the river Darent, in a fertile and beautiful portion of the country; it consists of two principal streets, and is well built and very respectably inhabited. There were formerly some silk-mills in the neighbourhood, but they have been recently taken down. The market is on Saturday, mostly for corn; and there is also a market on the third Tuesday in every month, for cattle, which is very numerously attended: fairs take place on July 10th and Oct. 12th, of which the latter is likewise a statute-fair. A bailiff, high constable, and several inferior officers, are chosen annually at a court leet. Petty-sessions for the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, are held here; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the assizes took place in the ancient market-house, near the middle of the High-street, and also two or three times at subsequent periods.

The LIVING comprises a sinecure rectory, and a vicar-

age, the former valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and the latter at £15. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, incumbent, and improprator, the Rev. Thomas Curteis. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £543. 10., and the vicarial for £744. 10.; the impropriate glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, at the southern end of the town, and on so elevated a site as to be a conspicuous object many miles round. Two additional churches, with houses for the ministers, have been erected by Earl Amherst and the late Multon Lambard, Esq., with the consent of the vicar: one, situated in the Weald, and built in 1821, contains about 200 sittings, and is endowed with 10 acres of land, and a parliamentary grant of £1800; the other at Riverhead, erected in 1831, contains about 600 sittings, and is endowed with £220 Queen Anne's Bounty, and a rent-charge of £45 on the vicarial tithes, granted by the vicar: the livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the vicar, after the decease of the founders. The Baptists have two places of worship, and the Supralapsarians and Wesleyans one each. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1432, by Sir William Sevenoake, usually written Sennocke, who, being deserted by his parents, was brought up by some charitable persons, and apprenticed to a grocer in London, from which station he rose to be lord mayor of that city, and its representative in parliament, and left a portion of his wealth to found this school and an hospital for decayed elderly tradespeople. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the school, placing the management in the hands of the wardens and assistants of the town, who are elected annually, and appoint the master; and it is in consequence called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth." It has seven scholarships; namely, four of £15 per annum each, in any college at either of the universities, founded by direction of the court of chancery, in 1735, from the surplus of money received under this endowment in the hands of the trustees; two, formerly of £12 a year each, in Jesus' College, Cambridge, founded by Lady Boswell, which have greatly increased in value; and one of £4 at either university, founded by Robert Holmden, and paid by the Leather-sellers' Company. The income derived from Sir William Sennocke's endowment, including some additions to it, particularly that of Anthony Pope, in 1571, is between £700 and £800 per annum. Lady Margaret Boswell established a school in 1675, the income whereof is nearly £700 per annum, from which a deduction of about a third is made for repairing the sea wall at Burnham Level; a new school-house was erected in 1827, at an expense of about £2000, defrayed by savings from the income, and about 200 children are instructed on the national system. A school-house was erected in the Weald liberty, by the late Mr. Lambard, and another has been built at Riverhead, by Earl Amherst. In the almshouse founded by Sir William Sennocke are 32 persons; and sixteen out-pensioners receive an allowance from the endowment. Mr. Lambard also erected eight houses in the Weald liberty, for the out-pensioners of the parish. The poor law union of Seven-Oaks comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 22,210.

SEVERN-STOKE.—See STOKE, SEVERN.

SEVINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE,

Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashford; containing 96 inhabitants. It comprises 820a. 3r. 5p., of which 229 acres are arable, 589 pasture, and about 2 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Norwood: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 12 acres.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of WALTHAM-ABBAY, or HOLY CROSS, union of EDMONTON, hundred of WALTHAM, S. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Waltham-Abbey; containing 901 inhabitants. This place, situated within the limits of the forest, and near the river Lea, is said to have been formerly a distinct parish; and there is still in the vicinity a heap of rubbish, called "the ruins of the old church." The Wesleyans have a meeting-house.

SEWERBY, with MARTON, a township, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Bridlington; containing 352 inhabitants. The township is situated on the eastern coast, and its pleasant and well-built village is distant about three miles west-south-west from Flamborough-head, and commands fine views of the sea. Sewerby House is a neat mansion, the residence of Y. Greame, Esq.

SEWSTERN, a chapelry, in the parish of BUCKMINSTER, union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 292 inhabitants, and comprising about 1200 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. A rent-charge of £300 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes, and one of £4 for the vicarial. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Thomas Bury, in 1723, bequeathed £5 per annum for the poor.

SEXHOW, a township, in the parish of RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 33 inhabitants. This place is sometimes written Saxhoe: no mention of it occurs in Domesday book, but in the reign of Edward I. it appears to have belonged to Robert de Brus, who held the estate under the king *in capite*, and on whose death it passed to the family of de Roos. The Thwengs were afterwards proprietors; and among subsequent owners occur the families of Gower, Layton, and Foulis, to which last the township now belongs. It comprises 540 acres, and is situated on the river Leven, to the north-west of the road between Stokesley and Thirsk. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £17. 5.

SHABBINGTON (St. MARY MAGDALENE), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Thame; containing 366 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and south by the river Thame. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7.; the patronage belongs to Mrs. M. Wroughton, and the landowners are impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £380; the glebe comprises 90 acres.

SHACKERSTONE (St. PETER), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles

(N. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the hamlet of Odestone, 524 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the township of Shackerstone. The parish comprises by measurement 1100 acres, of which two-thirds, with the exception of about 22 acres of plantation, are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is undulated, and the soil clay, intermixed with marl. The river Sence and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £150; patron and impropriator, T. S. Hall, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with some Norman details. Schools are supported by Earl Howe.

SHADFORTH (St. CUTHBERT), a chapelry, in the S. division of EASINGTON ward, union and N. division of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Durham; containing 2000 inhabitants. This place, consisting of the township of Shadforth and one-half of that of Sherburn, has lately been separated from Pitlington, and now forms a distinct chapelry, comprising by computation 3000 acres; the surface is varied, and long ridges of hills, with valleys intervening, terminate abruptly at their western extremity; the soil in the vales is of a productive kind, but very inferior on the higher land. The greater portion of the population is employed in collieries, the coal being abundant and of the best quality; and there are several quarries of limestone, which is used for building purposes and for the roads, and also burned into lime. The Great North of England railway, from London to Newcastle, passes near the western extremity of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the rectorial tithes of Shadforth and Pitlington townships, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £266, and the glebe consists of about 12 acres. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, erected in 1839, through the exertions of the Dean and Chapter, at an expense of £1100, raised by subscription, and containing 500 sittings, of which all are free. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and also two schools, one at Shadforth, aided with £5 per annum from Bishop Crewe's trustees, and the other at Sherburn hill, chiefly supported by Lord Durham. One of the towers of an ancient castellated mansion which belonged to Walter de Ludworth, still remains.

SHADINGFIELD (St. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Beccles; containing 177 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1369 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Lord Braybrooke: the tithes have been commuted for £303 to the rector, and £6. 14. to an impropriator, and the glebe consists of 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style. A school is supported by the incumbent.

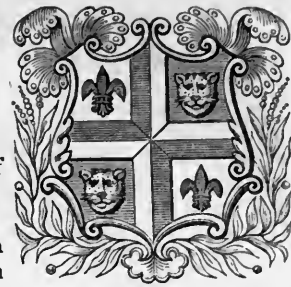
SHADOXHURST (St. PETER and St. PAUL), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURNE, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Ashford; containing 243 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1943a. 29p., of which 460 acres are arable, 726 woodland, 405

pasture, 114 meadow, and 20 hop-plantations; the surface is flat. The village is situated in a deeply secluded spot: the South-Eastern railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £123. 16., and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription, for the benefit of the children of the lower classes.

SHADWELL (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **STEPNEY**, Tower division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by S.) from London; containing 10,060 inhabitants. This place, formerly called *Chadwelle*, took its name from a spring dedicated to St. Chad: previously to the year 1669, it was a hamlet in Stepney, but it was then separated, and made a distinct parish by act of parliament. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, and comprises several streets, which are lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the East London works. That portion lying near the river, called Lower Shadwell, is chiefly inhabited by ship-chandlers, biscuit-bakers, provision merchants, mast-makers, sail-makers, anchor-smiths, coopers, and other traders connected with the shipping interest. There are also some roperies in the parish. It is within the jurisdiction of the Thames Police-office, and a court of requests held in Whitechapel, for the recovery of debts under £5. The living is a discharged rectory; net income, £352; patron, the Dean of St. Paul's. The church is a handsome modern edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a small elegant spire, erected on the site of the old structure. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The parochial school, established in 1699, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1837, and is now conducted on the national plan; the Protestant dissenters' original charity school, to which is attached a meeting-house, was founded in 1712, and is situated in Shakspeare's-walk. Ten almshouses were built for the widows of seamen with funds bequeathed by Capt. James Cooke, and his wife Alice, but being without endowment fell into decay. John Carr, having left property for the poor, vested in the purchase of £7300, three per cents., almshouses have been erected and endowed for 30 widows of poor seamen. Matthew Mead, a celebrated dissenting minister, was appointed to the cure of the chapel at Shadwell, by Cromwell, in 1658, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; his son Richard, an eminent physician, was born in the parish.

SHADWELL, a township, in the parish of **THORNER**, Lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 278 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1250 acres, and includes Red Hall, an ancient mansion which was the birthplace of one of the dukes of Norfolk, and is now the property of William Simpson Atkinson, Esq., of Barrowby Hall, by whom it has been greatly improved. A church was erected in 1842. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the year 1803. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

SHAFTESBURY, or **SHASTON**, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **MONCTON-UP-WIMBORNE**, county of **DORSET**, 28 miles (N. N. E.) from Dorchester, and 101 (W. S. W.) from London, on the great western road from London to Exeter; containing 3170 inhabitants. The



Arms.

origin, and derivation of the name, of this town have given rise to much conjecture. It is supposed by some to have had existence even prior to the birth of Christ, and to have been called *Caer Calladur* by the Britons; but that which appears to be the most probable period of its foundation is the reign of King Alfred; in confirmation of which, Camden states, that in the time of William of Malmesbury, was to be seen an old stone, brought from the ruins of a wall into the nuns' chapter-house, with an inscription purporting that King Alfred *built* this city (if we may so render *fecit*) in 880, the eighth year of his reign. Its Saxon derivation from *Seafft*, signifying the point of a hill, is thought to be in allusion to the situation of the town. A Benedictine nunnery, founded here about the same period, has also been ascribed to various persons. Camden, following William of Malmesbury, attributes it to Elgiva, wife of Edmund, great grandson to King Alfred; but Leland and many other writers assert the latter monarch to have been its founder, and his daughter the first abbess. To this abbey the remains of Edward the Martyr were removed after his murder at Corfe-Castle; it appears to have been much resorted to by pilgrims, amongst whom was King Canute, who died here, and the extent of its endowments may be estimated from their value at its dissolution having been £1166 per annum: the remains, however, are very inconsiderable. The importance of the monastery naturally increased that of the town, which is reported at an early period to have contained ten parochial churches: in the time of Edward the Confessor three mints were established here, and, according to a survey made shortly before the Norman Conquest, the place contained 104 houses, and three mint-masters. The town is situated on a high hill, with a gradual rise on the east and south-east, but more precipitous on the west and south-west, and is at the extremity of the county of Dorset, bordering on that of Wilts; it commands extensive views over both counties and also Somersetshire. The streets have been greatly widened and improved of late years, by the removal of obstructions and the erection of modern dwelling-houses and good shops. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells of great depth on the hill: formerly they were chiefly supplied from the adjoining parish of Motcombe, which gave rise to a curious customary acknowledgment, called the Byzant, now discontinued. The manufacture of shirt-buttons, once carried on to a considerable extent, has very much declined, but there is an extensive country trade. The market is on Saturday, and well furnished with all kinds of commodities; and there are fairs on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24th, and Nov. 23rd.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

This is a very ancient borough, and is described as such in Domesday book, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, according to Mr. Hutchins, granted its first charter, appointing a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a bailiff, and common council; no charter, however, can be found prior to that bestowed by James I., in 1604, which was followed by one of Charles II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, concurrently with the county magistrates. The town first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to do so without interruption till the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, since which time it has returned only one; an enlarged district has been added to the borough, which now comprises an area of 5644 acres, and the mayor is the returning officer. Petty-sessions for the division are held on the first Tuesday in every month. A handsome town-hall has been recently erected, at an expense of about £3000, defrayed by the Marquess of Westminster.

The town comprises the parishes of *St. Peter*, containing 1101; *the Holy Trinity*, 1145; and *St. James*, including the liberty of Alcester, 924 inhabitants. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2½., and, with the ancient parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Martin*, united to that of the *Holy Trinity*, valued at £4. 1. 10½.; it is in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the tithes have been commuted for £171. 7. *St. Peter's* church, although it has undergone many modern alterations, is of considerable antiquity, and contains a curiously carved font, and a very old monument, supposed to have been removed from the abbey. The church of the *Holy Trinity*, an ancient structure said to have been enlarged by Sir Thomas Arundel, in the reign of Elizabeth, was taken down and rebuilt upon a larger scale, in 1841, by subscription, and contains a beautiful east window presented by the Marquess of Westminster; the churchyard is spacious, and adjoining it may be seen the remains of the wall of the abbey. The living of *St. James'* is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 11. 0½., and in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £399, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small ancient fabric. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free school was founded and endowed by Mr. William Lush, in 1719; and there is a national school. Spiller's hospital, for ten men, was

established and endowed by Sir Henry Spiller, in 1642; and an almshouse for sixteen women was founded by Matthew Chubb, in 1611, and endowed, by him and several other benefactors. The poor law union of Shaftesbury comprises nineteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,106. On Castle Hill, an eminence near the town, is a small mount surrounded by a shallow ditch, which some have conjectured to be the site of a castle, but of which no mention can be found; by others it is supposed to have been a Roman intrenchment. The old city, reported by tradition to have existed prior to the time of Alfred, is said to have been near this mount. Shaftesbury is the birthplace of the Rev. James Granger, author of the *Biographical History of England*; it gives the title of Earl to the family of Ashley Cooper.

SHAFTO, EAST, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union of **CASTLE** ward, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 38 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in records of the 13th century; and in 1378 Matthew Bolton, vicar of Newcastle, and others, were feoffees for founding a chantry in the "chapel of Shafthowe," and endowing it with 100 acres of arable and pasture: the Shaftos, Aynsleys, and Vaughans appear to have been the most important landowners. The township comprises about 570 acres. The mansion-house here is sheltered by higher grounds from the north, and by a grove of wood from the west, and though at a considerable altitude, it is agreeably situated. Behind it rises a lofty verdant hill termed *Shafto Crag*, adjacent to which is a spacious cave formed in the solid rock. Slight remains of the chapel are still to be seen.

SHAFTO, WEST, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union of **CASTLE** ward, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 12½ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 31 inhabitants. This place, formerly the seat of the Aynsley family, is situated on a dry knoll, a little to the south of *Shafto Crag*. A colliery here abounds with the fossil called by the pitmen *salmon*.

SHAFTON, a township, in the parish of **FELKIRK**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Barnsley; containing 264 inhabitants. The township comprises 810 acres of fertile land, with the exception of about 50 acres of waste called *Ferry Moor*; the substratum contains coal of good quality, and a shaft has lately been sunk to the depth of 100 yards to a seam about 5 feet in thickness, now wrought with success. The village is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of an eminence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHALBOURN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **HUNGERFORD**, partly in the hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, and partly in the hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, **Marlborough** and **Ramsbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Hungerford; containing, with the tythings of *Oxenwood* and *Newtown*, and the hamlet of *Bagshot*, 1043 inhabitants, of whom 620 are in the village of *Shalbourn*. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, principally arable; the surface is varied, and the meadows are watered by a copious stream issuing from a spring near the village, which in its course turns several mills; the substratum contains

green, white, and red sandstone, and is supposed to comprise coal also, but no mines have been opened. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 6.; net income, £271; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropiator, the Marquess of Ailesbury. The church is principally in the Norman style. In that part of the parish which is in Wilts is an ancient chapel in a dilapidated state, with a house attached to it called West-court, thought to have been a retreat for the monks of Sarum. On the edge of the down, a continuance of Salisbury plain, is a tumulus commanding very extensive prospects over several counties. Fragments of human skeletons and of horses, supposed to be the remains of those slain in the wars during the heptarchy, are often met with in the neighbourhood; and Wansdyke, the line of division between the kingdoms of Mercia and the West Saxons, runs along one boundary of the parish, on the north side of which is a chalybeate spring, formerly in great repute.

SHALBOURN, WEST, a township, in the parish of SHALBOURN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Hungerford; containing 245 inhabitants.

SHALDEN (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of ODIHAM, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Alton; containing 185 inhabitants. The surface is finely undulated: the manor-house is an ancient structure, and near it are some remains of an intrenchment. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £330; the glebe comprises 23 acres. A school is supported by the rector.

SHALDON, a hamlet, in the parish of St. NICHOLAS, in a detached portion of the hundred of WONTFORD, union of NEWTON ABBOTT, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 5¼ miles (E.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 538 inhabitants. This place, which is composed of a tract of land recovered from the sea by an embankment, contains many genteel villas, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Teign, across which a bridge has been erected, communicating with a new line of road from the west end of the township to Torquay; and a ferry boat is constantly passing between this and Teignmouth. A church was erected about 150 years since, by the Carews, of Haccombe; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans.

SHALFLEET, a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (E. by S.) from Yarmouth; containing 1218 inhabitants. The parish extends across the island from Hamstead Ledge on the north to Hulverstone on the southern shore, and stretches along the northern coast from Yarmouth to Newton bay; it comprises by measurement 6200 acres of land, of which the soil varies greatly in quality, but is generally strong, producing good crops of wheat and beans. A stream abounding with trout intersects the parish; the navigable river Newton flows up with the tide nearly to the village, and in the bay is a quay accessible to ships of considerable burthen, at which coal is imported, and

bricks, tiles, and pottery, made at the Hamstead kiln, are shipped. The substratum contains stone, of which there are some quarries at Dodpits, worked chiefly for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £127; impropiators, Sir Richard Simeon, Bart., and Miss Kirkland. The church is partly Norman and partly of later date, with a low massive embattled tower surmounted by a spire of more recent erection, and a remarkable Norman doorway having a rudely-sculptured impost or lintel filling up the head of the arch, said to represent a bishop, whose arms are extended, and his hands resting on animals resembling griffins; the interior is spacious, and the south aisle is separated from the nave by a series of columns of Purbeck marble. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a parochial school on the national plan is supported by subscription.

SHALFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Braintree; containing 832 inhabitants. The parish is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient ford over the river Blackwater, by which it is bounded on the east. It is about three miles in length, and two in breadth; the soil in some parts is a loam intermixed with sand, and in others a heavy wet loam on a substratum of brown clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £155; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Shalford in the Cathedral of Wells. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower.

SHALFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Guildford; containing 996 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Brighton, and intersected by the Wey and Arun Junction canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Bramley annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £240; impropiator, Sir H. E. Austen. The church was rebuilt in 1790, chiefly at the expense of Robert Austen, Esq., to whose memory there is a mural tablet in the chancel, by Bacon. Four schools for girls are supported by four ladies.

SHALSTONE, or SHALDESTON (*St. EDWARD*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Buckingham; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which 600 are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, and 100 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; net income, £199; patron, G. Jervoise, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767.

SHAMBLEHURST, a tything, in the parish and union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing 1405 inhabitants, of whom 1007 are in the south, and 398 in the north, division. The union workhouse is situated in the tything.

SHANGTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Harborough; containing 39 inhabitants, and con-

sisting of about 1240 acres. Shangton Holt, comprising about 30 acres, is supposed to be one of the finest covers for foxes in the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir J. Isham, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £318. 16. 4., and there are 29 acres of glebe. About three-quarters of a mile from the church is Gartre Bush, where the hundred court was formerly held.

SHANKLIN, a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Newport; containing 462 inhabitants. The parish comprises 672*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, of which 341 acres are arable, 248 pasture, and 75 woodland; the substratum abounds with building-stone, which is extensively quarried. The village occupies a sequestered site, sheltered by lofty downs which nearly inclose it on two sides, yet sufficiently elevated to command a fine view of Sandown bay and the ocean; it contains several lodging-houses, and two excellent hotels, for the accommodation of visitors. At a short distance is a prodigious chasm called Shanklin Chine, which, extending a considerable way inland from the coast, and being overgrown with trees, shrubs, and brushwood, contrasted at intervals with bold masses of rock or brown earth, forms a beautifully romantic scene. The parish was anciently part of that of Brading, from which it was separated in the reign of Stephen, when the church was founded by Geoffrey de L'Isle, to whom the lands were granted by that monarch. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bonchurch. In the church, which is a small ancient edifice remarkable for the simplicity of its style, is an oak-chest curiously carved, with a Latin inscription dated 1512, the gift of Thomas Silksted, prior of Winchester.

SHAP (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (N. W.) from Orton; containing, with the chapelry of Swindale, and part of Mardale, 996 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 51,000 acres; the soil is various, and a considerable portion of the land is peat moss; the surface is hilly, and the river Lowther flows through the parish, and the beautiful lake Hawswater bounds it on the west. The substratum contains abundance of limestone, blue slate, and a remarkably fine range of red granite, and the surrounding country is highly interesting to the geologist and antiquary. The place is much resorted to for the efficacy of its mineral spring, the water of which closely resembles that of Harrogate: the well or spa is about three miles from the town, on the bank of a rivulet separating the parish from that of Crosby-Ravensworth; and for the accommodation of the increased number of visitors, the late Earl of Lonsdale erected a spacious and handsome hotel, the grounds of which are enriched with thriving plantations. The town consists chiefly of one long street, on the road between Penrith and Kendal. In 1687, a charter was obtained for a market on Wednesday, and three fairs on April 23rd, August 1st, and September 17th, each for two days; but they have been long in disuse, and at present only a small market is held on Monday, and a fair for cattle and pedlery on May 4th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 7½.; net income, £73; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767. A gallery has been

erected in the church, and 110 free sittings provided. Thomas Jackson, in 1703, gave a messuage and land for the erection and support of a school; the income is £25. The late Earl of Lonsdale recently erected a handsome school-house, which he endowed. About one mile west from the town are the venerable ruins and tolerably perfect tower of Shap Abbey, founded about 1150: at the Dissolution the revenue was estimated at £166. 10. 6. At Hardendale, in the parish, Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the Greek Testament, was born in 1645.

SHAPWICK, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 26 inhabitants.

SHAPWICK (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 437 inhabitants. The river Stour bounds the parish on the south. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½.; net income, £379; patron, Lord Rivers. Here was a small Carthusian priory, a cell to that of Sheen, in Surrey.

SHAPWICK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Glastonbury; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter: the substratum contains blue lias, which is quarried as occasion may require. There is a spring called Holy Well, formerly belonging to the monks of Glastonbury, and of which the water was analyzed by Dr. Beddoes, of Bristol, and found to resemble the Harrogate water. A canal from the Bristol Channel at Highbridge passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ashcott annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £215; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. G. H. Templer. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, and contains some monuments of the Bull family. James Alexander, Esq., in 1818, gave a moiety of the dividends arising from £333. 6. 8. three per cents., for education.

SHARDLOW, a township, and the head of a union, in the parish of ASTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 1043 inhabitants. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the township. The poor law union comprises 46 parishes or places, 33 of which are in the county of Derby, 7 in that of Leicester, and 6 in that of Nottingham; the population of the whole amounting to 32,640.

SHARESHILL (*The VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the township of Great and Little Saredon, 594 inhabitants, of whom 305 are in Shreshill township. The parish comprises about 2817 acres, of which 887*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* are in Shreshill, and are mostly arable land; the surface is hilly, the soil gravelly, suitable for turnips and barley, and the scenery rather picturesque. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal crosses the north-western angle of the parish and the Four-Ashes second-

class station of the Grand Junction railway is about two miles and a half to the north-west also. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Hatherton (the impropiator), with a net income of £114: the tithes have been commuted for £470. 18. The church, with the exception of the tower, is of modern erection, and contains several curious antique monuments, preserved on the demolition of the former edifice; it was beautified in 1842. A day school is supported by Gen. Vernon, of Hilton Park, and a day and Sunday school by subscription. On the north and south sides of the village are vestiges of two encampments, probably Roman.

SHARLSTON, a township, in the parish of WARMFIELD, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wakefield; containing 221 inhabitants. The township comprises 1120 acres, of which 70 are common or waste. Sharlston Hall is occupied by the agent of the Earl of Westmorland, who is lord of the manor. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the margin of a large and fertile common, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. Coal was formerly worked extensively, but the mines are nearly exhausted. A room attached to Sharlston Hall, an ancient building, has been licensed for divine service. The Countess of Westmorland, a native of this place, bequeathed, in 1729, £20 per annum, for putting out children as apprentices, or for the relief of widows.

SHARNBROOK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Harrold; containing 848 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £144; impropiator, J. Gibbard, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for land and money payments, under an act of inclosure. The church is of early English architecture, with a spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SHARNFORD (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Hinckley; containing 624 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Soar, and comprises about 1400 acres; the soil is chiefly sand and gravel; the surface rises gradually, and the scenery is pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £329: the tithes were commuted for land in 1764; the glebe comprises 234 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

SHARPENHOE, a hamlet, in the parish of STREATLEY, union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Silsoe; containing 172 inhabitants. A school is endowed with a rent-charge of £10. Thomas Norton, a dramatic writer, was born here in the early part of the sixteenth century.

SHARPERTON, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 89 inhabitants. It stands on the east side of the river Coquet, and on the road to Harbottle; and contains some fertile soil. The Charity Hall estate here belongs to the poor of Rothbury parish, being the bequest, in 1719, of the Rev. J. Thomlinson.

SHARPLES, a township, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Bolton; containing 2880 inhabitants. Here are a large power-loom factory, and a bleaching establishment, affording employment to about 1300 persons. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood; and there are reservoirs for supplying the town of Bolton with water.

SHARRINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSHINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Holt; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises 864a. 1r. 38p., of which 820 acres are arable, and about 40 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Saxlingham, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £299. 16., and the glebe comprises about an acre. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower.

SHARROW, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Ripon; containing 185 inhabitants. The township comprises about 670 acres of fertile land, and the surrounding scenery is of pleasing character. Sharrow Lodge, the residence of Thomas Hopper, Esq., who, and Mrs. Powell, of Lucan House, and Mrs. Lawrence, are the chief proprietors of the land, is a handsome mansion, commanding a fine view over the vale of Ure. A district church dedicated to St. John, was erected for this township, with Hutton-Conyers, Hewick-Copt, Hewick-Bridge, and Nunwick, on a site presented by Mrs. Lawrence, in 1825, at an expense of £5000, of which £2000 were given by that lady, and the remainder raised by subscription, aided by a parliamentary grant; it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 550 sittings, of which 280 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Lawrence; net income, £51; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. A schoolroom, also, has been built by Mrs. Lawrence.

SHATTON, with BROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Tideswell; containing 80 inhabitants.

SHAUGH, a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 698 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a district abounding with strikingly picturesque and romantic scenery, and comprises 8773 acres, of which 6367 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Samford-Spiny; net income, £107.

SHAVINGTON, with GRESTDY, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Nantwich; containing 441 inhabitants. Here stood the old manorial seat of the Wodenoths (from whom was descended John, the celebrated antiquary, born in 1624), a mansion highly curious from its age, and the abundance of stained glass and other relics it contained. After remaining in the possession of that family for more than 500 years, the estate was sold in 1661; the old house was taken down, and a modern

mansion, now belonging to Mr. Turner, built upon the site, in which some of the ancient glass is preserved.

SHAW, a chapelry, in the township of CROMPTON, parish of PRESTWICH, borough and union of OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Rochdale. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £250; patron, Rector of Prestwich. The chapel was built by subscription, aided by a grant. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

SHAW CUM DONNINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Newbury; containing 642 inhabitants. The ancient manor-house was usually the resting-place of Charles I., when on his route to the west of England; and in 1644, an attempt was made here by a soldier of Cromwell's army to assassinate that monarch, which event is recorded by a brass plate fixed on the spot where the ball entered: a bed on which Queen Anne reposed is also preserved. In the second battle of Newbury the mansion was garrisoned for the king, and attacked by a large body of the enemy, who were repulsed with great loss. The parish comprises 1989*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, chiefly arable land, and including about 100 acres of common or waste; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel and sand; the surface is generally level, and the river Lambourne flows through the district. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Thomas Penrose, D.D.: certain inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £13. 7., and the rectorial for £623; the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church has been rebuilt upon a larger scale, by subscription, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £100; it is a neat structure in the Norman style, and 186 of the sittings are free. A school is supported by subscription; and there are almshouses for twelve persons, founded about 1618, by Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt.

SHAWBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEM, partly in the hundred of PIMHILL, partly in the liberties of SHREWSBURY, and partly in the Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 1079 inhabitants, of whom 279 are in the township, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Shrewsbury. The parish comprises by measurement 7221 acres; the substrata of this and the adjoining districts contain freestone of excellent quality, of which the quarries have afforded materials for most of the public buildings of the town of Shrewsbury, and the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart., who, with Lord Hill and W. Charlton, Esq., is impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £436. 8., and the vicarial for £394. 12.; the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, of which it contains numerous elegant details, with a handsome square embattled tower in the later English style. A school is supported partly by a small endowment of Ralph Collins; and there is a fund of £46 per annum, the rent of land devised by Dame Elizabeth Corbet in 1702, and Robert Payne in 1738, for apprenticing children, and for the poor.

SHAWDON, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUET-

DALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Alnwick; containing 94 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the road from Morpeth to Wooler, and comprises about 1200 acres of land, mostly arable, the property of William Pawson, Esq., whose mansion is picturesquely seated, and surrounded with excellent wood: there is a stone quarry. The place lies in a valley in the midst of hills. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £53. 2. 9., and the appropriate for £1. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Two ancient urns of common earthenware were found in the neighbourhood some years since.

SHAWELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Lutterworth; containing 203 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1400 acres, of which the soil is partly clay, and partly a rich loam, and the surface generally level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 74 acres. A free grammar school, established by John Eckington, has an endowment of £20 per annum, with a house and garden for the master; and the founder also erected an almshouse for six men. Twelve acres of land, producing £16 per annum, were allotted to the poor on the inclosure of the parish. In a field nearly adjoining the church, numerous skeletons have been dug up, supposed to be the remains of those who were slain in the several skirmishes which took place here during the parliamentary war.

SHEARSBY, a chapelry, in the parish of KNAPTOFT, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 379 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Here is a saline spring, which has been found serviceable in scorbutic affections.

SHEBBEAR (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 1160 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Torridge, and comprises 4577 acres, of which 1955 are common or waste land; the soil is of indifferent quality, the surface hilly, and the scenery enriched with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Sheepwash annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £243; impropiators of Sheepwash, the family of Bendon, and of Shebbear, Messrs. Brent, Brand, and Snell. The church is an ancient structure, and has a Norman arch over the entrance, ornamented with foxes' heads in rough stone. There are places of worship for Bible Christians, Bryanites, and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported.

SHEEN, a parish, in the union of LEEK, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Winster; containing 402 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patrons, alternately, J. Gould, Esq., and Captain Bateman. The church was nearly rebuilt in 1829, at the cost of £1100, raised by a parochial rate. Some children are educated for £12 a year, the produce of bequests.

SHEEPHALL, HERTFORD.—See SHEPHALL.

SHEEPSHEAD (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W.) from Loughborough; containing 3872 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5171a. 2r. 28p., of which the soil is chiefly marl, clay, and a mixed loam; the surface is hilly, and the substratum contains blue granite, quarried for building and for the roads. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on, affording employment to more than 500 families. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; net income, £350, arising from 181 acres of land; patron, C. M. Phillips, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. John Lambert, Esq., bequeathed houses and land, producing £60 per annum, for charitable uses.

SHEEPSTOR, a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tavistock; containing 127 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3469 acres, of which 2550 are common or waste land. Sheepstor rock, one of the most remarkable granite heaps upon Dartmoor, is a conspicuous object from Roborough down; and at the foot of it is situated the village, on the little river Mew. At Ailsborough, in the parish, a lofty eminence on Dartmoor, are very extensive tin-mines. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bickleigh: the improper tithes have been commuted for £31. 3., and those of the incumbent for £61. 3.

SHEEPWASH (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 497 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1771 acres, of which 1360 are arable and pasture, and 230 woodland, coppice, and common; the soil is various, and the surface hilly. The river Torridge flows here, and sometimes inundates the lower grounds. The village suffered great damage from a fire in 1743; it had formerly a market and three annual fairs. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Shebbear: the improper tithes have been commuted for £110, and the vicarial for £99. The church is a neat structure with a tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In the parish are the remains of a very large mansion called Upcott Avenel, to which a chapel was once annexed.

SHEEPWASH, or **SHIPWASH**, with **ASHINGTON**, a township, in the parish of BOTHAL, union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Morpeth; containing 76 inhabitants. Shipwash was once a parish of itself, and notice of a rector occurs in the 14th century; of the church, however, which was dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, there are no remains, nor is it known at what time it became a ruin; the only relic is the beautifully-formed basin of the ancient font. Connected with the church was an hospital for travellers passing the wash, to which Bishop Hatfield, in 1379, appointed a keeper, the office being at that time vacant. The lands are the property of the Duke of Portland and the rector of Bothal; the surface is varied, and the scenery

is of pleasing character, enriched with plantations, and enlivened by the picturesque course of the river Wansbeck, which is navigable for keels and small boats as far as Shipwash-bridge, an old structure of four arches. The ancient mansion of the Bulmer family is beautifully situated here, amidst gardens, orchards, and shrubberies of great luxuriance; and the parsonage-house, surrounded by the windings of the river, is a very interesting feature in the landscape. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Bothal, and valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 1.

SHEEPWAY, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 53 inhabitants.

SHEEPY MAGNA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Atherstone; containing, with the chapelry of Ratcliffe-Culey, 572 inhabitants, of whom 353 are in Sheepy Magna township. The parish comprises by measurement 1570 acres; the soil is a reddish marl, in some parts, and in others a lighter loam, alternated with gravel; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the rivulet Sence, which falls into the Anchor. The living is a rectory, consisting of the North and South medieties, with the rectory of Sheepy Parva annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £835; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. C. Fell. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810; the glebe comprises about 550 acres. The church was formerly an ancient structure in the Norman style, of which the tower only is remaining; the other portions were rebuilt about 60 years since, when the stone coffins of several Knights Templars were broken and mutilated. There is a chapel of ease at Ratcliffe-Culey; and at the Mythe, which once belonged to the monks of Merevale, are some slight remains of an ancient chapel. About £18 per annum, arising from bequests, are distributed to the poor.

SHEEPY PARVA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Atherstone; containing 104 inhabitants. It comprises rather more than 700 acres, and is separated from Ratcliffe-Culey by the Bosworth-field brook. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Sheepy Magna, and valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SHEERING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E.) from Harlow; containing 544 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Stort, and comprises about 1530 acres, of which 1249 are arable, 265 pasture, and 16 woodland; the soil is fertile, and the arable lands are under excellent cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £507, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. A free chapel was endowed here by Christiana de Valvines, the site of which is still called Chapel Field. Here is a national school.

SHEERNESS, a sea-port, market-town, and chapelry, in the parish of MINSTER, union of SHEPPY, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the liberty of

the ISLE of SHEPPY, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 21 miles (N. E.) from Maidstone, and 50 (E. by S.) from London. This place, which is situated at the north-western point of the Isle of Sheppy, on the river Medway, at its junction with the Thames, was a mere swamp until the reign of Charles II., when the importance of its situation being appreciated, that monarch, early in 1667, directed the construction of a strong fort, and twice personally ascertained its progress. In the same year, before the new fortifications were in a very advanced state, the Dutch fleet entered the Thames, and made their memorable attack on the shipping in the Medway, having in their passage destroyed that portion of the works which was completed, and landed some men, who took possession of the fort. In consequence of this, a regular fortification, with a line of heavy artillery, and of smaller forts higher up, on each side of the Medway, was formed, to which other works have since been added. A garrison is kept up, under the command of a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and inferior officers; and the construction of a royal dockyard, for repairing ships and building frigates and smaller vessels, has caused Sheerness to become a naval station of the first importance. In 1798, the mutiny of the fleet stationed at the Nore threatened the town with the most alarming consequences, and induced many of the inhabitants to make a precipitate retreat to Chatham and other places; but the fortunate suppression of this formidable insurrection saved it from the apprehended danger. In 1827 it suffered from a dreadful fire, which destroyed 50 houses, and property to the value of £60,000; but the buildings, which were principally of wood, have been replaced by others of brick.

Since the formation of the naval establishment, Sheerness has grown up into a considerable town, consisting of two divisions, Blue Town and Mile Town; and it has been recently much enlarged by the formation of some new streets. A pier and causeway extend from the town to low-water mark, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and are kept in good repair; the streets are paved and lighted under the authority of acts of parliament passed in the 41st and 49th of George III., and the inhabitants are supplied with water of a very excellent quality. Sheerness has latterly become the resort of much company, attracted by the facility of sea-bathing, which, however, is practicable only at the influx and reflux of the tide; the beach, on which the machines are stationed, forms a delightful promenade; and there are warm baths, well managed. On the cliffs leading from the beach towards Minster there is, perhaps, one of the most interesting views in the kingdom: the North Sea on the east; the rivers Thames and Medway, bearing innumerable vessels of all sizes, with the town and harbour of Sheerness, to the north and west; and the fertile valleys of Kent, with the Medway winding through them, and the towns and villages interspersed, towards the south, combine in presenting a diversity of landscape rarely excelled. The harbour has of late years been much enlarged and improved, and is now safe and commodious, often presenting a splendid appearance from the number of vessels in it; passage-boats ply with every tide, and a steam-boat twice a day, to and from Chatham, and there is daily communication by steam-boats with London.

The dockyard has been greatly extended and improved within the last fifteen years, at an expense of about £3,000,000, and is now one of the finest in Europe, covering an area of 60 acres, surrounded by an extremely well-built brick wall, which cost £40,000. The docks are sufficiently capacious to receive men of war of the first class, with all their guns, stores, equipments, &c., on board; and two steam-engines, each of 50-horse power, have been erected for the purpose of pumping them dry. There is a basin, with a depth of water of 26 feet, which will hold six ships of the first class; and two of a smaller size, for store ships and boats. The storehouse, which is the largest building in the country, is six stories high, with iron joists, beams, window-frames, and doors, and will contain at least 30,000 tons of naval stores: there are also a handsome victualling storehouse, smithy, navy pay-office, masts-houses, &c. The superintendent and principal officers of the establishment have handsome houses in the yard; and a noble residence has been erected in the garrison for the port-admiral, in which are state-rooms for the reception of the royal family, the lords of the admiralty, &c. The chief establishment of the ordnance department has been removed hence to Chatham, where the stores for the fleet at the Nore, &c., are kept; and the ground formerly occupied by it has been added to the dockyard. An office connected with this department is still, however, retained here; and it is said that government contemplates the re-establishment of the department at this place on a very enlarged scale, and the extension of the present line of fortifications from the garrison point to the sea wall called Queenborough wall; for which they have purchased 200 acres of land around the town.

Considerable quantities of corn and seed, the produce of the isle, as well as oysters (of which the beds extend all along the coast, as far as Milton), are shipped for the London market. There are copperas-works within a few miles of the town; the pyrites, or copperas stones, are collected in heaps upon the beach, from the falling cliffs, and carried away in vessels. The market is on Saturday, but there is no regular market-place. A very neat chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been erected at Mile Town, at a cost of £3000, and contains 1070 sittings, of which 600 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £700 in aid of the expense; it was consecrated August 30th, 1836. At the east end of the dockyard, outside the wall, is also a spacious chapel, attached to the dockyard, and the minister of which is appointed by the board of admiralty. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, also a synagogue. Connected with the church at Mile Town are three handsome schoolrooms, erected at an expense of £650; and a school in connexion with the British and Foreign Society has been built at Sheerness at a cost of nearly £600. There are several reading societies; also a mechanics' institute, with an extensive library, where lectures are delivered during six months of the year. In sinking the wells here, the workmen, at the depth of 200 feet, discovered a complete prostrate forest, through which they were obliged to burn their way. Stones, well adapted for the composition of Roman cement, from being impregnated with copperas, are dredged up from the sea near the cliffs.

SHEET, a tything, in the parish and union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. E. by E.) from Petersfield; containing 390 inhabitants. It comprises 1549 acres, of which 276 are common or waste land.



Seal of the Corporation
of Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD (*St. Peter*), a newly-enfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the N., but chiefly in the S., division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelry of Attercliffe with Darnall, and the townships of Brightside-Bierlow, Ecclesall-Bierlow, Nether and Upper Hallam, and Sheffield;

and containing 111,091 inhabitants, of whom 68,186 are in the town, 55 miles (S. W. by S.) from York, and 163 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, derived its name, originally *Sheaf*field, from its situation on the river Sheaf, near its confluence with the Don. During the heptarchy, it formed part of the large manor of Hallam, which, though subsequently dismembered, and deprived of its jurisdiction, gave name to a still more extensive territory called Hallamshire, of which the limits are not accurately defined, but of which the parish of Sheffield was the principal portion. At the Conquest, this district appears to have been divided among three Saxon lords, of whom Earl Waltheof, who afterwards married Judith, niece of the Conqueror, was alone suffered to retain possession of his lands, which subsequently, however, upon his entering into a conspiracy against his sovereign, were confiscated, and his castle, a place of great strength and splendour, supposed to have been erected on the bank of the river Riveling, was levelled with the ground. The manor of Sheffield, after the execution of Waltheof at Winchester, for this conspiracy, in 1075, was held under Judith, by Roger de Busli, a favourite of William's, and then, with other manors, by William de Lovetot, who is supposed to have erected a baronial castle, a church, and an hospital, which last was built on an eminence on the east side of the town still called Spital Hill; and thus, by rendering Sheffield the head of the manor, he laid the first foundation of the prosperity and importance of the town. On the death of William de Lovetot, the last lord without issue male, the manor and other possessions were conveyed by marriage with Maude, his sole heiress, to Gerard de Furnival, in whose family they remained for many generations. Thomas de Furnival, in the reign of Edward I., contributed greatly to improve the civil condition of his tenants; he established a municipal court, with trial by jury, and granted the inhabitants a market and fair, with many other privileges and immunities; and on the 10th of August, 1297, he bestowed on them a charter which has been called the *Magna Charta* of Sheffield, abolishing tyrannical exactions and services, for which he substituted fixed payments in money, and establishing a court baron for the more equitable administration of justice.

William de Furnival, the last lord, died in 1383, at

the family residence in London, an ancient mansion in Holborn, the site of which is now occupied by the buildings of Furnival's Inn; and the manor was transferred by marriage with his only daughter and heiress, Joan, to Thomas de Neville, brother of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, who was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Furnival. On his decease, leaving only two daughters, the lordship passed by marriage with the elder, to the celebrated John Talbot, who, for his distinguished civil and military services, was created Earl of Shrewsbury; he was twice lord justice of Ireland, commanded the English forces in the battle with Joan D'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, and was killed, with one of his sons, at the battle of Chatillon, in 1453. The manor continued in the possession of his descendants, of whom George, the fourth earl, erected a splendid baronial castle in the reign of Henry VIII., in which he afterwards received Cardinal Wolsey, who was given into his custody by the Earl of Northumberland, and whom he entertained for sixteen days, previously to his removal to Leicester Abbey. George, the sixth earl, was charged by Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, with the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after being confined for some time in the castle, was removed to the manor-house, in which she was detained as a prisoner till 1584. Gilbert, the last earl of Shrewsbury who was lord of Hallamshire, died leaving only three daughters, of whom the youngest married Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to whose descendant, on the death of the other sisters, the Countesses of Pembroke and Kent, without issue, the manor, with all its appendages, was conveyed, and has since that time been the property of the dukes of Norfolk. During the war in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliament, and Sir John Gell, with a part of the republican army, marching from Derbyshire, took possession of the castle in 1642; but the Earl of Newcastle, in the following year, advancing into Yorkshire at the head of 8000 men, the town and castle were abandoned, and surrendered to him without an effort to defend them. The earl, on his departure for York, appointed Major Beaumont governor of the castle, of which he retained possession till the defeat of the king's army at the battle of Marston-Moor, in 1644, when the Earl of Manchester, who commanded the parliamentary forces in this part of the country, sent Major-General Crawford with a detachment to reduce it; the garrison at this time consisted of 200 infantry and a troop of horse, and the castle was strongly fortified, but, after a protracted siege, surrendered upon honourable terms, and was soon demolished. The lodge, or manor-house, was kept up for many years after the destruction of the castle, of which the sole remains are some of the vaults and foundations; but it was at length abandoned as a residence by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1706, and the park of nearly 2000 acres was divided into several farms. The remains of the mansion, which was formed into small tenements, are inconsiderable, and the only tower left which indicated its former splendour, fell down in 1823.

The town is situated on the acclivities of a gentle eminence in a spacious valley, which, with the exception of an opening towards the north-east, is inclosed by a range of richly-wooded hills, beyond which rise others of greater elevation, forming a magnificent natural amphitheatre, commanding extensive prospects over the

adjacent country, and the town and suburbs, with pleasing villas, verdant fields, and thickly-wooded eminences. The rivers Sheaf, Don, and Porter, surround the town; and the mountain streams of the Riveling and Loxley form numerous reservoirs for the supply of the various factories, and appear like natural lakes, diversifying the surface, and adding variety to the scenery. An ancient stone bridge of three arches, erected across the Don in 1485, and called Lady-bridge, from a convent near it dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was widened in 1767, when the convent was taken down; over the same river is an iron bridge of three arches, and an additional stone bridge of three arches was erected in 1828, affording a readier communication between the Rotherham and Barnsley roads and the new corn and cattle markets. There is also a bridge across the Sheaf, anciently of wood, rebuilt of stone in 1769, by the Duke of Norfolk, and widened and repaired in 1806; it is a neat structure of one arch. The town, which is above a mile in length from north to south, and more than three-quarters of a mile in breadth, consists of numerous streets, which, with the exception of some of the principal thoroughfares, are narrow and inconvenient; the houses, which are mostly of brick, and intermixed with many of very ancient character, are chiefly within the angle formed by the rivers, but on the opposite banks are also several extensive ranges of buildings. Considerable improvements have taken place under an act obtained in 1818, and the town is lighted with gas by two companies, now united, namely, a company whose works, at Shude Hill, were erected at a cost of £40,000, and a new company formed in 1836 for affording a supply on more moderate terms, for which they expended £80,000 in the erection of works on Blonk Island. The inhabitants were formerly furnished with water from springs in the neighbouring hills, by works erected in 1782, by a few private individuals; but the supply becoming inadequate to the increasing demands of the town, a company was formed in 1829, with a capital of £100,000, and incorporated by act of parliament. The service reservoir of this company's works has an elevation of more than 450 feet above the town, and covers an area of nearly six acres, containing about 20,000,000 gallons, supplied by a conduit from the Redmire reservoir, near the source of the river Riveling, of which it receives the surplus water, after a sufficient quantity has been retained for the use of the mills upon its stream. The Redmire reservoir covers an area of 50 acres, and contains more than 200,000,000 gallons. The conduit is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and passes for more than three-quarters of a mile through a tunnel of 3 feet diameter: for the remainder of the distance, it forms an open channel embanked with stone, and is conveyed over the valley of Tapton by an aqueduct supported on pillars of stone nearly 30 feet in height. From its great descent towards the town, the water acquires a force sufficient to raise it to the roofs of the highest houses.

The *Public Subscription Library* of Sheffield was originally established in 1771, in Surrey-street, and has now a collection of more than 7000 volumes, removed in 1825 to the Music Hall, in which a convenient apartment has been appropriated to its use. The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was founded in 1822; the members hold their meetings in a room in the Music Hall, which contains their apparatus and a museum of

fossils, shells, botanical specimens, and natural curiosities from the South Sea Islands; also a well painted full-length portrait of the poet Montgomery. The *Mechanics' Library*, in Watson's-walk, was established in 1824, and has nearly 5000 volumes; in the room is a marble bust, by Chantrey, of James Watt, the celebrated engineer. The *Mechanics' Institution*, in Surrey-street, was established in 1832, for the improvement of scientific and mechanical pursuits, for which purpose lectures are delivered, and evening classes regularly maintained under the care of stipendiary teachers. The rooms contain a museum and laboratory, with models of machinery, mechanical instruments, and a good collection of minerals; but the accommodation is totally inadequate to the number of members, and a subscription has been opened for the erection of a hall, towards which the Duke of Norfolk has contributed £100; in the mean time, the lectures are delivered in a room hired for the purpose. There are also two large subscription newsrooms, one of which is in a building specially erected in the East Parade, and the other in the Commercial-buildings. Various *Newspapers* have been published in the town at different times, but the only journals now extant are, the *Iris*, commenced by Mr. Montgomery, as a continuation of the *Sheffield Register*, and published every Thursday; and the *Independent and Mercury*, which are printed on Saturday. The *Medical and Anatomical Society* was established in 1829, and a handsome building in the Grecian style has been erected for its use, at an expense of £2000, after a design by Messrs. Worth and Harrison; it is supported by physicians and surgeons, who deliver lectures on those subjects to medical students in the town and neighbourhood. The *Music Hall*, erected in Surrey-street, in 1824, is a spacious and elegant Grecian structure, containing on the ground-floor a public library, reading-room, and saloon, with apartments for the Literary and Philosophical Society, and above them a good concert-room with a well-arranged orchestra; this is supported by an annual subscription of £1. 1., and concerts take place under the superintendence of the Philharmonic Society, which has been recently established. The *Assembly-rooms*, in Norfolk-street, are handsomely fitted up; and the *Theatre*, in Arundel-street, is a substantial building of brick, with a portico of stone surmounted by a pediment. The *Circus*, opposite the cattle-market, is in the Grecian style, with a stately portico of the Ionic order, rising from a rusticated basement in which are three entrances, and supporting an enriched frieze and cornice surrounding the building, and surmounted by an attic. The interior is adapted both for dramatic performances and equestrian exercises; the exterior of the building is 110 feet in length, and 77 feet in depth, and is an elegant specimen of the style, erected after a design by Mr. Harrison, in 1836, at an expense of £6000, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders.

The *Barracks*, situated about a mile from the market-place, on the western bank of the river Don, contain accommodation for two troops of horse, with extensive grounds for exercise; they were erected in 1794. The *Public Baths*, on the Glossop road, were built in 1836, by a proprietary of £20 shareholders, at an expense of £8000, including also the erection of several houses in the immediate neighbourhood for visitors. The buildings, which are fronted with Roman cement, contain an ex-

cellent establishment, consisting of two spacious swimming baths, one 60 feet long and 30 wide, for public use, and the other, 48 feet long and 36 wide, with a fountain in the centre, for the use of subscribers; also two tepid plunging baths 12 feet square, one for gentlemen, and the other for ladies; with shower, vapour, and warm baths heated to any required temperature. Attached to the baths, are commodious dressing-rooms furnished with every requisite; and the front of the building contains, on the first-floor, a spacious room for the delivery of lectures, or other public purposes. The *Botanical and Horticultural Gardens*, laid out in 1836, comprise 18 acres on a gentle declivity in the fertile vale of the river Porter; the principal entrance is through an elegant gateway of the Ionic order, on the model of the temple of Ilyssus at Athens, and the lower lodge, affording an entrance from the Ecclesall road, is in the style of a Swiss cottage. The range of conservatories, more than 100 yards in length, is beautifully ornamented with Corinthian pillars. A long and spacious walk leads from the central conservatory to a circular sheet of water in which is a *jet d'eau*; and the grounds are tastefully embellished with every variety of exotic plants, and disposed into numerous walks, parterres of flowers, shrubberies, and plantations. The land was purchased by the proprietors at a cost of £4000, and they have expended nearly £20,000 in bringing the gardens into their present state of perfection. On the opposite bank of the Porter, is the *General Cemetery*, occupying an abrupt acclivity of nearly 6 acres in the vale of Sharrow, and completed at an expense of £13,000, by a proprietary of shareholders, in 1836; the entrance lodge is of the Grecian-Doric order, and from it a walk on the bank of the river leads to the lower catacombs, above which is a second range, with a terrace in front, and a parapet and balustrade. The chapel, situated on a greater elevation, is a handsome structure with a stately portico of fluted Doric columns; the minister's house, which occupies a still higher portion of the acclivity, is of corresponding character, and the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, in addition to the numerous catacombs, afford space for 7000 graves.

The principal MANUFACTURE is that of cutlery ware, for which the town appears to have been distinguished at a very early period, and for which the numerous mines of coal and iron-stone in its immediate vicinity rendered its situation extremely favourable. Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales*, notices the Sheffield "Thwytel," or "Whittel," a kind of large knife worn by such as had not the privilege of wearing a sword, and for the making of which, and also of iron arrow-heads, before the general use of fire-arms, the town had become celebrated. The principal articles subsequently manufactured here, were scythes, sickles, shears, and implements of husbandry, till the middle of the last century, when considerable improvements were made, and the finer kinds of cutlery were introduced. The superintendence of the trade was, in the sixteenth century, entrusted to twelve master cutlers appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, and invested with powers to enforce the necessary regulations for the protection of the trade. In 1570, many artizans from the Netherlands, driven from their country by the arbitrary measures of the Duke D'Alva, settled in various parts of England, under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth; such as were of the

same occupation, by advice of her chamberlain, the Earl of Shrewsbury, fixed their residence in one spot; and most of them being artificers in iron, were placed on the earl's estates in Yorkshire, and contributed greatly towards improvements in cutlery, which has in Sheffield been brought to an unrivalled state of perfection.



Seal of the Cutlers' Company.

In 1624, the cutlers were incorporated by act of parliament, "for the good order and government of the makers of knives, scissors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares, in Hallamshire, in the county of York, and parts near adjoining." Under this act the government was vested in a master, two wardens, six searchers, and 24 assistants, being freemen. The master, wardens, and assistants are chosen annually by the whole of the corporation; the master, on retiring from office, nominates the senior warden as his successor, and if his choice is objected to, he names another, till his election is confirmed by the whole body; the wardens are chosen from among the searchers. The corporation have power to make by-laws for the regulation of the trade, and to inflict penalties for the neglect of them; and their jurisdiction, which is restricted to affairs connected with the trade, extends over the whole of the district of Hallamshire, and all places within six miles of it. Several alterations were made in the constitution of this corporation by acts of parliament, in 1791 and 1801; but on account of their unpopularity, they were repealed in 1814 by an act granting permission to all persons, whether sons of freemen or strangers, to carry on trade any where within the limits of Hallamshire, which privilege, by encouraging men of genius from every part of the country to settle in the town, has tended greatly to its prosperity, and, by exciting a spirit of competition, assisted to produce exquisite specimens of workmanship in the finer branches of the trade. The principal articles at present manufactured are table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives of every description, scissors, razors, surgical, mathematical, and optical instruments, engineers' and joiners' tools, scythes, sickles, and files, of which vast numbers are exported, and an endless variety of steel wares. Cutlery made from cast steel was added to the ancient articles from hammered steel, and has been brought to great perfection. The manufacture of silver plate in all its branches, from the most minute to the most massive articles, is also carried on to a very considerable extent, and has obtained a high degree of celebrity for elegance of pattern and beauty of workmanship. The manufacture of silver plated wares, which was introduced in 1742, has much contributed to the fame of the town, and has been applied to the making of waiters, urns, tea-pots, candlesticks, and numerous articles previously made of solid silver; the rims, mountings, bosses, and other ornamental parts, are usually of solid silver, and as the Sheffield plate has a much thicker coating of silver on the other parts than the plated wares of other towns, it possesses a decided superiority, which has long since opened for it a ready market throughout the world.

The manufacture of numerous articles of a similar

kind in Britannia metal, a sort of pewter composed of tin, antimony, and regulus, has been pursued extensively, and forms an important branch of foreign and domestic trade; and within the last few years much improvement has been made in this branch by the substitution of the Albata or German silver, which is wrought into an infinite variety of useful and elegant articles. The manufacture of buttons and button-moulds, wire-drawing, and the refining of silver, are carried on to a considerable extent; and along the banks of the rivers are numerous iron and steel works, in which the heavier castings are made, and extensive mills for slitting and preparing the iron and steel for the use of the manufacturers. Among the manufactured iron goods are, stove grates in every variety of pattern, fenders, fire-irons, boilers for steam-engines, and all the different articles usually made of wrought and cast iron. A type-foundry was established in 1806, and in 1818 another on a more extensive scale, the proprietors of which purchased the business of a large house in London. There are also several factories for the weaving of horse-hair seating for chairs, and various other establishments, together affording employment to nearly 15,000 of the population. The late *Hall of the Cutlers' Company*, built in 1726, on the site of one erected in 1638, was, on the appointment of the master as returning officer of the borough, under the Reform act, taken down, and rebuilt in a style more adapted to the importance of the trade, in 1832; it is a handsome structure of stone in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Corinthian order, supporting a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the cutlers' arms, sculptured in bold relief. There is a stately vestibule, in which is a double flight of steps, leading to an elegant saloon, above which are a banquet-room 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, lighted by a spacious and lofty dome; an assembly-room 53 feet long and 25 wide; and various other apartments for the use of the corporation. In the principal rooms are portraits of the late vicar of Sheffield, R. A. Thorpe, Esq., and Lord Wharneliffe; and also three busts, one of the late Dr. Brown, by Chantrey, and the others of the late Earl Fitzwilliam and John Rimington, Esq.

The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by its advantageous line of inland NAVIGATION. An act was obtained in 1726, for improving the river Don, and making it navigable for vessels of 20 tons' burthen to Tinsley, within three miles of the town; in 1739, another act was procured for bettering the navigation from Tinsley to Fishlake, near Thorne, whence a direct intercourse might be maintained with the river Humber and the German Ocean, which was accomplished in 1751; and in 1815, an act was passed for the construction of a canal from Sheffield to the Don at Tinsley. The head of this canal forms a basin at the eastern extremity of Sheffield, 200 yards long and 35 wide, to which there is an entrance from the town by a stone bridge over the river Sheaf, about 200 yards below the ancient bridge; adjoining the basin is a spacious wharf, where vessels can load and unload under cover, with an extensive range of warehouses, and offices for the transaction of business. The basin is capable of containing more than 40 vessels of 50 tons' burthen, which arrive from Hull, York, Gainsborough, Leeds, Manchester, and Thorne, at which last place vessels from London generally unload goods for

Sheffield. Great facilities are also provided by railways to Manchester and to Rotherham, by the former of which rapid intercourse is kept up with the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and the parts to the north and south of those districts; and by the latter line, in conjunction with other lines, there is railway communication with various parts of the county of York, with the north, and with the midland counties and the southern portions of England. The *Sheffield and Rotherham railway*, after much opposition, was commenced under an act obtained in 1836, authorising the proprietors to raise a capital of £100,000, in shares of £25 each, and a loan of £30,000, on mortgage, and the work was completed in October, 1838. The line begins at the union of the Barnsley road with Saville-street, where the station is, a building of peculiar lightness, containing waiting-rooms for passengers, with suitable offices, and four lines of way for the carriages; it proceeds to Masbrough, where it joins the North-Midland railway, and is thence continued to its terminal station at Rotherham. The *Commercial Buildings*, in High-street, were erected in 1834, at an expense of £5000, by a company of £25 shareholders; they form a handsome structure of the Doric order, and contain on the ground-floor apartments for the post-office, in the rear of which are several offices for commercial purposes, and on the first story an elegant reading-room, lighted by a dome. The MARKET, originally granted in 1296, to Thomas de Furnival, is held on Tuesday and Saturday, the former chiefly for corn, and the latter for provisions of all kinds: the market-places have been enlarged and improved under acts passed in 1784 and 1827. The market for corn is held in the Corn Exchange, a spacious building with a stately portico of sixteen massive pillars in the principal front, erected on the former site of the Shrewsbury hospital, in the park, between the Sheaf and Canal bridges; behind it are the cheese, poultry, and fish markets, and at some distance to the north, is the new cattle-market. The market for butchers' meat is held near Market-street, and the shambles, which are extensive and well arranged, have a covered walk in front. Beyond the shambles, is the market for butter, eggs, and poultry, around which are shops for the sale of vegetables; the entrance is by several gateways, one of which communicates with the shoe-market, and another with the vegetable and fruit market in King-street. A market for earthenware is also held, every Tuesday, in Paradise-square. There are fairs annually on the Tuesday in Trinity-week, and the 28th of November, for cattle and toys; and a cheese-fair, held at the same time, has within the last few years been established, at which are sold many hundred tons of cheese from the counties of Derby, Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster.

The inhabitants received the *Elective Franchise* by act of the 2nd of William IV., with the privilege of returning two members to parliament; the right of voting is in the resident £10 householders, of whom there are about 4200 within the limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with those of the parish; the master of the Cutlers' Company is the returning officer. The *Police* establishment was formerly superintended by a body of commissioners comprising the town trustees, the master and wardens of the Cutlers' Company, and about a hundred of the principal inhabitants, who held their meetings in the town-hall, and whose jurisdiction ex-

tended over the town and suburbs, and all places within three-quarters of a mile round the church. But on the 24th of August, 1843, her Majesty, by royal charter, constituted the parish a municipal borough, to be governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and to be divided into nine wards. With regard to the administration of justice, the town is under the controul of the mayor and the county magistrates for the district, who meet also in the town-hall, for the determination of all misdemeanours, on Tuesday and Friday, weekly; and the October quarter-sessions for the West riding are held here, by adjournment. Courts baron for Sheffield and Ecclesall were formerly held, regulated by an act of the 29th of George II.; and in 1791, the latter court, after being discontinued for many years, was revived by Earl Fitzwilliam, who gave a site on which a gaol was erected by subscription. By an act obtained in 1808, however, the act of George II. was repealed, and commissioners were appointed for determining pleas and recovering debts not exceeding £5; the court for the manor of Sheffield is held every Thursday, in the town-hall, and that for the manor of Ecclesall on the Monday in every third week, at the court-house in Ecclesall. The *Town-hall* was built in 1808, when the ancient edifice previously appropriated to that purpose, was taken down; it is situated at the extremity of the Hay-market, and was erected on a site given by the town trustees. It is a neat substantial structure of stone, with a cupola, and was considerably enlarged in 1833, at the expense of the town; on the ground-floor are a large entrance hall and offices, and the first story contains a spacious court-room, in which the quarter and petty sessions are held, and which is also adapted for public meetings. On the basement is a watch-house once used by the commissioners; and behind the building is the town gaol, containing a house for the keeper and several cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners, who, after conviction, are committed either to the Wakefield house of correction, or to York.

The PARISH is about ten miles in length from east to west, and three in average breadth, comprising an area of more than 22,000 acres; the lands are in a high state of cultivation, and the district abounds with mineral wealth. Coal and iron-stone are extensively wrought; of the former, which is of excellent quality, there are several mines in the park and in the township of Attercliffe, and the upper strata being nearly exhausted, new pits have been opened for procuring coal from the lower beds. The iron-stone is not usually of a kind adapted for the general purposes of the manufacturers of cutlery, and consequently, for finer works, large quantities are imported from Sweden, Germany, and Russia; sandstone and gritstone are quarried in several parts of the parish, and in others grey slate of good quality is found. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 2½; net income, £1285; patron, the Duke of Norfolk; impropriators, P. Gell, Esq., and another. The tithes were commuted for land and annual payments in 1791. The vicarage-house is at the corner of St. James'-street, and the glebe-land in its vicinity is covered with buildings. Three stipendiary clergymen, who are in possession of an income of £400 per annum each, are appointed to assist the vicar by twelve burgesses of the town and parish, called the "Twelve Capital Burgesses," incorporated by charter of Queen



Seal of the Twelve Capital Burgesses.

Mary, who hold certain lands and estates in trust, for the payment of the assistant ministers, for the repairs of the church, bridges, &c., and the relief of the needy poor. The church, erected in the reign of Henry I., is a spacious cruciform structure, with a central tower and spire, most probably in the Norman style; but the edifice has been so altered by repairs, that, with the exception of part of the tower and spire, and a few small portions of the interior, very little of its original character can be distinguished. The chancel contains the first production from the chisel of Chantrey, a mural tablet, with the bust of the Rev. James Wilkinson, late vicar, canopied with drapery, in Carrara marble, erected at the public expense, as a tribute of respect to his memory. Many illustrious persons have been interred in the church, among whom were Mary, Countess of Northumberland; Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, mother of the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart; Lady Elizabeth Butler; four earls of Shrewsbury; and Peter Rofet, French secretary of Mary, Queen of Scots. *St. Paul's* chapel was erected in 1720, by subscription, towards which Mr. R. Downes, silversmith, contributed £1000: it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned dome, and a cupola of cast-iron; the interior is light, and elegantly ornamented, and contains a bust by Chantrey of the Rev. Alex. Mackenzie, with emblematical sculpture finely executed. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, the Vicar. *St. James'* chapel, a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret, was erected by subscription in 1788; the interior is well arranged, and the east window is embellished with a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion, by Peckett. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Vicar; impropriator, the Duke of Norfolk. *St. George's* church, on an eminence at the western extremity of the town, erected in 1824, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £14,819, is a very handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower at the west end, rising to the height of 139 feet, and crowned with pinnacles: the interior is handsomely finished, and contains about 2000 sittings, 1000 of which are free; the large altar-piece is an admirable representation of Christ blessing little children, painted and presented by Mr. Paris, in 1831. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £365; patron, the Vicar. *St. Philip's* church, near the infirmary, was erected in 1827, by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £13,970, and is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, the Vicar; impropriator, the Duke of Norfolk. *St. Mary's* church, in Brammall-lane, of which the first stone was laid by the Countess of Surrey, in 1826, is a very handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and a porch of elegant design; the exterior

is enriched with a profusion of grotesque heads and other ornaments; the nave is separated from the aisle by ranges of light clustered columns, which support the lofty and richly-groined roof. It was erected by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £12,650; and the site and the cemetery were given by his grace the Duke of Norfolk. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £350; patron, the Vicar. *St. John's* church, on Park-hill, was erected by subscription in 1837, on a site of three acres presented by the duke, at a cost of nearly £4000; it is a neat edifice, with a tower surmounted by a slender spire, and contains 1200 free sittings. There are also a large Episcopal chapel attached to Shrewsbury Hospital in the Park, and other churches in the townships belonging to the parish, which are noticed under their proper heads. There are eleven places of worship for various denominations of Methodists, six for Independents, and one each for Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Arians.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1603, by Thomas Smith, who endowed it with £30 per annum; and in the following year, letters-patent were obtained from James I., incorporating the church burgesses and the vicar, as governors: the old school occupied a low situation in Townhead-street; the present handsome edifice, in Charlotte-street, was built in 1825, at a cost of £1600, of which £1400 were raised by subscription. By augmentation of the original bequest, the endowment now consists of a farmstead and 61½ acres of land at Wadsley, yielding a rental of £140 per annum; and two houses with ten acres of land at Gilberthorpe, bequeathed by James Hill, in 1709, and let for £20. 10. The *Boys' Charity school*, at the north-east corner of the parochial churchyard, was established in 1706; and the present school-house, a neat and commodious edifice of stone, was erected in 1825, on the site of the original building, at the cost of £3000. The school has an income arising from a benefaction of £5000 by Mr. Parkins, in 1766, aided by other donations, including one from Mr. T. Hanby, which maintains six boys on the establishment, at an expense of upwards of £60 per annum: the whole yearly revenue is above £600, with which, and annual subscriptions, 90 boys are maintained, educated, and apprenticed. At the opposite corner of the churchyard is a similar school, in which 70 girls are maintained and educated, and afterwards placed out in service: a convenient house was erected in 1786, at an expense of £1500, by subscription. A school has also been established, in pursuance of the will of *Mr. W. Birley*, who, in 1715, bequeathed £900 in trust for the purchase of an estate, of the rental of which, one-third was to be appropriated to the foundation of the school, one-third towards the maintenance of indigent tradesmen, or their widows, and the remainder towards the support of a minister to officiate in the chapel of the hospital. The school is situated in School-croft, a little below the site of the old grammar school, and was rebuilt in 1827: the entire income of the charity is about £200 per annum. The Church of England *Collegiate school*, situated near Broom Hall, and the Ecclesall New Road, was founded by a company of proprietors, in 1835, with a capital of £3000, in £25 shares; it is an elegant building in the later English style, to which are attached about 3½ acres of ground. There are four exhibitions of £25 each, for four years, to the universities

of Oxford and Cambridge, and an annual prize of £25 to the first boy of his year, not intended for the university. The *Wesleyan Proprietary Grammar school*, in Glossop road, instituted for 300 boys, is on a very large scale, and has six acres of land.

Shrewsbury's Hospital was projected by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, and completed in pursuance of his will, by the Earl of Norfolk, earl-marshal of England, and the buildings erected in 1673; it is amply endowed for eighteen men and eighteen women. The original buildings were recently taken down to make room for the market-place, and the erection of the corn-exchange; and a neat range in the later English style has been erected on the southern side of the town, in the centre of which is a chapel. *Hollis' hospital* was founded in 1703, by Mr. Thomas Hollis, a native of the town, who, with some of his descendants, endowed it for sixteen aged women, widows of cutlers, or of persons connected with the trade. The *General infirmary* was first opened for the reception of patients in 1797, and has been deservedly regarded as an object entitled to the most liberal patronage and support. The premises, occupying a site about a mile to the north-west of the town, and guarded against the too near approach of other buildings by the purchase of 31 acres of surrounding land, were erected by subscription, at an expense of nearly £20,000, including the cost of the land; they are handsomely built of stone, and form a conspicuous ornament in the principal approaches to the town.



Seal of the Town's Trust, or
Sheffield Free Tenants.

Several extensive charitable benefactions have been made for the benefit of the inhabitants. The Town's Trust has arisen from a grant made by a member of the ancient family of Furnival, about the year 1300, and consists of property in lands and tenements, shares in the Don navigation, &c., producing about £1400 per annum, which sum is applied to the maintenance of Lady's-bridge, the keeping in order of Barker pool, the repair of the church and highways, the payment of the stipendiary clergy, &c. Mr. Thomas Hanby left £8000, of which the interest of £3000 was for the benefit of the Boys' charity school, and that of the remaining £5000 for distribution among housekeepers, members of the Church of England, and not under fifty years of age, two-thirds of the number to be men, and one-third women; the nomination is in the master and wardens of the Cutlers' Company, the past masters, the vicar and churchwardens, and the Town's Trust. Mrs. Eliza Parkins bequeathed £10,000, one-half of which is appropriated to the support of the Boys' charity school; and the interest of the remainder divided annually among such persons as the vicar, the three assistant ministers, and the churchwardens, shall select. Mrs. Mary Parsons bequeathed £1500 to be invested in the funds, and the proceeds annually divided among 48 aged and infirm silver-platers; Mr. John Kirby left £400, the interest of which is annually divided between two widows; and Mr. Joseph Hudson, of London, gave £200 in trust to the Cutlers' Company, to divide the

proceeds annually among sixteen of the most needy file-makers. There are also several other charitable bequests for distribution among the indigent, and various benefit societies. The workhouse for Sheffield township is on a very extensive scale, and was erected in 1811 as a cotton-mill, but converted to its present use in 1829, at a considerable expense. The poor law union of Sheffield comprises three townships of the parish, together with the parish of Handsworth, the whole containing a population of 85,076. On Spital Hill, near the town, was an hospital founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Lovetot, and dedicated to St. Leonard, but there is no vestige remaining; and of the ancient manor-house also, in which Cardinal Wolsey and Mary, Queen of Scots, were confined, the ruins can but faintly be traced. In 1761, two thin plates of copper were ploughed up on a piece of land called the Lawns, each with an inscription commemorating the manumission of some Roman legionaries, and their enrolment as citizens of Rome. From the prevalence of iron-ore, the waters of Sheffield have a slight chalybeate property. The Rev. Dr. Robert Sanderson, regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and Bishop of Lincoln; and the Rev. Mr. Balguy, prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury, and an eminent disputant in the Bangorian controversy, were natives of this place; and Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, was born at Norton, a village about three miles from the town. Sheffield gives the title of Baron and Earl to the family of Holroyd.

SHEFFORD, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of **CAMPTON**, union of **BIGGLESWADE**, hundred of **CLIFTON**, county of **BEDFORD**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bedford; containing 889 inhabitants. The river Ivel has been rendered navigable to Biggleswade, by the assistance of a canal recently cut. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.—See **CAMPTON**.

SHEFFORD, LITTLE or EAST, a parish, in the union of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Hungerford; containing 59 inhabitants. It comprises about 1130 acres, of which 30 are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is light, resting on a substratum of chalk; the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Lambourne. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; net income, £400; patron, R. Harbert, Esq. The church contains some interesting monuments.

SHEFFORD - HARDWICKS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **BIGGLESWADE**, hundred of **CLIFTON**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing 13 inhabitants.

SHEFFORD, GREAT or WEST (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hungerford; containing 562 inhabitants. It comprises 2246a. 22p., of which 2100 acres are arable, 50 pasture, and 60 woodland. Charles I. took up his quarters here on November 19th, 1644. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 4., and in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £833. 18., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, with a circular tower at the west end; near the north door is a niche for the Virgin, adorned with pinnacles, &c., and the font is curiously carved with foliage.

In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by the Marquess of Downshire and the rector.

SHEINTON (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of **ATCHAM**, hundred of **STORTESDEN**, though locally in that of **CONDOVER**, S. division of **SALOP**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Much Wenlock; containing 154 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Severn, which forms its western boundary; the soil is generally fertile, the surface undulated, and the prevailing scenery of pleasing character. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; net income, £288; patron, John Hodgson, Esq.

SHELDING, county of **YORK**.—See **SKELDING**.

SHELDON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (W.) from Bakewell; containing 180 inhabitants. There are lead-mines in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, Vicar of Bakewell; impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. Mary Frost, in 1756, gave £200 for apprenticing boys.

SHELDON (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of **HONITON**, hundred of **HAYRIDGE**, Cullompton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Cullompton; containing 190 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1570 acres, of which 292 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of E. Simeon Drewe, Esq., with a net income of £250: the tithes have been commuted for £140; there are 2 acres of glebe. The church contains 70 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £20 in aid of the expense.

SHELDON (ST. GILES), a parish, in the union of **MERIDEN**, Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Birmingham; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Birmingham to London, and comprises by computation 2497a. 2r. 28p., of which 1446 acres are arable, 475 pasture, and 576 meadow, with some wood, of which the prevailing kind is oak; the soil is various, partly marl, and partly of a gravelly quality; the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, beans, and turnips. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and the Birmingham and Warwick canal within about two miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the gift of Earl Digby: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is a small edifice, principally in the decorated English style, with a fine tower of later architecture, and a curious wood porch, parts of which have had good carvings, now nearly obliterated by time; in the north aisle is a beautiful piece of stone tabernacle-work, consisting of three canopied niches; of about 340 sittings, 100 are free. An endowed school has an income of about £35 per annum.

SHELDWICK (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FAVERSHAM**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Faversham; containing 547 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and

Chapter of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £530, with two acres of glebe; and the vicarial for £200, with one acre. The church is principally in the decorated English style. Here is a national school.

SHELF, a township, in the chapelry of COLEY, parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Halifax; containing 3050 inhabitants. This township, which is supposed to have derived its name from its situation under the eastern acclivities of North Ofram, comprises about 1350 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and the district abounds with coal, of which there are three separate seams, called respectively the one-foot, the black, and the better bed. Iron-stone is found in abundance, and is wrought in a smelting-furnace and foundry belonging to the Low Moor Company; and there are also extensive quarries of freestone of excellent quality. The village is on the New Bradford road; a few of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, but the principal part in the manufacture of an article in great request, called the fancy-figured Orleans, a texture consisting of mohair, worsted, and cotton, in various patterns, for which very extensive works have been established by Messrs. Moses Bottomley and Son, by whom more than 1000 persons are constantly employed. A new article composed of alpaca, worsted, and cotton, for dresses, is also manufactured by Messrs. Bottomley, to a great extent, for the London market. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a Lancasterian school established in 1816.

SHELFANGER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Diss; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1663 acres, of which 1134 are arable, and about 500 meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £440; patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

SHELFORD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the township of Saxondale, and part of Newton, 808 inhabitants, of whom 547 are in Shelford township. The parish comprises by measurement 3598 acres, and forms part of the vale of Trent, which river bounds it on the west and north, and the Fosse-road touches its south-eastern boundary. The manor-house was garrisoned by Col. Stanhope, son of the first earl of Chesterfield, for Charles I., and was taken by storm by Col. Hutchinson, for the parliament, after a gallant resistance, during which Col. Stanhope and most of his men were slain. A considerable number of persons are employed in framework knitting. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, is the burial-place of the noble family of Stanhope, and contains the remains of Philip, the accomplished earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1773. A priory in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary was established here in the time of Henry II., by Ralph Hanselyn, and, at the Dis-

solution, had a revenue of £151. 14. 1. An hospital called the Bede Houses, was founded and endowed in 1694, by Sir William Stanhope, for the reception and support of six of his decayed tenants. The place gives the inferior title of Baron to the family.

SHELFORD, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRIFLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 803 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Cambridge, and contains some very extensive flour and oil-cake mills, driven by the stream of the Granta, and employing about twenty persons. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £102; patron, the Bishop of Ely; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge. The church is said to have been built by Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425; the steeple was blown down by a great storm in 1703, and again in 1798, but has been rebuilt by subscription; in the chancel is a monument to Dr. Redman, Bishop of Norwich. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school is supported by subscription. On a farm called Grannams, the property of St. John's College, are some remains of a Roman intrenchment. The late Rev. Robert Hall, the eminent dissenting minister, was for three years a resident in the parish.

SHELFORD, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRIFLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 527 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Granta, separating it from Great Shelford, and on the road from London to Cambridge, which forms a junction with the old road at Chesterford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 7.; net income, £370; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Finch. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under acts of inclosure, in 1798 and 1813. In the chancel of the church is a monument to Sir John de Treville, a Knight Templar and lord of the manor, with his figure in a recumbent position; and near the altar, a skeleton encased in lead was dug up in 1824, the hair of which was in a perfect state. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a small school for girls is supported by subscription. Near the bridge over the Granta was anciently a hermitage.

SHELL, an extra-parochial district, in the union of DROITWICH, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 57 inhabitants, and comprising 240 acres.

SHELLAND, a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stow-Market; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropiator, C. Tyrrel, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £125. The church was appropriated to that of Haughley in the 3rd of Edward III.; the present building bears date 1767.

SHELLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 209 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a small stream, on the banks of which are luxuriant meadows; and the general beauty of the surrounding scenery renders it a desirable place of retirement. The living is a rectory, valued in the

king's books at £9. 15., and in the gift of J. Tomlinson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is a neat edifice of brick, erected in 1811, on the foundation of a former structure. The parsonage, a handsome ancient mansion of timber frame-work and plaster, was for some time the retreat of Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol, and author of a dissertation on the Prophecies. The Rev. H. Soames, historian of the Reformation, and author of other theological works, is the present rector. Here is a national school.

SHELLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Hadleigh; containing 139 inhabitants, and comprising 928*a.* 28*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patrons and improPRIATORS, Heirs of Sir W. B. Rush, Knt., whose tithes have been commuted for £62. The steeple of the church is in a very unusual situation, on the north side of the nave, serving for a porch.

SHELLEY, a township, in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1772 inhabitants, and comprising rather more than 1400 acres. The village is situated on an acclivity, near the source of the river Dearne, and on the road to Penistone; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths and fancy goods. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists of the New Connexion; and a school, built by subscription in 1806, is endowed with an allotment of common land now producing £12 per annum.

SHELLINGFORD.—See SHILLINGFORD.

SHELLOW-BOWELS (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 134 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have been formerly much more extensive, comprises 456*a.* 8*p.*, whereof 366 acres are arable, 80 pasture, and 9 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Willingale-Doe, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a handsome edifice of brick, erected on the site of a former structure in 1752.

SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, partly in the Lower, and partly in the Upper, division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Stourport; containing 519 inhabitants, of whom 275 are in the hamlet. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Teame, and consists of 2156 acres, of which 1261 are in the hamlet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £376; patron, Lord Foley. A free school was founded, and endowed with £100, by the Rev. Owen Plwy, in 1681, and subsequently received benefactions in land from Caleb Avenant and others, yielding in the whole £60 per annum. The Rev. Thomas Webb, in 1703, bequeathed an estate called Hay-Oak Farm, for apprenticing children.

SHELSLEY, KING'S, a hamlet, in the parish of SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP, union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House

and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stourport; containing 244 inhabitants, and comprising 895 acres.

SHELSLEY-WALSH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 9 miles (S. W.) from Stourport; containing 49 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Teame, and comprises 490 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9.; net income, £90; patron, Lord Foley.

SHELSWELL (*ST. EBBE*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Bicester; containing 43 inhabitants, and comprising 846*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.* The living is a rectory, annexed to Newton-Purcell, and valued in the king's books at £4. The church is in ruins.

SHELTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Kimbolton; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises about 940 acres, of which the soil is principally clay, and the surface uniformly level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £190; patron, Lord St. John.

SHELTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Long Stratton; containing 215 persons. This place was formerly the property of the Sheltons, who were possessors of the soil and owners of the Hall, an ancient castellated structure once standing in the parish, but long since pulled down; and from that family the estate passed to Sir Robert Houghton, one of the justices of the king's bench. The parish is a little to the east of the road from Norwich to Ipswich, and comprises 1301*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, of which 1024 acres are arable, and 267 pasture. The living is a rectory, with that of Hardwick annexed, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of F. B. Frank, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £640, and there is a glebe of 43 acres, with a neat parsonage-house. The church, an exceedingly interesting edifice, built by Sir Ralph Shelton about the year 1487, is in the later English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square embattled tower, and possesses an interior of rich and handsome appearance.

SHELTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Newark; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £322; patron, the Rev. R. Ffarmerie. The church, a small edifice, was partly rebuilt in 1831.

SHELTON, a township and chapelry, in the parish, union, and newly-erected borough of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing, with the hamlet of Etruria, and part of the village of Cobridge, 11,955 inhabitants. This place, which adjoins the township of Hanley, has arisen, like many other towns in the county, from the very extensive potteries carried on in the vicinity. It is amply supplied with water; the footpaths are paved with brick, and it is lighted with gas under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by an

act of parliament obtained in 1815, and amended in 1828, for its better management, jointly with Hanley. An act for the establishment and regulation of the market, and for the improvement of the market-place, was procured in 1813, under the provisions of which the rents, tolls, and duties are vested in trustees; and the surplus is directed to be appropriated from time to time to the promotion and aid of any public works or institutions within the townships of Hanley and Shelton. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1826, for the potteries at large, under the patronage of the Marquess of Stafford, Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., and others. Concerts, mostly for the benefit of some charity, take place occasionally; and races, which are in general well attended, have been lately established in the neighbourhood. The principal articles of manufacture are porcelain and earthenware, affording employment to more than 3000 men, women, and children. Several of the manufactories are situated on the banks of the Trent and Mersey and the Caldon canals, which pass through the township, and near which are also some gas-works. In the hamlet of Etruria are the extensive potteries and handsome mansion of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., the latter remarkable for the beauty of its situation and style of architecture, and for the many splendid Etruscan vases with which it is ornamented. These specimens of art, produced here under his own superintendence, are imitations of original vases found in Italy, to the discovery of which that gentleman was chiefly indebted for the elegance of form and purity of taste that he introduced into the manufacture of porcelain, china, and stone ware. For this manufacture the place is deservedly celebrated; and by the use of flint in the composition of the articles, also introduced by Mr. Wedgwood, it has, under his auspices, been progressively brought to its present state of perfection. The coal and iron-stone mines, in this and part of the township of Hanley, belong to the crown, and are extensively worked by Earl Granville, the lessee. Shelton is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for debts under 40s.

Under the provisions of an act passed in 1827, relating to the rectory of Stoke, this chapelry is to be separated from that parish, and to be made a distinct district rectory, to be endowed with not less than £10,000, nor more than £15,000, at the option of the patron, from the proceeds of tithes authorized to be sold and invested in land. A handsome and spacious district church in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, has been erected by her Majesty's Commissioners, at an expense of £9311, towards defraying which George IV. gave £250 from the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster; it was consecrated on the 19th of June, 1834, and dedicated to St. Mark. In the chancel is a beautiful painted window representing the Nativity and Ascension. The late rector, Dr. Woodhouse, gave £1000, which, with its accumulations, he appropriated to the erection of a parsonage-house, besides allotting funds for the support of a national school, which has also a permanent endowment from land given by Mrs. Hannah Bagnall. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion, and Unitarians; and a British and Foreign school, established in 1821. In this town-

ship, also, is the North Staffordshire Infirmary, a noble institution erected in 1816, and since very much enlarged; including the fever wards, which occupy one of the wings, it is capable of accommodating more than 100 patients, and the charity has received donations and bequests to a very liberal extent, and is further supported by annual subscriptions. Elijah Fenton, the poet, was born here in 1683.—See HANLEY.

SHELVE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 69 inhabitants. The parish is situated on an eminence nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, and contains numerous veins of lead-ore, which is considered to vie in richness with any in England: one of the mines was worked by the Romans in the time of Adrian, as is evident from an inscription on a pig of lead found in the vicinity. A market on Friday, and a fair on the festival of the Invention of the Cross, were granted by Henry III. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of Robert Bridgeman More, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £42, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a small ancient structure, with a square tower, has been repaired.

SHELWICK, a township, in the parish of HOLMER, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 236 inhabitants.

SHENFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Brentwood; containing 983 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2417 acres, of which 95 are common or waste land: the village is pleasantly situated on the road to Colchester, and contains several well-built houses, and a fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held in it on Whit-Monday. The Eastern-Counties' railway intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 4., and in the gift of Lord de Grey: the tithes have been commuted for £575, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a shingled spire, and contains a much admired monument to Mrs. Robinson. Here is a national school.

SHENINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Banbury; containing 463 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the counties of Oxford and Warwick, and is several miles distant from any other part of the county of Gloucester, has for electoral purposes been annexed to the county of Oxford, under the Reform act. It comprises 1434a. 3r. 8p., chiefly arable; the soil is fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and turnips; the surface is hilly, and the scenery in some parts beautifully romantic. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4.; net income, £321; patron, the Earl of Jersey. The church, previously a handsome structure in the decorated English style, was partly rebuilt in the last century, without due regard to the preservation of its original character.

SHENLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT PAGNELL, partly in the hundred of COTTESLOE, but chiefly in that of NEWPORT, county of BUCK-

INGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Brookend, and township of Churchend, 491 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 9. 7.; net income, £424; patron and incumbent, the Rev. P. Knapp. Some tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1762, and others, under the recent Tithe act, for a rent-charge of £267. 15.; the glebe comprises 67 acres. The chancel of the church is a fine specimen of the transitional style from the early to the later Norman: in the south transept is a handsome monument to Sir Thomas Stafford, who lived in the reign of James I., and founded, in 1626, an almshouse here, with an endowment of £35 per annum, for four widowers and two widows.

SHENLEY (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 6 miles (N. W.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 1220 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name, anciently *Sheenley*, is descriptive of its beautiful pasture lands, comprises 4056 acres, of which 119 are common or waste; the scenery is generally of pleasing character, enlivened with several handsome seats and numerous picturesque villas, among the former of which is Porters, once the property of the gallant Admiral Earl Howe, situated in a fine park. The substratum is principally chalk, which is extensively used for dressing the land; and flints and gravel are abundant, and used for repairing the roads. The village is on an eminence; some few of the cottagers are employed in the straw-plat manufacture. A small fair is annually held, chiefly for pleasure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the rector, the Rev. T. Newcome, in whose family the patronage and incumbency have remained in direct succession from the 1st of the reign of Elizabeth: the tithes have been commuted for £1189, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a rectory-house. The church is built with flints, but has a wooden tower on the south side; being inconveniently situated in a distant part of the parish, the present rector built a chapel of ease in the village, in 1840, at his own cost. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, erected by the incumbent, is partly maintained by subscription; and three schools are supported by ladies. Sir Richard Cox, in 1633, bequeathed property now producing £24. 10. per annum, distributed to the poor. A chapel is supposed to have formerly stood on a moated site in the park belonging to the house called Colney Chapel. Nicholas Hawksmoor, an architect employed under Sir Christopher Wren, in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, lived and died at Shenley in 1727; and the Rev. Peter Newcome, rector of the parish, and author of the *History of the Abbey of St. Alban's*, was interred here in 1797.

SHENSTONE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Lichfield; containing 1962 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8451*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*, of which 30 acres are common or waste land; the soil is fertile, producing crops of wheat and barley, and there are extensive and luxuriant pastures; the surface is undulated, and watered by several rivulets abounding with trout. The scenery is enlivened with some gentlemen's seats and pleasant villas; the village is neat, and the parish is inter-

sected at one end by the Wyrley and Essington canal. Limestone is brought hither from Rushall to be burnt at Sandhills, by Messrs. George and James Brawn, who have wharfs on the canal. A considerable fair for cattle is held on the last Monday in February. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. John Peel: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £500, and the vicarial for £435; the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church exhibits specimens of the various styles of English architecture, and has an enriched Norman arch at the south entrance; a gallery has been lately erected. There is a chapel of ease at Upper Stonall, containing 180 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense of its erection; and national schools are supported, both at Shenstone and Stonall. There was once a castle or fortification at Stonall, of which the remembrance is preserved in the name of Castle Field.

SHENTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 190 inhabitants. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal crosses the north-eastern angle of the chapelry.

SHEPHALL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Stevenage; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises about 1150 acres, of which 795 are arable, 244 pasture, and 110 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 10., and has a net income of £193; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. A fund of £24. 16. per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed among the poor.

SHEPLEY, a township, in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 1088 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1250 acres of land. The population is engaged in the manufacture of cloth-blankets, flannel, and knitting-yarn; and the village, now connected, though sometimes called Over and Nether Shepley, is situated in a deep valley, on the road from Huddersfield to Penistone. There is a place of worship for Methodists of the New Connexion.

SHEPPERTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Chertsey; containing 858 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1435*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, of which 125 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; net income, £499; patron, S. H. Russell, Esq. Here is a national school.

SHEPRETH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Royston; containing 353 inhabitants. The river Cam runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 1.; patron and impropiator, James Wortham, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £306, and the vicarial for £91; the impropriate glebe comprises 185 acres, and the vicarial 12. A school is supported by subscription.

SHEPSCOMB, a chapelry, in the parish of **PAINSWICK**, union of **STROUD**, hundred of **BISLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N.) from **Stroud**; containing 676 inhabitants. This place is situated in a retired vale remarkable for the variety of its scenery. To the east of the village, on the road from **Stroud**, is **Shepscomb House**; and on the acclivity of a wood-crowned hill, at the distance of a mile to the west, is **Ebworth Park**, from which is a beautiful view of a chain of hills stretching in the form of an amphitheatre, and richly clothed with beech-trees of luxuriant growth. Extending along the eastern side of the vale is **Loncheridge wood**, comprising about 400 acres of beech and other trees. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on to a considerable extent; there are two establishments, affording employment in the making of Saxony broad-cloths, for which the place has been celebrated for some years. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the Vicar of **Painswick**. The chapel was built in 1819. A school is supported by subscription.

SHEPTON-BEAUCHAMP (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **SOUTH PETHERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Ilminster**; containing 637 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the families of **Nash** and **Clark**: the tithes have been commuted for £365; there are $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. £10 a year, arising from certain land bequeathed by **Thomas Rich** in 1723, and the interest of £100, the gift of **Elizabeth Morgan** in 1763, are applied in aid of a national school. **Mrs. Morgan** also bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied in apprenticing children.

SHEPTON-MALLET (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **WHITESTONE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 14 miles (N. E.) from **Somerton**, and 125 (W. by S.) from **London**; containing, with the hamlet of **Charlton-Woodlands**, and part of **Oakhill**, 5265 inhabitants. The origin of this town is not, comparatively, very remote, the charter for its market having been granted by **Edward II.**, in the 11th year of his reign. The manor, at the time of the Norman survey, was subordinate to that of **Pilton**, which had been conferred by **King Ina** upon the abbot of **Glaston**; and its pastures, from the sheep fed on which it is supposed to derive its name, are noticed in that record: the additional and distinguishing appellation, **Mallet**, was received from the barons **Mallet**, lords of **Shepton** in the reigns of **Henry I.** and **II.** The consequences of the Duke of **Monmouth's** rebellion were severely felt in this part; and thirteen persons of the town, having been convicted at the "bloody western assizes," suffered here for their participation in that enterprise. The town is situated chiefly on the southern bank of a deep valley, and consists of a number of streets and lanes, the principal of which crossing the valley from north to south is spacious and well built, but the others are mostly narrow and irregular: the recent erection of a bridge, and the opening of a new road, have materially improved the place. It is adequately supplied with water, and a stream runs through the bottom of the valley, turning several mills in its course. The manufacture of woollen goods, silk, lace, stockings, sail-cloth, and hair-seating, is carried on to a

considerable extent. The parish comprises a portion of the **Mendip** range of hills, prior to the inclosure of which lead-ore was obtained in it. The market-days are **Tuesday** and **Friday**, the latter a very large one for all kinds of agricultural produce. The market-cross, a fine old structure, erected by **Walter** and **Agnes Buckland**, in 1500, originally consisted of only five arches, but it has lately undergone a thorough renovation, funds having been left to keep it in repair by the founders, and a sixth arch has been added: elevated above two rows of steps is an hexagonal pillar, supporting a flat roof surmounted by a pyramidal spire, and ornamented with niches. The fairs are on **Easter-Monday**, the 18th of **June**, and 8th of **August**. The management of the local affairs is vested in a high constable and subordinate officers, who are chosen at a court leet held in **October**, by the householders generally; and a court for the recovery of debts under £2 has been held from time immemorial. The county bridewell, or house of correction, capable of receiving from 200 to 300 prisoners, is in the town.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 12. 1., and in the alternate patronage of the **Queen**, in right of the duchy of **Cornwall**, and the **Rev. Provis Wickham**; net income, £533. The church is a venerable cruciform pile of building, to which are attached two small chapels; the roof of the nave is curiously wrought, and the pulpit and font, which are of stone, are much admired. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, and **Roman Catholics**; and the nuns of the order of the **Visitation** have a convent here, containing about 30 inmates. The free school, established by **Sir George Strode** and others, in 1639, is endowed with property, producing about £75 per annum. Four boys are educated, and an apprentice-fee of £7 given with each, by means of a charity founded by **Mr. John Curtis**, in 1730, now yielding about £20 per annum; and sixteen girls are clothed and educated from the produce of a bequest made by **Mrs. Mary Gapper**, in 1783. There is also a national school; and a school belonging to dissenters is supported by subscription. Almshouses for four men were founded and endowed in 1699, by **Mr. Edward Strode**, with property now worth about £360 a year, of which £80 are appropriated to the repair of the houses, and allowances to the inmates, and about £200 to the purchase of bread for distribution among the indigent, for whose benefit there are several other small benefactions. The poor law union of **Shepton-Mallet** comprises 25 parishes or places, containing a population of 17,805. The **Roman Fosse-way** to **Ilchester** passes through the parish, to the eastward of the town; and in 1840 some Roman urns were discovered in digging over a tumulus on **Lapwing Farm**, by **Mr. Rugg**, who, in prosecuting the search, found several others, in all about fourteen. **Shepton-Mallet** is the birth-place of **Hugh Inge**, chancellor of **Ireland**, who died in 1528; and of **Walter Charlton**, an eminent physician, author of a work on **Stonehenge**, and other productions.

SHEPTON-MONTAGUE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **WINCANTON**, hundred of **NORTON-FERRIS**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from **Burton**; containing 407 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2428 acres, divided in nearly equal portions into arable and dairy farms; the surface is undulated, and

the scenery pleasing. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. ; net income, £62; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Ilchester, whose tithes have been commuted for £223. The church is an ancient structure in various styles.

SHERATON, a township, in the parish of MONK-HESLETON, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 11½ miles (N.) from Stockton; containing 147 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1660 acres, of which 50 are wood and plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is generally of a clayey texture, and of great fertility in parts, with some small tracts of good turnip land. The Stockton and Sunderland road passes through the township; and at Castle-Eden, about 2½ miles to the north, is a post-office. The tithes, including those of Hulam, have been commuted for £199. 0. 11., of which £84. 9. 7. are payable to the vicar, £88. 17. 4. to the sixth canon, and £25. 14. to the tenth canon, of Durham.

SHERBORNE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester, and 117 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4758 inhabitants. This place, though of remote antiquity, does not appear to have emerged from comparative insignificance until the Saxon era; the name, anciently *Schiraburn*, *Schireburn*, and *Scyreburn*, of which its present appellation is a corruption, is derived from the Saxon words *Sirce* clear, and *Burn*, a spring, or fountain, and was usually written in old Latin records *Fons clarus*. In 670, a house was founded here for Secular canons, by Cenwalh, King of the West Saxons, and others; and in 704, Sherborne was made the head of an episcopal see, which included the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, by Ina, whose kinsman, Aldhelm, was the first bishop. About 998, the Secular canons were displaced, and a society of Benedictines established, under licence from Ethelred, by Wlsin, bishop of the see, who also rebuilt the monastery, and dedicated it to St. Mary; the institution became richly endowed, and at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £682. 14. 7. The remains are considerable, though in a state of gradual decay: they consist chiefly of the refectory, a noble room now appropriated as a silk manufactory; the grand entrance of the abbey, which still displays traces of its original magnificence; and the granary at a short distance to the north of the abbey, which has within the last few years been converted into a private residence, but of which the ancient gateway and other characteristic features are carefully preserved.

About 1103, Sherborne is stated to have been burnt by a detachment of the Danish invaders, and the entire destruction of the town and its ecclesiastical buildings, although doubtful, is a matter of great probability. The see continued for more than three centuries, when it was removed first to Wilton, afterwards to Old Sarum, and finally to New Sarum, or Salisbury; this event contributed much to depress the prosperity of Sherborne, and for a long period afterwards it was in comparative obscurity. It is evident that a castle stood here at a very early period, but the founder and the time of its erection and demolition are unknown. Previously to the time of Henry I., however, another had been built

by Roger, the third bishop of Salisbury, and became an episcopal palace; it was an octagonal structure, situated on a hill eastward of the town, and fortified by a moat and several drawbridges: having been seized by Stephen, it remained in the possession of the crown for some time, but about 1350 was recovered by Bishop Wyvil, and reverted to the bishopric. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned in the royal interest, and, although gallantly defended and one of the last that yielded, it was eventually taken by the forces under the command of Fairfax, and was demolished in 1645. Considerable portions of the ruins are remaining: the present mansion, called Sherborne Castle, the seat of Earl Digby, and standing in a very fine park, was built by Sir Walter Raleigh. The town is situated principally on a gradual slope near the border of the White Hart Forest, and the vale of Blackmore, and is divided by a small stream into two parts, of which one is called Castle Town; it is well paved, lighted, and amply supplied with water. The woollen trade, which formerly flourished, was succeeded by the making of buttons, haberdashery, and lace; in 1740 the first silk-mill was erected, and the various branches of this manufacture, especially the making of silk twist and buttons, now afford employment to a great number of the working class. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the principal day being Thursday; and there are fairs on May 22nd, July 18th and 26th, and the first Monday after Oct. 10th.

The parish comprises 6467*a.* 31*p.*, chiefly arable, with due proportions of pasture and woodland, and about 120 acres of waste. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £258; impropiator, Earl Digby. The church, erected most probably on the site of the ancient cathedral, is a magnificent cruciform structure of various dates, with a central tower 154 feet in height. The lower part of the tower, the south porch, and the south transept are of Norman character, exhibiting beautiful and perfect specimens of that style; the choir and the arch leading into the Lady chapel, with the east end of the old vestry, are early English; the south aisle of the nave is in the decorated style, and the other portions of the church, and the upper stages of the tower, are in the later English style. The roofs, with the exception of that of the south transept, are all of stone, elaborately and richly groined; and the roof of the north transept is one of the most beautiful specimens extant. The large bell in the tower weighs 3 tons, and was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey. The Saxon kings, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and many Saxon nobles, bishops, and abbots, were interred here; and the church contains some very ancient monuments, including a handsome one of the Digby family. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., who endowed it with property belonging to the several dissolved chantries in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, producing at present an income of about £850 per annum, and who placed it under the controul of twenty of the inhabitants, whom he incorporated. By a recent statute, the governors are empowered to grant four exhibitions of £60 per annum each to either of the universities, tenable for four years by boys on the foundation. A Blue-coat school was

established in 1640, by Richard Foster, who gave land for the instruction and clothing of ten boys and ten girls, directing £5 per annum from the surplus rents to be applied towards maintaining one of the boys at the university, if required. A charity school for boys was founded in 1717, by John Woodman, who gave £250, which sum was vested in land. In 1743, William, Lord Digby, gave land for teaching and clothing thirteen girls; and a Lancasterian and a national school are supported by subscription. The almshouse here, originally an hospital of the order of St. Augustine, was, by licence from Henry VI., refounded and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, for twenty brethren, twelve poor men, four poor women, and a chaplain, and was governed by a master and trustees; it now contains sixteen men and eight women, under the superintendence of a master and nineteen brethren, and a chaplain officiates daily. One of the principal benefactors to the town was Mr. Benjamin Vowell, who by will gave the dividends of £1000 three per cent. consols., to be distributed in clothing, besides two sums of £300, and one of £400, to various benefit societies; and there is a very considerable fund for the poor arising from land and houses given for that purpose, in 1448, by Robert Neville, Bishop of Sarum, and others. The union of Sherborne comprises 30 parishes or places, 23 of which are in the county of Dorset, and 7 in that of Somerset, altogether containing a population of 12,242.

SHERBORNE (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Burford; containing 637 inhabitants, and supposed to contain about 2000 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Windrush united, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £194; patron and impropiator, Lord Sherborne. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. A national school is supported. James Bradley, D.D., regius professor of astronomy, and astronomer-royal, was born here in 1692. Sherborne gives the title of Baron to the family of Dutton.

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN or EAST (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 718 inhabitants. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1½.; patron, W. L. W. Chute, Esq.; and the latter valued at £7; patron, the Rector. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £407, and the vicarial for £193; the rector's glebe comprises 62 acres, and the vicar's one acre. There is a private chapel at the Vine, the seat of Mrs. Chute, containing a tomb in memory of Chaloner Chute, Esq., speaker of the house of commons in Richard Cromwell's parliament, and the purchaser of this noble mansion, which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., by the first Lord Sandys.

SHERBORNE, MONK or WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of BASINGSTOKE, but chiefly in the hundred of CHUTELY, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing, with the tythings of Chineham and Wood-

garston, 559 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3087a. 4p., of which 2318 acres are arable, 270 meadow and pasture, and 416 woodland; the soil is partly chalk, and partly clay; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 7½.; net income, £50; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style. A national school was built in 1831, with some aid from the Society, by the vicar, who chiefly supports it. The chapel of a Benedictine priory still remains, and service is performed in it every Sunday; it contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar, carved in solid oak, supposed to be the effigy of Sir John de Port, the founder. The priory was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, and was a cell to the abbey of Cerasey, in Normandy; at its suppression it was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, but was subsequently granted by Edward IV. to the hospital of St. Julian, in Southampton, and finally to the provost and fellows of Queen's College, as masters of that hospital.

SHERBOURNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Warwick; containing 209 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Avon, comprises about 1500 acres, chiefly arable and pasture; the soil is light, and the scenery of pleasing character, and enriched with wood, principally elm, with some fine oak-trees. The road from Warwick to Stratford-upon-Avon passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Fulbrook united; net income, £110; patron, Samuel Ryland, Esq. The church is an ancient structure.

SHERBURN, a township, partly in the parish of PITTINGTON, and partly in that of SHADFORTH, S. division of EASINGTON ward, union, and N. division of the county, of DURHAM, 2¾ miles (E.) from Durham; containing 1946 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a clear streamlet which joins the Pidding, and reaches the Wear near Old Durham. In the record called Boldon book, in the 12th century, it is included in Queringdonshire, and divided into North and South, a distinction now obsolete, as the latter, which was probably the more ancient because it stood almost immediately on the brook that gave it name, is swallowed up in the possessions of the Hospital described in a subsequent article. The township comprises about 740 acres: the population is chiefly employed in collieries and lime-works, which are in operation in the neighbourhood. The Durham and Sunderland railway has one of its termini in the township, whence passengers are conveyed by coach to Durham; here, also, is a fixed engine of 85 horse-power for working the coal-waggons and passengers' trains up an ascending plane 3712 yards in extent. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £274, of which £150 are payable to the vicar of Pittington, and £124 to the prebendary of Durham. A national school has been established.

SHERBURN (*ST. HILDA*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 11¼ miles (E. N. E.) from New Malton; containing 623 inhabitants. The parish is situated partly on

the wolds, and on one of the roads from York to Scarborough, and comprises by measurement 4200 acres, of which about 3670 are arable, 400 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland; it is mostly the property of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, lord of the manor. The Derwent forms part of the northern boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½; net income, £120; patron, Sir George Strickland, Bart.; impropiator, the Hon. M. Langley. The church is ancient; the arch between the chancel and nave, which is elliptical, is especially indicative of great antiquity, and is most probably early Norman; it is supported on short massive pillars. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

SHERBURN (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Barkstone, Huddleston with Lumby, Lotherton with Aberford, South Milford, Newthorpe, and Sherburn, and the chapelry of Micklefield; and containing 3757 inhabitants, of whom 1328 are in the town, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from York, and 184 (N. by W.) from London. This place derives its name from the Saxon *Scire*, pure, and *Burn*, a stream, in reference to the rivulet on which it is situated; it was of considerable importance during the heptarchy, and the residence of King Athelstan, who had a palace here, which was subsequently given to the see of York, and afterwards exchanged by Archbishop Holgate for property at Cawood and Bishopthorpe. Of the ancient structure nothing remains but a few inequalities on the surface of the land, which indistinctly mark the site; the materials are said to have been used in the erection of the present church. During the war in the reign of Charles I., an engagement took place here between the parliamentarians under Colonel Copley, and the royalists commanded by Lord Digby, lieutenant-general of the king's forces north of the Trent. The latter were at first triumphantly victorious, but Copley's retreat being mistaken for a royalist flight by that part of Lord Digby's forces not on the field, they instantly dispersed, and some fresh republican troops coming up at the moment, the victory was turned into a defeat; the army of Lord Digby was entirely discomfited, and all his baggage and cabinet papers fell into the hands of the enemy. The town is situated on the direct road from Tadcaster to Ferrybridge; and the York and North-Midland railway has one of its intermediate stations in the township, from which a branch diverges to the east, and joins the Leeds and Selby line, which passes through the parish, and has stations at Micklefield and South Milford. The vicinity abounds with fine orchards: flax is cultivated to some extent, and is sent to the Leeds market; and teasel also, which is largely grown in the neighbourhood, forms a prominent article of trade. The market, which is on Friday, had grown almost into disuse, but has, since the construction of the Leeds and Selby railroad, very much revived, and is numerously attended by dealers in corn, with which it is plentifully supplied. A fair for pedlery and various kinds of merchandise is held on the 25th of September, and a statute-fair on the Friday preceding and the Friday following Martinmas. There are petty-sessions every alternate Wednesday.

The parish comprises by computation 11,700 acres of

fertile land; a considerable portion is laid out in gardens, and a plum of peculiarly fine flavour for preserves, is grown in great perfection; the surface is varied, and on a stream called Bishop Dyke are several corn-mills. The substratum abounds with excellent freestone, of which great quantities were raised for the repair of York Minster and Westminster Abbey; it was pronounced by Chantry to be the most durable in the kingdom. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 1.; net income, £135; patron, the Archbishop; appropriator, the Prebendary of Fenton in the Cathedral of York. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1770. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, the nave presenting a rare and beautiful specimen of ancient architecture. There are chapels of ease at Lotherton and Micklefield; and the Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have places of worship. The free grammar and hospital school was founded in 1619, by Robert Hungate, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £120 for the education and maintenance of twenty-four orphan boys, £13. 6. 8. for the master of the hospital, £30 for the schoolmaster, £13. 6. 8. for the usher, £26. 13. 4. for exhibitions for the poor scholars, and £2. 10. for an apprentice-fee with one of the orphans. These funds being found inadequate for all the purposes, the number of orphans was reduced to eight, the apprentice-fee increased to £7. 10., and the schoolmaster's salary to £80, without an usher; the school has an exhibition every fifth year for one scholar, on Lady Hastings' foundation, and is under the visitation of the Dean of York. A charity school for the maintenance and education of six female orphans was established and endowed in 1731, by the Rev. Samuel Duffield, with certain land, and the sum of £1450, now producing an income of £114 per annum. A rich and elegant cross was found some years since, in the churchyard, when digging amongst the foundations of an old chapel. Traces of a Roman road to Aberford are yet visible.

SHERBURN HOUSE or HOSPITAL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of EASINGTON ward, union, and N. division of the county, of DURHAM, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Durham; containing 86 inhabitants. An hospital for lepers was founded here previously to 1181, by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and its revenue, in the reign of Henry VIII., was certified as of the value of £142. 0. 4., the society consisting of a master, several priests, and sixty-five lepers. It is yet in being, having been incorporated in 1585, by Queen Elizabeth, for a master and thirty brethren, and is still subject to the regulations then adopted: the Bishop of Durham appoints the master, who must be in holy orders, and of the degree of M.A. at least; and the master nominates the brethren, who each receive a handsome yearly stipend, besides being comfortably maintained. At present this is one of the most richly-endowed charitable foundations in the north of England, its income amounting to several thousand pounds per annum. The hospital was enlarged in 1819, by fifteen additional lodging-houses, for the accommodation of as many out-brethren, before which period there were only fifteen inmates. The building, to which is attached a chapel and apartments for the master, is of a quadrangular form, and situated in an agreeable vale on the eastern side of Sherburn water.

SHERE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, Second division of the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, W. division of **SURREY**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Guildford; containing 1347 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Guildford to Dorking, and comprises about 6300 acres, of which 3900 are under cultivation, and 2400 waste; the soil of the inclosed land is fertile, and the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 1. 5½., and in the gift of the Rev. Mr. Delafosse. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire rising from the centre; in the windows are some fine remains of ancient stained glass, and several brasses also adorn the edifice. There are two places of worship for Independents. Thomas Gatton, Esq., in 1758, bequeathed £400 for teaching children, who are sent to the school at Albury: Edward Woods, Esq., in 1837, left £500 to widows. William Bray, Esq., the antiquary and county historian, was born and is buried here.

SHEREFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 2¼ miles (W.) from Fakenham; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises about 830 acres, of which 678 are arable, 128 pasture and meadow, and 16 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Townshend: the tithes have been commuted for £192, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower.

SHERFIELD-ENGLISH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **THORNGATE**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Romsey; containing 328 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1774 acres; the soil is partly light, and partly of stronger quality, producing excellent crops of barley and potatoes; the surface is undulated, commanding views of the New Forest and the Isle of Wight. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 2½., and in the gift of R. Bristow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £284. 16., and the glebe comprises 39 acres of land.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **ODIHAM**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing 640 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 6½., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Eyre: the tithes have been commuted for £674. 10., and the glebe comprises 36 acres. Besides the church, there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. James Christian, in 1735, gave £100 to build a school-house, and £25 a year for education.

SHERFORD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 3¼ miles (E.) from Kingsbridge; containing 450 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2267 acres, of which 26 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stokenham. The church contains some good screenwork. Attached to an old farm-house at Kennedon are some remains of the manorial seat of Justice Hals, who lived in the reign of Henry V.

SHERIFF-HALES (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SHIFFNALL**, partly in the Newport division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, but chiefly in the W. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Shiffnall; containing, with the chapelry of Woodcote, 1019 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 8.; net income, £614; patron and proprietor, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is a neat stone edifice, seated on an eminence above a small stream that parts it from Shropshire. There is a chapel of ease at Woodcote; also a place of worship in the parish for Wesleyans, and a school supported by subscription. A milky vitriolic water is found among the iron-mines in the neighbourhood.

SHERIFF-HUTTON, county **YORK**.—See **HUTTON**, **SHERIFF**.

SHERINGHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (W.) from Cromer; containing 1134 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2177a. 22p., of which 1300 acres are arable, and 700 woodland and heath; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in some parts beautiful. Sheringham Hall is a handsome mansion of white brick, finely situated in a well-wooded park, commanding some extensive views. The villages of Upper and Lower Sheringham are about a mile and a half apart, and in the former is the parochial church; the latter is on the cliffs, which are divided by a narrow ravine, through which a rivulet flows into the sea. On the beach are six curing-houses, and thirty herring-boats are usually employed in the fishery, besides many smaller craft engaged in taking cod, skait, whiting, lobsters, and crabs, of which great quantities are sent to London; on the banks of the rivulet is a small paper-mill. The living is a vicarage; net income, £82; patron and proprietor, the Bishop of Ely, whose tithes have been commuted for £361. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the north side of the chancel is the mausoleum of the Upcher family. At Lower Sheringham was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. There was also a monastery of Black canons, a cell to Nutley Abbey, in the county of Buckingham.

SHERMANBURY (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of **STEYNING**, hundred of **WINDHAM** and **EW-HURST**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Steyning; containing 411 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Adur, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which 30 are common or waste; the soil is clay and loam, the surface gently undulated, and the meadows and pastures luxuriantly rich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½., and in the patronage of the Challen family: the tithes have been commuted for £381. 15., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church, which is beautifully situated in Shermanbury Park, close to the mansion-house, is a handsome structure, of which the windows are embellished with stained glass inserted by the late Rev. J. G. Challen, D. D. Here are the groined gateway and some other remains of a castellated mansion surrounded by a moat, called Ewhurst, and anciently a seat of the lords De la Warr.

SHERMANS-GROUNDS, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 25 inhabitants.

SHERNBOURNE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Snettisham; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres, of which more than 1200 are arable, 50 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland; and was for many generations the property of the Sherbourne family, whose ancient residence, the Hall, is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £69; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767; the glebe comprises 65 acres, on which several farm-buildings have been erected by the Rev. William Leech, incumbent. The church was built by Thorpe, lord of Sherbourne, when Felix, Bishop of the East Angles, came to convert the inhabitants to Christianity, and it is said to have been the second founded in that kingdom; the nave only remains; on the north side are sepulchral brasses, with the effigies of Lord and Lady Sherbourne.

SHERRINGTON (*St. LAUD*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 856 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £631; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1796.

SHERRINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, forming a detached portion of the hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wiley; containing 194 inhabitants. It comprises 1220 acres by admeasurement, and is situated on the river Wiley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of A. B. Lambert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £259, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is a small structure in good repair. A school is supported by subscription. There are some barrows in the parish.

SHERSTON MAGNA (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, in a detached portion of the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Malmesbury; containing 1393 inhabitants. This place, by the Saxons called Scarston or Scaurston, signifying "the town on a rock," was, from its situation near the Consular way, and from coins of Antoninus, Faustinus, Gordianus, Flavius Julianus, and others, found here, evidently occupied by the Romans; and a very perfect formation of an ancient encampment is still to be seen on the cliff, at the rear of the village, with a remarkably deep well. In the neighbourhood are the foundations and fragments of three stone crosses; and here was fought, in 1016, an obstinate battle between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, of which a considerable portion is waste; the soil is various; the surface is chiefly level, and is intersected by two small streams, which uniting form the river Avon. The village is on an eminence. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Sherston Parva and the perpetual curacy of Alderton united, valued in the king's

books at £10. 2.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; impropiators, the Rev. H. Cresswell, J. Neeld, Esq.; and the Churchwardens of Cirencester, as lessees under the Dean and Chapter. The great tithes have been commuted for £250, and the vicarial for £100; the impropriate glebe comprises 288 acres. The church exhibits portions of the Norman and of the several English styles, and is a large structure, with a lofty tower rising from the centre. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

SHERSTON PARVA, or SHERSTON-PINKNEY, a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, and in a detached portion of the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Malmesbury; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Sherston Magna, and valued in the king's books at £3. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £159, and there are 93 acres of impropriate glebe. The church was long since demolished, and no institution has taken place since 1640, when the patronage was in the Crown.

SHERWILL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 686 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to derive its name from the purity of its waters, comprises 4762a. 1p.; the substratum abounds with stone, quarried for building purposes. Near the village is a copious well of limpid water, which in the driest seasons affords an abundant supply. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 3. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £545, and the glebe comprises 91 acres, with a small house, recently built. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower at the western extremity of the south aisle. A school was built, and is supported, by Lady Chichester; and there are six almshouses for aged persons.

SHEVINGTON, a township, in the parish of STANDISH, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wigan; containing 1122 inhabitants. It comprises 1708 acres, of which 133 are common or waste land. The tithes have been commuted for £260. 4. 6.

SHEVIOCK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMAN'S, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (S. by E.) from St. Germans; containing 567 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Lynher, and on the south by the English Channel, comprises 2122 acres, whereof three-fourths are arable, and the remainder woodland, with a small proportion of pasture. The surface is varied, and intersected by numerous rivulets; the soil on the north side, near the river, is a stiffish yellow clay, and on the south of much lighter quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 14. 7., and in the gift of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew: the tithes have been commuted for £335, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church contains a sumptuous monument to the memory of Sir Edward and Lady Courtenay, and several curious tombs of the family of Dawnay. At Wrinkle Cove is an ancient pier; and off the coast a considerable pilchard-fishery is carried on.

SHIDFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of DROXFORD, hundred, of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing 760 inhabitants. A church to which a district has been assigned, was erected by subscription in 1829, and there is a house for the minister: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Droxford.

SHIELDS, NORTH, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish, union, and borough of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 276 (N. by W.) from London; containing 25,808 inhabitants, of whom 7509 are in the township. This place, at the commencement of the 13th century, consisted only of a few fishermen's huts or "shielings," which occupied the site of part of the present town, and from which it appears to have derived its name. In the reign of Edward I., the prior of Tynemouth began to erect houses here, established a market, and encouraged the settling of traders; but the burgesses of Newcastle, who possessed the exclusive trade of the river Tyne, jealous of this encroachment on their privileges, commenced a suit in the court of king's bench against the prior, who, by a judgment of the court, was compelled to relinquish the enterprise he had begun. Retiring therefore within the precincts of his priory at Tynemouth, he there carried his purpose into effect, and formed a harbour for his trading vessels, which from that circumstance is still called the Prior's haven; and the town of Shields consequently relapsed into its previous obscurity, in which state of insignificance it remained till about the middle of the 17th century, when Cromwell made considerable efforts to place it in that rank to which, from its advantageous situation, it was so obviously entitled. For this purpose he caused commodious quays to be built, granted a charter for a weekly market, and afforded every facility to the promotion of its trade; but it was not till about the close of the century that the restrictions to its commerce were efficiently removed, and the town began to prosper. From that period, however, its advance has been rapidly progressive, its trade has been greatly increasing, and since the commencement of the present century, its population has been nearly doubled, and it has obtained a very eminent degree of importance.

The town is situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, near its influx into the North Sea, and opposite to South Shields on the other side of the river. The older portion consists chiefly of narrow streets and lanes; but that which is of more recent origin contains numerous spacious, well-formed streets, and several handsome squares, in which are houses of elegant appearance, inhabited principally by merchants and ship-owners; and a new street leading to the market-place and the quays, which has been just completed, is 60 feet in width, forming an easy approach to the upper districts of the town. The streets are lighted with gas, partly from works constructed in the neighbourhood called the Low Lights, in 1820, at an expense of £5000; and partly from others in Hudson-street, established in 1836; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from reservoirs at Percy Main, Whitley, and Waterville, whence it is conveyed into the town by pipes, under the superintendence of a company incor-

porated in 1786. A subscription library, originally instituted in 1802, and for which a good building of stone was erected in 1807, by shareholders, has a collection of more than 4000 volumes; and the same proprietary likewise founded the Tynemouth Literary and Philosophical Institution, in which is an apparatus, provided at an expense of £60. A natural history society, primarily formed in 1825, and re-established in 1835, in Church-street, whence it has been removed to Tyne-street, has a valuable collection of mineralogical, geological, and ornithological specimens. In Tyne-street, also, is a handsome newsroom, and another has recently been opened in Dockwray-square; a theatre, a neat building of brick, erected in 1798, is opened during the winter months; and card and dancing assemblies are held in spacious and elegant rooms at the principal inn, in King-street.

The TRADE of the port mainly consists in the exportation of coal to London and the eastern coasts of England and Scotland, from the various staiths on the river, of which the principal are the Whitley coal and lime staiths, near the Low Light-house. Since the great extension of steam navigation within the last few years, the coal trade to France, the Mediterranean, the ports of the Baltic and Black Sea, to Spain, North and South America, the West India islands, Arabia, and recently to China, has much increased; and vessels are also employed in the Greenland and Davis' Straits fisheries. The harbour is capable of containing 2000 sail of vessels at one time, and ships of 1000 tons' burthen can safely pass the bar at its mouth, in spring tides; the entrance is defended by several forts, of which the principal are, Clifford's fort, erected in 1672; the Spanish battery, raised at the time of the threatened invasion by the celebrated Armada; and Tynemouth Castle. At Clifford's fort was formerly a light-house called the Low Light, and on an eminence to the west of it was another named the High Light, both of which, since the shifting of the bar at the mouth of the harbour, within the last thirty years, have been discontinued, and others, under the direction of the Newcastle Trinity Company, have been erected in their stead; of these, one is situated on the bank opposite Dockwray-square, and the other at the Low Light shore. The quay formed by the late Duke of Northumberland, in 1804, is spacious and commodious; several bonding warehouses have been erected here, and near it are the custom-house, the landing-place for the steam-packets, an extensive area in which the market is held, and a handsome hotel. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a quay extending from that part called the Shepherd's quay, to the Union road on the east, adjoining the Low Lights shore, a line recommended some years since by the late Mr. Rennie. This quay will be fronted with a wall of solid stone 2365 feet in length, and the space behind it filled up with ballast from the vessels which here take in their lading of coal; a frontage of 20 feet will be left free for public use, and the remainder attached to the adjacent dwelling-houses; the estimated expense of this work is about £9000; and the houses adjoining the custom-house quay will be removed for the construction of docks for repairing vessels. Much inconvenience is sustained by ships employed in the foreign trade being compelled to clear out from the custom-house at Newcastle; but vessels trading coastwise may clear out from the custom-house at this port.

Steam-boats ply every half-hour to Newcastle, for the conveyance of passengers and goods; and a steam ferry-boat to South Shields is in constant attendance, day and night.

The principal *Manufactures* in the town and immediate neighbourhood, are such as are connected with the shipping. There are two yards for ship-building, and others for smaller vessels and boats; several roperies, and manufactories for sail-cloth, tobacco, starch, hats, and gloves; some salt-works, a mill for grinding flint, and an extensive establishment for earthenware and stained glass; numerous iron-foundries, of which the largest is that of Messrs. Harrison and Company; several forges, of which one belonging to Messrs. Pow and Falcus has machinery for the manufacture of scrap iron; and manufactories for chain-cables and anchors. Patent windlasses are also manufactured by Messrs. Pow, Falcus, and Company, and by Messrs. Tyzack, Dobinson, and Company; Messrs. James and John Waite established, in 1821, a manufactory for steam-boat engines, and they have a flour-mill at Low Lights. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; and there are fairs, appointed by the lord of the manor, on the 1st of March and of November. Courts leet and baron are held at Easter and Michaelmas, by the steward of the manor of Tynemouth, which belongs to the Duke of Northumberland, and debts under 40s. are recoverable at them: the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every Tuesday. A handsome building in the Elizabethan style has been recently erected in Saville-street, in which is the office of the superintendent-registrar of the district, and in which also the board of guardians for the union of Tynemouth hold their meetings. Facilities of communication with Newcastle, from which a new line of approach has been formed by a branch of the turnpike-road, and with other towns in the district, is afforded by roads kept in good repair; and also by the Newcastle and North Shields railway, constructed at an expense of £260,000. This important line is carried over the valleys of Ouseburn and Willington by viaducts, the former 920 feet in length, 108 feet high to the railway, and each of the arches 116 feet in span; the latter 1050 feet in length, 82 feet in height to the railway, and the span of each arch 120 feet; the arches, supported on massive piers of stone, are formed of deal planks laid in laminæ, and duly prepared by chemical process to resist the influence of the weather. The line of road, which was completed and opened to the public on the 18th of June, 1839, has its terminal station in the town, occupying an area of about two acres in front of Bedford-street.

The parochial church of Tynemouth is on the north side of the town, and in the western part is a chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, on the 27th of October, 1836, having been erected at a cost of £3760, by subscription, aided by a donation of £350 from the Duke of Northumberland, and a grant from the Church Building Society; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by an octagonal turret crowned with pinnacles, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 602 are free. At the north-west entrance of the town is a cemetery, formed in 1834, and having a gateway of four finely-sculptured columns. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Method-

ists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans, a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school conducted on the Lancasterian plan was founded in commemoration of the royal jubilee, in 1810; and attached to Trinity church is a national school, for which a handsome building has been erected at an expense of £1200. A school has been established and endowed by the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Kettlewell, who for that purpose bequeathed property which has been invested in the purchase of £2000 new four per cents., and £2000 three per cent. consols.; and there are also schools in connexion with the dissenting congregations, the Scottish church, and the Roman Catholic chapel. An asylum for decayed master mariners has been erected on a site given by the Duke of Northumberland, comprising about an acre on the Tynemouth road, and commanding a fine view of the sea. The buildings, which are of the Elizabethan style, comprise nine houses forming a semi-quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of the duke; they will accommodate 32 inmates, each of whom has two apartments, fitted up with every requisite, and receives an annual gratuity. There are likewise numerous benefit and friendly societies, and various bequests for distribution among the poor, among which is one by Margaret Richardson, in 1788, of £466. 13. East India annuities. In excavating the ground for the formation of the new street to the market-place, an immense boulder of mountain limestone with some specimens of copper-ore, was discovered at a depth of 20 feet from the surface.—See TYNEMOUTH.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a sea-port, newly-enfranchised borough, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of JARROW, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of DURHAM, 20 miles (N. N. E.) from Durham, and 278 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 9082 inhabitants. This place, of which the present extent and importance are comparatively of modern



Seal.

date, lays claim notwithstanding to an origin of remote antiquity, and has strong indications of having been a Roman station. At the western extremity of the town is an elevated pavement, near the mouth of the Tyne, corresponding with a similar work on the opposite bank of the river, near the end of the wall of Severus; it was evidently constructed by the Romans, for the safe landing of their forces, at the ebbing and flowing of the tide; and at a place called the Lawe, between the town and the river, a hypocaust, altars, coins, and numerous other vestiges of Roman occupation, have been found, almost, in the opinion of some antiquaries, identifying the place with the ancient *Segedunum*, the first station on the wall of Severus. A military road branching from the Watling-street, passing over Durham and Harbrass moors, and by Lumley Castle, terminates here, and is called the *Wreken Dyke* by Hutchinson, who derives that name from its probable restoration by the Danes, for the more easy access to the Tyne. The importance of the place was greatly promoted by the establishment of the manufacture of salt about the year 1499, which, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and

Charles I., attracted many strangers, who settled in the town; and during the parliamentary war, a guard-house, with a battery of four guns, was erected on the Lawe, which was taken by the Scottish general Lesley, in 1644, and which, at the close of the late war, was dismantled.

The town is situated on the southern bank of the Tyne, at its influx into the North Sea, and nearly opposite to the port of North Shields on the other side of the river. The older portion of it consists of long and inconveniently narrow streets, extending for more than a mile and a half along the shore of the river; the more modern portion contains many handsome ranges of buildings, among which are Winchester, Saville, and Frederick streets, Ogle and Albion terraces, and numerous pleasant villas on the east side of the town. The streets are lighted with gas by a company who have erected works for that purpose, at an expense of £4000; and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from springs in the neighbourhood, by a company established under an act of parliament obtained in 1788. A subscription library was established in 1803, and a literary, scientific, and mechanics' institution in 1825, which latter contains a library, and the requisite apparatus for experiments; there is a public newsroom in the town-hall, and a theatre was erected at Bank Top in 1791. The chief TRADE of the port is the shipping of coal from the various mines in the surrounding districts; and in addition to what is brought down the river in keels, two collieries in the immediate vicinity of the town are in active operation, connected with which are staiths for facilitating the loading of vessels, which staiths are also used by the Stanhope and Tyne, or Pontop and South Shields, Railway Company. This company, which was established in 1833, in the course of two years completed a railway from the town of Stanhope, in the western part of the county, to South Shields, a distance of thirty-four miles, at a cost of about £250,000. The staiths here are constructed on the most scientific and improved principles, and are capable of loading a vessel of 700 tons' burthen from each of the eight drops of this railway, in a period of six hours; 100,939 tons of coal were shipped at these staiths from the company's mines, in 1836, and about 166,500 tons are annually shipped from other collieries. Considerable quantities of superior lime are brought by the railway, and distributed through a very extensive agricultural district; and a portion of it is shipped from the staiths for Scotland. The Brandling Junction railway connects Shields with Monk-Wearmouth on the south, and Gateshead on the west; with the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, by the inclined plane from Gateshead to Redheugh; and with the Great North of England railway, by the Durham Junction line.

The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is about 350, of the aggregate burthen of 77,000 tons, of which by far the greater number are employed in the coal trade; a few are also engaged in the American, Baltic, and Indian trades. The insurance of vessels is conducted by mutual assurance societies, of which one of the largest in the kingdom is established at this place, with a capital of more than a million sterling. The PORT is capacious, the river here expanding into a wide bay capable of affording secure shelter to more than 2000 sail of merchant vessels; but the entrance

into the Tyne is extremely dangerous. On the north of the channel are clusters of rugged and elevated rocks, and on the south a treacherous sand-bank with a great bar, which, in easterly, north-easterly, and south-easterly winds, raises breakers to a most tremendous height; and vessels attempting to enter the harbour in a gale, are often by a single sea precipitated on the rocks or driven on the sands, and almost invariably wrecked. In 1789, the "Adventure" of Newcastle was wrecked on the sands, and the whole of the crew perished in the sight of thousands of spectators, who could afford no assistance. Upon this, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a committee to devise some means, if possible, for the prevention of the loss of life from these melancholy catastrophes, and in the same year, with the aid of Mr. Henry Greathead, constructed the life-boat, which, on the 30th of January 1790, rescued a crew from destruction which no other means could have saved. This important discovery was duly appreciated by government; parliament voted a present of £1200 to Mr. Greathead, the Royal Humane Society presented him with their gold medal, and the Empress of Russia with a diamond ring; and in commemoration of the event, the device of a life-boat has been adopted in the public seal of the borough. In 1826, James Mather, Esq., of this place, invented the life-boat for ships, which is at present generally used for packet-vessels and steamers.

Ship-building was formerly carried on here to a vast extent, for which there are fifteen dry docks for large vessels, with spacious building-yards attached to each. During the late war, not less than 30 ships were annually launched, but the number is now much reduced, and the trade chiefly confined to the repairing of vessels, for which there are two patent-slips. The manufacture of salt, also, to the introduction of which the town owed its earlier increase, was once very extensive; and in 1696, there were 200 salt-pans, affording employment to many hundred persons; it is now conducted on a very reduced scale, and not more than five tons of salt are produced weekly. The principal MANUFACTURES at present, are, plate, flint, crown glass, and bottles; alkali, salts, soda, soap, and oil of vitriol; anchors and chain-cables, and boilers for steam-engines. The plate-glass works were established in 1827, and the glass is polished at Newcastle, and chiefly sent to London; there are nine glass-houses in constant operation, with mills for glass-grinding, in which about 800 persons are employed, and previously to the reduction of the duty, the amount for glass manufactured here exceeded £120,000 per annum. The Jarrow alkali-works, established in 1823, by Messrs. Cookson and Co., are situated on the margin of the river near the entrance to the town; and under the superintendence of Mr. Anthony Harrison, who was appointed sole manager in 1827, they have rapidly increased, and now extend over a site of nearly 14 acres. They are unrivalled for the production of alkalis, soda, alum, Epsom-salts, oil of vitriol, bleaching-powders, sulphates of copper, and other chemical substances, for which they are supplied with common salt from their works at East Howden, in Northumberland: from 700 to 800 persons are employed. There are also, a paint manufactory, worked by steam; five roperies, in some of which patent cordage is made; six public breweries, and various other establishments. The market is on

Wednesday; a customary market is also held on Saturday, and there are fairs, granted by charter of Bishop Trevor, in 1770, annually on the 24th of June and the 1st of September. The markets are held in a large area in the centre of the town, in which is the town-hall.

The MUNICIPAL regulations are managed by commissioners under a local act of Geo. IV. cap. 40, who exempt the docks, manufactories, and other important works, from one-half of the rates charged on other property. The petty-sessions for this part of the Eastern division of Chester ward are held here every Wednesday; and courts leet and baron for making presentments, and for the recovery of small debts, are held in the town-hall, under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, as lords of the manor. The town-hall, situated in the market-place, was erected in 1768, by the Dean and Chapter, and is a neat and commodious structure, supported on a colonnade, within the area of which the market for butter, eggs, and poultry is held; it is used by the merchants for the purpose of an exchange, and contains the public news and reading-rooms. The borough returns one member to the Imperial parliament; the elective franchise is vested in the £10 householders of the townships of South Shields and Westoe, together comprising a population of 23,072, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. A large portion of the land within the borough belongs to the Dean and Chapter, under whom it is held on building leases of 21 years, renewable every seven years on payment of a fine; and the old tenants are acknowledged to hold a beneficial interest in their leases, which are objects of sale, mortgage, or settlement, as freeholders. The chapelry comprises an area of 69a. 2r. 20p.

The ancient chapel of St. Hilda, with the exception of the tower, was, in 1810, almost entirely rebuilt, at an expense of £5000, and retains but little of its original character, though it still contains some fine monuments: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £330; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The incumbent receives a rent-charge of £249 out of the tithes of Harton, in the parish. A church was erected in 1818, in that part of the town which is in the township of Westoe, at an expense of £2400, raised by subscription, towards which £1000 were contributed by the Dean and Chapter, and £500 by the trustees of Lord Crewe. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patrons, the Trustees. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in the Western Commercial-road, in 1834, at a cost of £3350, chiefly defrayed by the Dean and Chapter, and is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, containing 1200 sittings, of which 800 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £350; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. There is an oratory at Harton, which is a curacy in the patronage of the incumbent of South Shields; and an additional church is about to be erected at the east end of the town, within the chapelry of St. Hilda, at an estimated cost of about £2000. The design is of the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and the building is to contain 800 sittings, including 500 free; the living will be a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, by whom it will be endowed. There are three places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans; two each to the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and one

each to the Independents, Primitive Methodists, and members of the United Secession Church.

A school was founded in 1769, by bequests of Christopher Maughan in 1749, and Anne Aubone in 1760, which, augmented by subsequent benefactions from Ralph Redhead and others, produce an income of £82 per annum; the building contains three rooms, of which the lowest is for girls, the second for boys, and the uppermost appropriated as a public library. The Union school was established in 1835, and is supported by subscription; attached to the churches are national schools in which large numbers of children are instructed, and there are Sunday schools in connexion with the Establishment and with the dissenting congregations. The Dispensary, in East King-street, established in 1821, affords extensive medical aid to the indigent poor; and there is also a society for the relief of the sick by visiting them at their dwellings, under the direction of a committee of ladies. Numerous benefit societies have likewise been founded, one of which was established by Mr. Harrison, of the Jarrow Alkali-works, and is supported by small weekly contributions of the workmen. The poor law union of South Shields comprises six parishes or places, containing a population of 28,907. In the chapelry is a saline spring, of which the water, on analysis, was found to contain, in one gill, of muriate of lime 2 grains, muriate of magnesia 1·6, muriate of soda 3·9, carbonate of lime and magnesia 10, and of sulphate of lime 3: this water, which contains neither any particle of iron nor of free acids, is used by some poor families instead of yeast, in making their bread. Near Marsden Rock, on the coast, is found elastic limestone, which does not occur elsewhere in England; it is perfectly flexible to the touch, and is regarded as a singular curiosity. The frequent fatal accidents in the mines in this neighbourhood, of which a very calamitous instance occurred in the St. Hilda pit in June, 1839, when 52 persons were killed by an explosion, lately led to the formation of a committee, consisting of Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., Richard Shortridge, James W. Roxby, Thomas M. Winterbottom, John Clay, E. Bell, W. K. Eddowes, R. W. Swinburne, A. Harrison, James Mather, and Thomas Salmon, Esqrs., of whom the two last acted as hon. secretaries. After a minute investigation of the causes of these accidents, and persevering endeavours to find the best means of preventing them, the committee published their valuable report in 1843, which cannot fail to effect great improvements in the practice of mining, and materially diminish the hazard with which it is attended.

SHIFFNALL (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP; containing, with the townships of Hatton and Woodside, and the chapelry of Prior's-Lee, 5244 inhabitants, of whom 1872 are in the town, 17½ miles (E. by S.) from Shrewsbury, and 143 (N. W.) from London. This place, formerly called Idsall, appears to have been of greater note than it is at present, although the origin of its name and history is involved in obscurity. It belonged to Earl Morcar prior to the Conquest, and, at a period considerably later, was the property of the family of Dunstanville, one of whom, Walter de Dunstanville, by the special command of Henry III., resided in the marches of Wales, to protect them against the

ravaging incursions of the Welsh. It afterwards came into the possession of the Badlesmeres, who obtained from Edward I. a market for two days in the week, and two yearly fairs. Bartholomew de Badlesmere having been executed for his participation in the battle of Boroughbridge, it subsequently became the property of various persons of distinction, among whom were the families of Bohun, Tiptoft, Ab Rees, Mortimer, and Talbot. The town is supposed to have been destroyed by fire, and then built on its present site to the eastward of the church, having been, prior to its destruction, situated to the westward; and a book printed towards the end of the fifteenth century, entitled *The Burnynge of the Town of Idsall, alias Shiffnall*, is said to be in existence, though very scarce. It is on the road from London to Holyhead, in a country abounding with coal and iron-ore, and the inhabitants are supplied with good water from wells. A subscription library has been established. The market is on Tuesday; and there are fairs on the first Monday in April, August 5th, and November 23rd, for hops, horses, and cattle of different kinds. A petty-session for the division is held monthly by the magistrates, and a court leet annually. The coal and ironstone, with which the substratum abounds, are worked on a very extensive scale, by a company at Prior's-Lee; and the coal is consumed in numerous blast-furnaces for the manufacture of iron, which is made into pig-iron, and into bars of all sizes for general use, and into sheet-iron; for which purpose there are rolling and slitting mills, foundries, and other works, in which more than 2000 persons are employed.

The parish comprises 11,433*a.* 28*p.*, chiefly arable; the soil is fertile, and produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, beans, and peas. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £450; patron, George Brooke, Esq. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre; the prevailing character is the later Norman, with many alterations of more modern date, and the four pointed arches supporting the tower are good specimens of that style. The chancel, in which are two round-headed windows (now blocked up), with slender-shafted columns and decorated capitals, is evidently of earlier date, and is separated from the tower by a large semicircular arch, a fine specimen of the early Norman style. The roof of the chancel, which is of a high pitch, is supported by frame-work of oak, of elegant design, richly carved, and springing from corbels on the walls; but the roof of the nave, which is of similar character and equally beautiful, is hidden by a plaster ceiling added in 1810, when the church underwent a thorough repair. There is a chapel at Prior's-Lee, rebuilt in 1837, by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies; and the Baptists and Independents have each places of worship. A free school established in 1595, by John Aron, had, from endowments, a sum of £13. 7. 4., which was paid until 1816, when an addition was made from a fund raised by subscription, making the income £30 per annum, and the national system was adopted. There is an exhibition to Christ-Church College, Oxford, founded in 1689, by Edward Careswell; but the course of education now pursued not qualifying the scholars for the university, the benefit of it is enjoyed by a private school, the master of which is nominally classical master of the free school. Several small sums called

Dole charities, have been left by different persons for the benefit of the poor. The union of Shiffnall comprises 15 parishes or places, of which 11 are in the county of Salop and 4 in that of Stafford, the whole containing a population of 11,050. In a field near the vicarage are the remains of a military station, consisting of a circular mound with a ditch. Shiffnall is the birthplace of Dr. Beddoes, a physician eminent as well for his literary attainments as for professional skill.

SHIFFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Bampton, union of WITNEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (S. E.) from Witney; containing 52 inhabitants. The chapel is an ancient structure.

SHILBOTTLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the several townships of Hazon, Newton-on-the-Moor, Whittle, and Woodhouse, 1208 inhabitants, of whom 549 are in Shilbottle township, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick. The parish comprises 5921*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, of which 4400 acres are arable, 1255 pasture and meadow, and 140 woodland; the soil is a strong clay, producing grain of all kinds, and great numbers of cattle and sheep are reared and fattened for the markets. The substratum abounds with coal of good quality, of which mines are in operation. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 8.; net income, £222; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation of the remainder of the rectorial tithes belongs to various persons. The church, thoroughly repaired about 1793, retains a portion of its original Norman character. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school has a small endowment.

SHILDON, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 2631 inhabitants. Here is an extensive depôt for goods, on the railway from Witton Park to Darlington and Stockton. The station is 124 yards in length, and contains more than 1000 coal-waggons and numerous lines of way; four locomotive-engines are generally kept, and there are extensive shops and warehouses for the use of the railroad. A church was recently erected in a conspicuous situation on the rising ground east of the old village, and contains 600 sittings, 450 of which are free; a district has been assigned, comprising the townships of Shildon, Midridge, Eldon, and East Thickley; and a parsonage-house built, towards which the Earl of Eldon subscribed 100 guineas. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £43. 3. A national school is supported at Old Shildon, where also is a school, endowed by a member of the Society of Friends; and at New Shildon is a British and Foreign school.

SHILLINGFORD (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Farringdon; containing 280 inhabitants. It comprises about 1680 acres, of which 460 are arable, 1109 pasture, and 84 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 11½.; net income, £497; patron, T. M. Goodlake, Esq. The church, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, contains some ancient and curious

monuments, particularly an altar-tomb to the memory of John de Blewberry, a priest, who died in 1372, and one to the late Lord Ashbrook and his father, who resided and were interred here.

SHILLINGFORD (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **St. THOMAS**, hundred of **EXMINSTER**, Wonford and S. divisions of the county of **DEVON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter; containing 72 inhabitants. It comprises 397*a. 2r. 25p.*, of which 131 acres are arable; 62 pasture, 15 woodland, and 15 garden and orchard ground. The living is a discharged rectory, recently consolidated with that of Dunchideock, and valued in the king's books at £9; net income of Shillingford, £191. The church contains an old monument to one of the Courteney family. Here is a national school.

SHILLINGFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **WARBOROUGH**, union of **WALLINGFORD**; hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 200 inhabitants.

SHILLINGSTONE, or **SHILLING-OKEFORD** (*HOLY ROAD*), a parish, in the union of **STURMINSTER**, hundred of **CRANBORNE**, Sturminster division of the county of **DORSET**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 512 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Stour, and comprises 2223 acres, of which 745 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory in mediety, the first mediety valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 9½, and the second at £6. 16. 5½; patron, J. Thompson, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The church has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and contains a small altar-tomb erected, it is said, to the memory of the founder.

SHILTON, a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, partly in the hundred of **FARRINGDON**, county of **BERKS**, and partly in that of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Burford; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 5; patron, the Rev. Thomas Neate; impropiator, J. Gwynne, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1794; and under the recent Tithe act, were further commuted for a rent-charge of £6. The church is in Oxfordshire, the greater part of the parish in Berks, and the vicarage-house upon the boundary of the two counties.

SHILTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **FOLESHILL**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Coventry; containing, with part of the hamlet of Barnacle, 453 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres, and was formerly the residence of a branch of the Denbigh family, whose ancient mansion is still remaining. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Coventry to Wolvey, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ribbon manufacture. The Oxford canal skirts the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £76; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropiation belongs to Mrs. Gunman. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a handsome tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by an enriched screen, presented by Matthew Bloxham, Esq., and contains a piscina and some old monuments. A school was built in 1725; and is now conducted on the national plan.

SHILTON, EARL.—See **EARL-SHILTON**.

SHILVINGTON, a township, in the parish of **MORPETH**, union and W. division of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. It was a manor in the Merlay barony, and was once the property of the knightly families of Gubium and Ogle, the connexion of the latter of whom with the place was revived in 1830, by the Rev. J. Savile Ogle, who then purchased the estate. The township is in the southern part of the parish, and comprises 1426 acres, of a good soil. The village is small, but pleasantly situated on the road from Saltwick to Whalton; there was a mill here in the time of Henry III., and it is pretty certain that the village also had a chapel, though no remains of it exist.

SHIMPLING (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **DISS**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Diss; containing 230 inhabitants. It comprises 788*a. 3r. 19p.*, of which 520 acres are arable, 225 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. Shimpling Place, anciently the residence of the Shimpling family, is now a farm-house. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4; net income, £222; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Harrison. The church, mostly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of older date, was chiefly erected early in the thirteenth century, but the steeple appears to be more ancient; a representation of St. George and the Dragon, and the arms of the Shimplings, are carved on the front of it.

SHIMPLING (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 7 miles (S.) from Bury St. Edmunds; containing 517 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2698*a. 2r. 6p.*, and includes several estates with manorial rights. Chadacre Hall, the principal, was the seat of the family of Plampin, of which the late admiral was the last descendant; it is now owned by Mr. Halifax, banker in London, who has built an elegant mansion on the site. Shimpling Thorn is a good mansion-house, late the property of the ancient family of Fiske; and Shimpling Hall, with 400 acres of land, and Gifford's Hall, belong to Melford Hospital. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Heirs of the late Rev. Thomas Fiske: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The church, a commodious edifice, contains monuments to the Plampins.

SHINCLIFFE, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. OSWALD**, union of **DURHAM**, S. division of **EASINGTON ward**, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Durham; containing 1137 inhabitants. This place, once called *Syneclive*, was given, under that appellation, to the convent of Durham by Bishop Carilepho, in 1085; and nearly the whole vill is at this day held under the Dean and Chapter of that city. The village is considerable, and lies on the south of the Wear, sheltered on three sides by the rising grounds that skirt the river-valley, and open only on the south-west to the rich level grounds on the Wear. A bridge existed here so early as the year 1200, and mention occurs of its repair twice in the 14th century; it was rebuilt by Bishop Skirlaw, who raised a noble stone structure of three arches, and it was again rebuilt in 1826. The produce of a colliery here is shipped at

Sunderland. The living is a vicarage; net income, £98; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; appropriator, the Prebendary of Shincliffe in the Cathedral, whose tithes have been commuted for £191. 18. 9., and those of the perpetual curate for £4. 9. 7. The chapel was built and endowed in 1826, by the Dean and Chapter; and a burial-ground was consecrated in September same year. A national school has been established.

SHINETON, county of SALOP.—See SHEINTON.

SHINFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, partly in the hundreds of CHARLTON and THEALE, county of BERKS, and partly in the hundred of AMESBURY, county of WILTS, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Reading; containing, with the liberty of Hartley-Dummer, 1125 inhabitants, of whom 991 are in Berkshire. The parish is situated on the road from Reading to Basingstoke, and comprises 4514 acres, of which 421 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, with that of Swallowfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 1½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes have been commuted for £930, and the vicarial for £200; the appropriate glebe comprises 15 acres, and the vicarial 29. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school was founded in 1707, by Richard Piggot, who endowed it with land and houses producing at present £57. 16. per annum; and there is another school, endowed by Mary Spicer in 1697, which has £11 a year, arising from a house and land.

SHINGAY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Royston; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Wendy. A commandery of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem was founded here in 1140, the revenue of which, at the suppression, was estimated at £175. 4. 6.

SHINGHAM (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, partly in the hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, but chiefly in that of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 59 inhabitants. It comprises about 1304 acres, of which the soil is chiefly sandy and light, and the surface generally flat. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Beechamwell All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe comprises 24 acres.

SHIPBORNE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 3¾ miles (N.) from Tonbridge; containing 451 inhabitants. A fair is held on Sept. 1st, the festival of St. Giles the Abbot, to whom the church is dedicated. The living is a donative, in the patronage of John Simpson, Esq. A school is supported by subscription. Christopher Smart, the poet, was born here in 1722.

SHIPBROOK, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Northwich; containing 89 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £58. 18., of which £53 are payable to the rector of the parish, and £3. 18. to an impropiator.

SHIPDEN, formerly a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, adjacent to Cromer. The living was a rectory; but the church, dedicated to St. Peter, having been destroyed by an inundation of the sea, the parochial rights of Shipden have, for a very long period, been lost.

SHIPDHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 17 miles (N. N. E.) from Thetford; containing 1861 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4561a. 1r. 23p., of which 3405 acres are arable, and 1110 meadow and pasture: the village is situated on the road from East Dereham to Thetford, and is about a mile in length. A stock-fair is held on the 29th of June, for which the Bishop of Ely, who built a large Hall here, obtained a charter in the 29th of Henry III., as well as for a market on Thursdays: the former was originally held on St. Peter's and St. Paul's-day; the latter has been discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 6.; net income, £1120; patron and incumbent, the Rev. B. Barker. The church, which is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, is a stately edifice with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by a handsome turret; over the porch is a library bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Townshend, a late rector, for the use of his successors. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Thomas Bullock, in 1735, bequeathed land which, with an allotment awarded at the inclosure, comprising together about 47 acres, produces £60 per annum, for the support of a school. At the inclosure, also, about 126 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel, the proceeds of which amount to £150 per annum; and the rent of houses and land producing about £145 per annum, is applied to the repair of the church, and other parochial uses. There was anciently a hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, for the repair of which the Bishop of Ely, in 1487, granted 40 days' indulgence to all who might contribute.

SHIPHAM (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Churchill; containing 707 inhabitants. It comprises 766a. 3r. 29p.; the substratum is rich in minerals, and lead and calamine works are in operation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 11., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £132. 17.; and the glebe comprises 14 acres. Here is a national school for the instruction of the poor.

SHIPLAKE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 2¾ miles (S.) from Henley; containing 565 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2693 acres, of which 256 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1.; net income, £147; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is in the early English style, with a tower at the west end of the north aisle, covered with ivy; it contains monuments to the families of Blundell and Plowden, and in the south aisle is a memorial of the Rev. James Grainger, author of the *Biographical History of England*, and vicar of the parish.

SHIPLET, or SHIPSLADE, a hamlet, in the parish of BLEADON, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 71 inhabitants.

SHIPLEY, a township, in the parish of HEANOR, union of BASFORD, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 671 inhabitants. The Nutbrook canal and several railways communicate with the coal-mines here.

SHIPLEY, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 124 inhabitants. The township includes the southern parts of the parish, and the road between Eglington and Alnwick passes through it.

SHIPLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of WEST GRINSTEAD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Horsham; containing 1187 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5656 acres, of which 3915 are arable, 648 pasture and meadow, and 195 woodland; the soil is generally clay, producing remarkably large oak-trees, and excellent wheat. The ancient castle of Knap situated here, which appears to have been founded in an early period of the Norman era, was visited by King John in 1206 and 1215, and was garrisoned during the parliamentary war. Part of the keep, with a fine Norman arch, is still remaining in the grounds of Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart., who has erected a magnificent castellated residence within half a mile of the old ruin; the mansion contains a good collection of paintings and many stately apartments, and the grounds are enriched with much beautiful scenery, and enlivened with a lake of 100 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron and improprator, the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt. The church is principally in the Norman style, and was repaired and enlarged in 1831; in the chancel is a monument of variegated marble to Sir Thomas Caryll, his lady and family. A national school has been established, which has an endowment of £40 per annum by Mrs. Sarah Andrews, in 1825; two other schools are partly supported by subscription, and the union workhouse for children is in the parish.

SHIPLEY, with HEATON (*St. PAUL*), a district parish, in the union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bradford; containing 4043 inhabitants. This place, comprising the townships of Shipley and Heaton, originally part of the parish of Bradford, was formed into an ecclesiastical district by the Church Commissioners, in 1828, and, since the death of the Rev. H. Heap, vicar of Bradford, has, under the 58th of George III. cap. 45, become a separate district parish. It is situated at the junction of the valleys of Bradford and Airedale, and comprises about 2030 acres, of which 516 are arable, 1217 pasture, and 297 wood and plantations. The surface is finely varied; the scenery in the less elevated grounds, opening into the richly-wooded and romantic valley of Lower Airedale, is beautiful, and the higher lands command extensive prospects; on the north side of the eminence on which the church is built is a magnificent view of Airedale, embracing Hawkesworth and Guiseley on the east, Harden and Bingley on the west, and extending over the vale to Hope Hill and Baildon Moor

on the north. The soil is fertile, and the substrata are chiefly coal, of which there are three mines in operation, and freestone, of which there are several quarries; limestone is also found, and there are some kilns on the canal. Shipley Grange, the seat of Thomas Aked, Esq., is a handsome mansion beautifully situated; and Gothic Cottage, recently erected by John Outhwaite, Esq., M.D., a considerable proprietor of houses and land in the parish, is an elegant residence at the entrance of the village, and at present in the occupation of the Misses Horsfall. Shipley Hall, the property of William Wainman, Esq., of Carr Head, and the residence of Mr. Fawcett; and Shipley House, in which the Lascelles family resided during the erection of Harewood, and which is the property of Charles Walker, Esq., of Ludlow Hall, Shropshire, and the residence of G. N. Semple, Esq., are both spacious mansions; and Canal Cottage, the property of Mr. Rhodes, and at present occupied by Mr. James Hepper, is a pleasant residence. There are also, in the village, two large and ancient family mansions, the one the property of Mr. Wainman, and the other of the Earl of Rosse; but both have been converted into farm-houses.

The village extends for nearly a mile along the south bank of the river Aire; at the western extremity are several well-built houses, commanding a prospect over Airedale, and at the eastern are numerous neat houses of various dimensions; and the township comprises also the hamlets of Moorhead and Shipley-Fields. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the worsted and woolen manufactures, for the former of which there are five, and for the latter, three, mills; the manufacture of paper for pressing is carried on by Messrs. Wright and Son, and there is a whiting manufactory in the village. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the parish, and is met here by the Bradford Branch canal. A fair, chiefly for cattle, is held on the first Monday after the 20th of October. The living is in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon, who have, however, consented to transfer it to the Vicar of Bradford; the first and present incumbent is the Rev. T. Newbery, M.A. The church was erected by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £7688, on a site given by the late John Wilmer Field, Esq., lord of the manor; the foundation-stone was laid by the vicar of Bradford, on the 5th of Nov. 1823, and the building was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on the 5th of November, 1826. It is a spacious handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower of four stories, embattled, and crowned with pinnacles, and contains 1488 sittings, of which 332 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. On the western slope of Baildon Moor is a remarkably strong chalybeate spring, containing no particle of saline matter, and producing ochre of beautiful colour, fit for paint; the water is thought to be far superior to that of Harrogate. A chalybeate spring in a field called the Harrisons, near the Hirst, has lately been lost by the sinking of a coal-pit in its vicinity.

SHIPMEADOW (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Bungay; containing 265 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, and comprises by measurement

800 acres: the village is on the road from Beccles to Bungay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Rev. A. Suckling: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower.

SHIPPON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. HELEN, ABINGDON, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Abingdon; containing 198 inhabitants, and comprising 370*a. 3r. 17p.*

SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR (*St. EDMUND*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, forming, with the parishes of Tidmington and Tredington, a detached portion of the Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, locally in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 16 miles (S. by W.) from Warwick, and 83 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1846 inhabitants. This place was formerly a township in the parish of Tredington, from which it was separated by an act of the 6th of George I. The town, said to derive its name from having formerly had one of the largest markets for sheep in the kingdom, is situated on the river Stour, in a fertile and rather hilly country, about two miles from the Stratford and Moreton railroad, to form a communication with which, by means of a branch railway, an act was obtained in 1833. There was once a large manufacture of shag, which has quite declined, and the place has now little trade of any description. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who possess the manorial rights, hold a court annually, at which a constable is appointed. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on the third Tuesday in April, June 22nd, the last Tuesday in August, and the Tuesday after October 10th. The parish comprises 1159*a. 36p.* of land. The living is a rectory, with that of Tidmington annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 5. 10.; net income, £700; patrons, the Dean and Chapter, and Jesus' College, Oxford, the former presenting to every third vacancy. The Baptists, Society of Friends, and Wesleyans have each a place of worship; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel at Foxcote, in the parish. A national school is endowed with about £130 per annum; and various small bequests are distributed among the indigent. The poor law union of Shipston includes 37 parishes or places, 20 of which are in the county of Warwick, 13 in that of Gloucester, and 4 in that of Worcester; and contains a population of 19,685.

SHIPTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 101 inhabitants.

SHIPTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Much Wenlock; containing 153 inhabitants. This was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Wenlock. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £3; patron, Thomas Mytton, Esq., who, with others, is improPRIATOR. A school is partly supported by the clergyman.

SHIPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MARKET-WEIGHTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of

YORK, 1¼ mile (N. W. by W.) from Market-Weighton; containing 322 inhabitants. This township, which has a pleasant village, comprises by computation 1570 acres of land. The chapel is a handsome structure consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and embattled tower. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and a school is endowed with about £8 a year.

SHIPTON, a township, in the parish of OVERTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from York; containing 418 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2130 acres of land, chiefly the property of Viscount Downe, who holds a court leet and baron here for the manors of Overton, Shipton, and Benningbrough. The village is pleasant, on the road between York and Easingwold, and one of the stations of the Great North railway is situated here. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans; also a free grammar school, founded in 1655, by Ann Middleton, who endowed it with £40 per annum.

SHIPTON-BELLINGER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (W.) from Andover; containing 278 inhabitants. It comprises about 2400 acres, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patrons and improPRIATORS, Joseph Gilbert and George Potheary, Esqrs. The great tithes have been commuted for £118, and the vicarial for £167, and there is a glebe of 3 acres.

SHIPTON-GEORGE, a parochial chapelry, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of GODDERTHORNE, Bridport division of DORSET, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Bridport; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a curacy, attached to the rectory of Burton-Bradstock. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, and situated on high ground, is a small edifice with a low embattled tower; and near it, on the south-west, are slight remains of the ancient manor-house.

SHIPTON-LEE, a hamlet, in the parish of QUAIN-TON, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Winslow; containing 115 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

SHIPTON-MOYNE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from Tetbury; containing 353 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 10½., and in the gift of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 173 acres. Here is a national school.

SHIPTON-OLLIFFE (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Northleach; containing 222 inhabitants. The parish, including that of Shipton-Sollers, united by act of parliament, in 1776, comprises about 3000 acres; the surface is very hilly, and the soil thin, resting on a substratum of limestone rock, but under good management producing favourable crops. The parishes adjoin each other, but none of the inhabitants can precisely ascertain the boundary; they are both situated to the north of the road to London. The living is a discharged

rectory, with Shipton-Sollers, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 9.; net income, £412; patrons, alternately, W. G. Peachey, Esq., lord of the manor of Sollers, and W. P. Chapeau, Esq., lord of that of Olliffe. The tithes were commuted for 453 acres of land in 1792. The church has undergone a thorough repair, and the service, which was previously once on every Sunday alternately at each of the churches of the united parishes, has since that improvement been solely performed here.

SHIPTON-SOLLERS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Northleach; containing 126 inhabitants, and comprising 1160 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, united to Shipton-Olliffe in 1776, and valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Burford; containing, with the chapelries of Langley, Leafield, Lynham, and Ramsden, and the township of Milton, 2624 inhabitants, of whom 546 are in Shipton township. At Langley was anciently a royal seat, and the remains of what is said to have been King John's palace may still be traced in the walls of one of the houses. From its proximity to Wychwood forest, it continued till the time of Charles I. to be the residence of the royal family, while taking the diversion of the chase. The township of Shipton comprises 2342 acres, of which 500 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £335; patron and improprator, the Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with some Norman portions, and a lofty tower surmounted by a spire; the south porch is enriched with niches containing mutilated statues, and there is a fine Norman doorway with zigzag mouldings; the pulpit is of stone exquisitely sculptured, and the font, which is octagonal, is ornamented with the arms of the Warwick family and with tracery; at the west end of the nave is a painting of the Resurrection, and in the north aisle an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of a female, rudely sculptured. A national school is supported by subscription. There are remains of three religious houses, which have not been noticed by any writer; and another ancient building has long been converted into the Crown inn. Three singular stone vessels were found in digging the quarries at Milton.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Woodstock; containing 123 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the east by the river Cherwell, and intersected by the Oxford canal, comprises by measurement 1062 acres, of which 305 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £310; patron, William Turner, Esq., of Shipton House. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, rebuilt in 1832, at the cost of Mr. Turner, is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

SHIRBURN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Tetsworth; containing 338 inhabitants.

This place was originally the property of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, but passed to Alice, wife of Warine de L'Isle, whose descendant of the same name obtained from Edward III. licence to embattle his house here. Shirburn Castle, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, is surrounded by a moat, over which is a drawbridge; the interior contains a noble hall, an armoury, and a suite of splendid apartments, and there is also a fine collection of paintings, including a portrait of Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. The parish comprises about 2300 acres; the soil is partly gravel, alternated with chalky loam; the surface is generally flat, except towards the south, where it extends over a portion of the Chiltern hills, and the scenery is enriched with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £112; patron and improprator, the Earl. The tithes were exchanged for land and corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1805; and, recently, tithes belonging to the vicar have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, and great tithes for £14. 10. A school is partly supported by the vicar.

SHIREBROOK, a chapelry, in the parish of PLEASLEY, union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Mansfield. The living is annexed to the rectory of Pleasley.

SHIRE-HALL-YARD, an extra-parochial district, in the borough and union of IPSWICH, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 94 inhabitants.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bristol; containing 671 inhabitants. The tything comprises 1436 acres, of which 34 are common or waste land. King-road and Hung-road, two noted anchorages for ships, are within the precincts of the chapelry. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. A rent-charge of £334. 5. has been awarded, as a commutation for the impropriate tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHIREHEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of COCKERHAM, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Garstang. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patron, the Vicar of Cockerham; improprators, the several Proprietors of land. The chapel contains eighty free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense.

SHIRE-NEWTON (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the division and union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (W.) from Chepstow; containing 895 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Chepstow to Usk, and comprises 3544*a. 3r. 23p.*, of which 1125 acres are arable, 1162 pasture and meadow, 264 woodland, 522 common, 119 cottages and gardens, and 76 roads and waste. The surface is a good deal undulated, and the soil sandy and loamy, on a substratum of red sandstone; the views are fine and extensive, especially from Shire-Newton House, the seat of William Hollis, Esq., whence the Irish coast opposite Lundy Island may be seen on a clear day. There are some paper-mills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right

of the Prince of Wales: the tithes have been commuted for £375. 5. 6., and there is a glebe of about two acres, and a good parsonage-house, with a small rectory manor. The church, which, with the village, is situated on an eminence, is in the early style, and has a central tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

SHIREOAKS, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Worksop; containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Duke of Norfolk.

SHIRLAND (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Alfreton; containing, with the hamlet of Higham, 1381 inhabitants, of whom 930 are in Shirland township. The parish comprises about 3000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with a considerable portion of woodland; the soil is tolerably fertile, and the substratum generally clay, with some seams of coal. The village had formerly a market, which has been discontinued since 1785; but a fair for cattle is still held on the Wednesday after the 1st of January. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Earl of Thanet: the tithes have been commuted for £175, and the glebe comprises 60 acres: there is also a rent-charge of £19, payable to the rector of Morton. The church contains several ancient monuments of the De Greys. At Hatfield-gate is a charity school, endowed by Edward Revell, Mr. Stocks, and others, with about £25 per annum.

SHIRLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing, with the townships of Stydd and Yeaveley, 599 inhabitants, of whom 320 are in Shirley township. The parish comprises 1598*a. 3r. 29p.*, and was formerly the property of the Shirley family, earls Ferrers, whose ancient hall, now converted into a farm-house, still retains features of its original character, and the moat by which it was surrounded is yet remaining. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the chapelry of Yeaveley, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Earl Ferrers. The tithes have been commuted for £153. 17., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is a small building, with a tower, and is about to be enlarged by rebuilding one of the aisles. There is a chapel at Yeaveley, erected in 1840. A school is supported by subscription.

SHIRLEY, a township, in the parish of AYMESTREY, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 40 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MILLBROOK, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Southampton; containing 2500 inhabitants. This district includes the village of Shirley, part of the village of Hill or Four Posts, on the shore of the Southampton water, the hamlets of Cocksford and Alder Moor, and Shirley Common, a spacious tract recently inclosed; the soil in the upper portions is generally gravel and

light mould, and in the lower gravel, alternated with clay and sand. The surface is boldly varied, extending chiefly over two hills on the Southampton and Salisbury road; the higher grounds command fine views of the Isle of Wight, the Southampton water, and the New Forest; the air is remarkably salubrious. A vineyard has been planted by Mr. Clement Hoare, on Shirley warren, where that gentleman hopes to bring vines of every kind to the greatest perfection. Part of the common has been appropriated for building, and several handsome houses have been already erected; there are a brewery, and a manufactory of agricultural implements in the village. The church was erected and endowed in 1836, by the Rev. W. Orger, at an expense of £3800; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1080 sittings, of which 432 are free. A neat parsonage-house has been erected in a beautiful situation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and schools connected with the Church are supported by subscription. Robert Pollok, author of the *Course of Time*, died here in September, 1827.

SHIRLEY, a tything, in the parish of SOPLEY, union and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 149 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY-STREET, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (S.) from Birmingham; containing 1009 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1832, at a cost of £1500, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure with a campanile turret, and contains 506 sittings, of which 306 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector of Solihull; net income, £120, of which £45 are derived from the mother church, and £72 granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Attached to the church is a good parsonage-house; and there is also a national school for boys and girls, supported from the proceeds of the parochial charity estates.

SHITLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, partly in the hundred of CLIFTON, and partly in that of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Silsoe; containing, with the hamlets of Holwell and Lower Stondon, 1411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Lower Gravenhurst united, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £128; patrons and improprators, the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. The church is a large and handsome edifice, of which the tower was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1750.

SHITLINGTON, a township, in the parish of THORNHILL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of ABBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wakefield; containing 2164 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Wakefield to Huddersfield, in the fertile and picturesque valley of the Calder, and comprises about 3280 acres, of which the soil is rich, and the substratum abounds with excellent coal, extensively worked. Coke is made in abundance, for the supply of the railways; and there are some quarries of good building-stone, the produce

of which, and of the collieries, is sent to the East riding and to London, by the Calder and Hebble navigation. The woollen manufacture is carried on at Middle, Over, and Nether Shitlington. There are places of worship for Wesleyans at Middle and Nether Shitlington.

SHITLINGTON, HIGH, a township, in the parish of WARK, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.) from Wark; containing 106 inhabitants. This place and Low Shitlington form the northern division of the parish.

SHITLINGTON, LOW, a township, in the parish of WARK, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Wark; containing 72 inhabitants.

SHITTERTON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BEER-REGIS, union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, Wareham division of DORSET; containing 225 inhabitants.

SHOBDON (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Presteign; containing 491 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between Ludlow and Kington, and comprises 3491 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; net income, £764; patron, Lord Bateman. The church, which is the burial-place of the Bateman family, was partially rebuilt in 1757, by John, Viscount Bateman. A school is supported by Lady Bateman; and the rent of several acres of land, and the proceeds of some minor benefactions, are distributed among the poor. Near the church is a mount called Castle Hill, encompassed with a moat, supposed to be the remains of a Roman or Danish fortification.

SHOBROOKE, a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Crediton; containing 787 inhabitants. Some of the females are employed in hand-loom weaving at their own homes. The living is a rectory, annexed to the bishopric of Exeter, and valued in the king's books at £36. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school is supported.

SHOBY, an extra-parochial place, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 35 inhabitants.

SHOCKLACH (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 427 inhabitants, of whom 178 are in the township of Church-Shocklach, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.), and 180 in that of Oviatt-Shocklach, 3½ (W. N. W.) from Malpas. The parish comprises 2870 acres, of which 34 are common or waste; and is bounded on the west by the river Dee, which is crossed by a bridge at Castletown, where is the moated side of Shocklach Castle. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; patron, Sir R. Puleston, Bart. The church is a small ancient building, with an enriched Norman door.

SHODDESSEN, LOWER and UPPER, hamlets in the parish of KIMPTON, union and hundred of ANDOVER,

Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 59 and 45 inhabitants, respectively.

SHOEBURY, NORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Southend; containing 202 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the parish of South Shoebury, and the two villages are nearly contiguous. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes, belonging to Mrs. James, have been commuted for £347, and the vicarial for £163; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice, with a tower and spire, contains a handsome monument to John Ibbotson, at one time secretary to the admiralty.

SHOEBURY, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E.) from Southend; containing 164 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Thames, near its influx into the sea, and nearly opposite to the Nore; at its southern extremity is a small promontory called Shoebury Ness, on which is a signal station. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of R. Bristow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a tower of flint surmounted by a spire.

SHOLING, a tything, in the parish of HOUND, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 60 inhabitants.

SHOPLAND (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. E.) from Rochford; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 1039a. 3r. 9p., of which 760 acres are arable, and 127 pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Quarington: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240. 10., and the vicarial for £85; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel.

SHOREDITCH (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; adjoining the north-eastern portion of the metropolis, and, with Haggerstone and Hoxton (*which see*), containing 83,432 inhabitants. This place, in ancient records called *Sordig*, *Soresdich*, and *Shordych*, appears to have been so designated from the great common sewer, or ditch, which passed through it, and to have given name to the family of Sir John de Sordig, lord of the manor, and one of the ambassadors of Edward III. to Philip of France, more than a century prior to the time of Jane Shore, from whom, according to a legendary tradition, the name is supposed to have been derived. The Roman military way leading from London-wall to the ford at Hackney intersected the churchyard; and there are still some vestiges of the old artillery-ground, anciently a Roman *Campus Martis*, which was subsequently celebrated for archery and other military exercises practised there by the citizens of London, but is now covered with houses. The parish is very extensive, consisting of numerous streets adjoining the metropolis, and of several ranges of building on the roads to Kingsland, Hackney, and Bethnal-Green; N.

it is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are some remains of ancient houses, but by far the greater number are modern. The only branches of manufacture carried on are such as are connected with the silk factories of the neighbouring parish of Spitalfields; there are several breweries, and some foundries for church bells. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and is also under the new police act.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £656; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of London. The church, rebuilt in 1740, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower, from which rises an open turret surrounded with Corinthian pillars, supporting an elliptical dome surmounted by a small but well-proportioned spire; the western entrance is through a stately portico of four columns of the Doric order, above which is an enriched entablature and cornice, crowned by a triangular pediment. The interior is well arranged; the east window is embellished with stained glass, and there are numerous ancient memorials, among which may be noticed, an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir John Elrington and his lady, a monument of Sir Thomas Leigh, in a kneeling posture, and one to four ladies of the Rutland family, whose figures are represented kneeling at an altar, two on each side, in a recess. A neat district church in the Curtain-road, containing 1200 sittings, was consecrated, and dedicated to St. James, on the 4th of July, 1839; and churches have been erected in that part of the parish called Hoxton. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and other Methodists. A charity school for boys was established in 1705, and a school-house erected in 1722; a similar institution for girls was founded in 1709, and the house was built in 1723: the former has an annual income of £100, and the latter one of £160, arising from rents and personal estates; and they are further supported by subscription. There are also national schools. On the north side of Old-street road are the *Weavers'* almshouses, containing rooms for twelve widows of freemen belonging to that company. Adjoining these are *Walters'* almshouses for eight widows of freemen of the Drapers' Company, who place in them two widows of freemen; the remaining six being appointed by the parish. Next to these are eight rooms built by *Mr. Porter*, and given to the parish for aged widows. On the south side of Old-street road are houses founded by *Judge Fuller*, in 1591, and endowed by him with £50 per annum for twelve widows. In Kingsland-road are the *Drapers'* almshouses, containing twelve rooms, of which six are occupied by freemen of that company or their widows, and six by aged widows chosen by the parish. Further on are the *Ironmongers'* almshouses, founded in 1703, by Sir Robert Geffery, for freemen of that company or their widows; the buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, of which the area is laid down in turf, and comprise fourteen houses of four rooms each, with a neat chapel in the centre of the principal range; the chaplain resides in one of the houses, and another is occupied by the matron. Beyond these, on the same road, are the almshouses of the company of *Framework-Knitters*, consisting of twelve tenements for freemen of that company or their widows. In Gloucester-

ter-street are houses founded by *Mrs. Fuller*, for sixteen aged widows. There are also some houses established by *Egbert Guede*, of Overysse, for four men belonging to the Dutch church in Austin-friars. The Refuge for the Destitute, a spacious establishment in the parish, consists of two separate buildings, one for males, situated in Hoxton Old Town, and the other for females in the Hackney-road.

SHOREHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4½ miles (N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1021 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5000 acres; the soil is chiefly chalk, interspersed with small portions of clay; the surface on the east and west sides is hilly, and between them is a pleasing valley, through which the river Darent flows in its course to the Thames at Dartford. A very elegant Palladian villa was commenced about the beginning of the last century, but being left unfinished, became infected with the dry-rot, which induced the present Lord Ashburton to take it down and replace it by a mansion in the Elizabethan style. The living, a discharged vicarage, is one of the three which constitute the deanery of the Arches, and is valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 8.; net income, £371; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The rectory of Shoreham, with the curacy of Otford, is valued in the king's books at £34. 9. 9½., and is an appropriation belonging to the Dean and Chapter, who allow a certain stipend to the curate. The church is an ancient structure, containing several elegant monuments. Castle farm-house was built with the remains, and upon the site, of Shoreham Castle. There are three almshouses for aged widows.

Corporation Seal of New Shoreham.



Obverse.

Reverse.

SHOREHAM, NEW (*St. MARY*), a borough, market-town, sea-port, and parish, in the union of STENING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 23 miles (E.) from Chichester, and 56 (S. by W.) from London; containing 1998 inhabitants. This place is indebted for its origin to the decay of Old Shoreham, not far distant, which, though formerly a place of importance, is now an inconsiderable village. In ancient history it is chiefly remarkable for having been built on the spot where Ælla, the Saxon, landed with supplies from Germany, in aid of his countrymen, Hengist and Horsa. The town is situated on the road between Brighton and Worthing, and about one mile from the English Channel, on the river Adur, across which is a suspension-bridge, constructed at the western

entrance into the town, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, and by which the distance between Shoreham and Worthing has been reduced two miles. About 6 acres of land have been laid out by Mr. Balley as a public promenade, which is much frequented by visitors from Brighton and Worthing; a Swiss cottage has been erected, containing an assembly and concert room, and theatre, and in the grounds is a sheet of water, on which is a small steamer. Shoreham is noted for ship-building, in which above 100 men are generally employed, and several vessels of more than 500 tons, remarkable for swiftness of sailing, have been launched here. From its situation about half-way between Brighton and Worthing, the trade of the port has of late rapidly increased, and its revenue, within the last 20 years, has been quintupled. The harbour, which is very commodious, in spring tides has about nineteen feet of water, and in common ones about fourteen, and not more than three feet at ebb; it was constructed in 1816, by subscription on shares, and has proved a very profitable undertaking. The river runs by the side of the town, parallel to the sea, with which it communicates about half a mile eastward, and is frequented by ships of considerable burthen. The imports consist principally of timber, deals, merchandise from France, wine, spirits, coal, cheese and butter from Holland, &c.; and much oak-timber is exported. Shoreham has lately been approved as a warehousing port for West India, Mediterranean, and other produce, for the reception of which large warehouses have been built. The custom-house, erected in 1830, under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke, is an elegant building in the Grecian style, situated in the centre of the town. A branch of the London and Brighton railway, having its terminal station at this place, was completed at an expense of £150,000, and opened to the public in May, 1840; and it is in contemplation to continue the line to Worthing. Cement manufactories have been established. A market for corn is held every fortnight, and a fair on July 25th.

Shoreham is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a high constable appointed by the lord of the manor. An act for the more speedy recovery of debts was passed in 1840. It has sent two members to parliament since the first of Edward I.; the right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the freeholders of the rape of Bramber, and the high constable is returning officer. At the election in 1791, a majority of the voters having formed themselves into a society called the Christian Club, the real object of which was to sell their votes to the best bidder, an act of parliament was passed, disfranchising every member of the association, and extending the votes to the whole rape of Bramber. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Old Shoreham, and valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8.; net income, £127. The church is an extremely interesting specimen of Norman architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection of the transepts and nave, and contains numerous ancient monuments, among which are some to the Hooper family; it was new pewed in 1829, when 589 additional sittings were obtained, of which 465 are free. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship; and there were anciently a priory for Carmelites, or White friars, founded by Sir John Mowbray, Knt., and an hospital dedicated to St. James.

SHOREHAM, OLD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W. by N.) from New Shoreham; containing 224 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Adur, over which is an old bridge of wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of New Shoreham annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6.; net income, £58; patrons and impropriators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a central tower supported on massive Norman arches, having richly-ornamented mouldings; the northern transept is in ruins. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. James, which was valued, in the reign of Elizabeth, at £1. 6. 8. per annum.

SHORESWOOD, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, county of DURHAM, though locally to the northward of, and for electoral purposes annexed to, Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Berwick; containing 315 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the adjacent coal-mines. The township, which has a straggling village situated on the road between West Allerton and Norham, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, whose tithes here have been commuted for £162. 2.

SHORNCOTT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S.) from Cirencester; containing 33 inhabitants. It comprises 485 acres, of which 52 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £92, and the glebe comprises 38 acres.

SHORNE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), with MERSTON, a parish, in the union of NORTH-AYLESFORD, hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Gravesend; containing 878 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3051 acres, of which 500 are woodland, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture, with 31 common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; net income, £358; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church contains a fine monument to the memory of Sir Henry de Cobham. A national school is supported principally by the dividends arising from £1000 three per cent. consols., the bequest of the Rev. R. G. Ayerst in 1812.

SHORTFLATT, a township, in the parish of BOLAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 33 inhabitants. The township comprises about 512 acres, the property of W. D. Hedley Dent, Esq., Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., and Joseph Hepple, Esq. The mansion-house of Shortflatt, the seat of Mr. Dent, is situated on *flat* ground, on the south side of a reedy brook called Howburn; it is in the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, is covered with grey freestone slate, and built against an old tower of strong masonry, which is mentioned in a list of border fortresses in the beginning of the 15th century, and was then the residence of the Raymes, and afterwards possessed by the Fenwick family. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £11. 5., and the vicarial for £10. 19. 6.

SHORTHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **CHARLBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 287 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Charlbury: the chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

SHORWELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newport; containing 714 inhabitants. This place was anciently an appendage of the priory of Carisbrooke, from which it was separated in the reign of Edward III., and made a distinct parish; the land, though partly consisting of down, is rich, and the scenery truly picturesque. The village is pleasant, and near it is the handsome mansion of Northcourt, erected in the reign of James I., and beautifully situated in a well-wooded demesne, in which is a spring of pure water, whence the parish takes its name. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the patronage of Lady Mildmay; and a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Mottiston, and valued at £17. 16. 0½. The church, erected in 1526, is a neat structure, and contains some monuments to the Leigh family and others. Here is a national school.

SHOSTON, or **SHORESTON**, a township, in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, union of **BELFORD**, N. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 82 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile north-west from Sunderland, which is on the sea-coast, and the estate is the property of Lord Crewe's trustees. Shoston House is an old venerable building of three stories, having, at a distance, a very imposing appearance: New Shoston is a handsome house of modern erection.

SHOTESHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 557 inhabitants. There were originally four distinct parishes of this name, but the churches of St. Martin and St. Botolph being in ruins, those places have been consolidated with the parishes of All Saints' and St. Mary; and from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact boundaries, the whole has been measured as one district, comprising 3405 acres, of which 2196 are arable, 936 pasture, and 273 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarages of St. Mary and St. Botolph, and the rectory of St. Martin consolidated, and is valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Robert Fellowes, Esq., who, with the exception of those of St. Martin's, is impropriator of the great tithes. The great tithes of the whole district have been commuted for £432, and the vicarial for £556; the glebe comprises 74½ acres, and a house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments and a curiously-sculptured font. A school is supported.

SHOTESHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (S.) from Norwich; containing, with St. Martin, 408 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Taas, and abounds with pleasing scenery. Shotesham Park, the seat of Robert Fellowes, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, erected by the late Mr. Fellowes, near the site of the ancient hall, which was

surrounded with a moat. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the vicarages of All Saints and St. Botolph, and the rectory of St. Martin, and valued in the king's books at £5. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel are the effigies, in brass, of Edward White and his lady, in good preservation.

SHOTFORD, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of **MENDHAM**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (S. E.) from Harleston. The chapel has been converted into a malt-house.

SHOT-HAUGH, with **EAST** and **WEST THRISTON**, in the parish of **FELTON**, union of **MORPETH**, E. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 307 inhabitants, of whom 13 are in Shot-Haugh, 1½ mile (W.) of Felton, on the south side of the Coquet.

SHOTLEY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing, with the chapelry of Blanchland, 1245 inhabitants, of whom 713 are in the township of Shotley Low Quarter, 12 miles (S. E.) from Hexham, and 14 (S. W. by W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Derwent, dividing it from the county of Durham, and is intersected from north to south by the Corbridge and West Auckland road, and from east to west by the road between Newcastle and Stanhope; the surface is undulated, its altitude varying from 300 to 800 feet above the level of the sea, and the scenery is interspersed with fine plantations. Shotley Low Quarter comprises nearly 7000 acres, of which about 1000 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the geological formation consists of the lower part of the coal, and the upper part of the lead, measures, and the soil is, consequently, chiefly of a sandy clay, to which may be attributed, in a great degree, the luxuriance of the oak-tree here. A coal-mine is in operation; and by the enterprise of Messrs. Teasdale and Co., a quantity of lead and silver has been annually produced at Silvertongue for some years past. The parish also contains iron, which, however, is not now wrought, though, from the numerous heaps of the refuse of smelting in various places, the remains of furnaces near Allensford, the ruins of the Hammer mill upon Shotley burn, and the forge near the Derwent, it would appear that iron was once wrought to some extent.

Shotley Hall, said to have been built by Dr. Andrews, physician to the first royal Duke of Cumberland, and subsequently occupied by, among other residents, Thomas Walker, Esq., who much improved the estate, is a substantial and elegant mansion situated near the confluence of the Shotley burn and the Derwent; it is approached by a large avenue of trees, and gardens and pleasure-grounds have been formed by the present owner, Thomas Wilson, Esq., so distinguished for his advancement of agriculture and for ornamental planting. The beautiful park now extends into the adjoining wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Bishop Crewe's Trustees, with a net income of £139. The church is on an eminence, about a mile and a half north-west from the village of Shotley-Field; in the cemetery are, an elegant mausoleum of the Hopper family, and three head-stones, early specimens of the workmanship of Lough, who was born at Greenhead, in

the parish. An additional church, dedicated to St. John, a neat edifice with a campanile tower, was erected in 1835; and the trustees of Bishop Crewe give the minister £60 for performing the duty. There is a place of worship at Shotley-Field, for Baptists; and near the centre of the parish is a school, built by subscription, and aided by £10 per annum from Lord Crewe's trustees, and a bequest made by Ann Young, in 1796.

SHOTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 464 inhabitants. The parish is at the confluence of the navigable rivers Orwell and Stour, opposite to the town of Harwich, and comprises 2051a. 3r. 17p., chiefly arable; with some pastures near the Orwell; the soil is various, and the surface undulated. Communication with Harwich is maintained by a ferry. The village is of remote antiquity, and was once the seat of the Filney family, of whom Frederick was knighted by Richard Cœur de Lion at the siege of Acre. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is remarkable for its elegance, which it owes to a former incumbent, the Hon. Hervey Aston, D.D., who completely pewed and beautified it in 1745.

SHOTLEY-BRIDGE, a small town, in the township of **BENFIELD**, chapelry of **MEDOMSLEY**, parish of **LANCHESTER**, W. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 14 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This place is on the road from Durham, by Lanchester, to Hexham, and situated in the pleasant and romantic vale of the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge here of one arch, uniting the county with Northumberland. It is surrounded by ranges of hills between 700 and 900 feet in height, and the views in the neighbourhood, especially that from the bridge, are very beautiful; the road to Newcastle extends a distance of 12 miles along the banks of the river, and likewise embraces many charming prospects. The town was formerly a small retired hamlet, celebrated only for a manufactory of swords, the art of working steel having been brought from Germany by a colony of sword-cutlers, whose descendants may yet be traced, and continue to make a few knife-blades and other articles. It has rapidly increased in size within these few years, and has now a convenient hotel, several neat villas, and a number of good houses and shops, having grown into some repute from the salubrity of the air, and the discovery of saline and chalybeate springs, the medicinal properties of which are highly valuable. The spring anciently called "Hally Well," now Shotley Spa, was, even at a distant period, noted for its efficacy in the cure of scrofulous complaints; and the prevailing tradition respecting it lately induced Jonathan Richardson, Esq., the proprietor, to commence a successful search upon the spot where it was supposed to exist. Appropriate buildings, a well-room, baths, &c., have been erected in the rustic style, with beautiful effect; and that gentleman, who has a handsome mansion on an eminence overlooking the vale, has also much improved the town, and opened carriage-drives and promenades upon his estate. There are two paper-mills in operation: a market for corn is held weekly, and a fair for cattle every half year. A church is about to be erected under the

auspices of the Bishop of Durham, who has subscribed £50 towards the fund; Charles Wm. Bigge and Charles J. Bigge, Esqrs., have contributed each £100, and Thomas Cargill, Esq., £50.

SHOTOVER, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **HEADINGTON**, hundred of **BULLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Oxford; containing 177 inhabitants.

SHOTTESBROOK (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **COOKHAM**, hundred of **BEYNHURST**, county of **BERKS**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 137 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Great Western railway, and bounded on the south by a small stream which flows westward into the river Loddon; it comprises 1181a. 2r. 27p., chiefly arable, with about 120 acres of meadow, and 110 woodland; the soil is fertile, in some parts a rich fine mould resting on a substratum of chalk, and in others a clay. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the vicarage of White-Waltham united in 1744; net income, £513; patron, and impropiator of the remaining portion of the rectorial tithes of Shottesbrook, A. Vansittart, Esq. The church, though small, is an elegant cruciform structure, principally in the decorated style, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection; it was erected in 1337, and in the chancel lie the remains of the learned Henry Dodwell, first Camden professor of history at Oxford. A chantry or college for a warden, five priests, and two clerks, was founded here in 1337, by Sir William Trussell, Knt., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was estimated at £42. 2. 8.

SHOTTISHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **WILFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, of which 40 are marsh; the soil of the remainder is chiefly light and sandy; the surface is generally flat, and a creek from the river Deben flows up into the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Elizabeth Darby and Miss Mary Kett: the tithes have been commuted for £226, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. Crag or shell pits, supposed to be diluvial remains, abound here.

SHOTTLE, with **POSTERN**, a township, in the parish of **DUFFIELD**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Belper; containing 503 inhabitants.

SHOTTON, with **LANGLEY-DALE**, a township, in the parish of **STAINDROP**, union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 185 inhabitants. This was one of the places given by Canute to the church of Durham, and, with Woodland and Langley, was parcel of the estate of the earls of Westmorland; it is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland, and that part of the township called Shotton, is in Raby Park, his grace's seat.

SHOTTON, a township, in the parish and union of **EASINGTON**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Durham; containing 603 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Ceatton* and *Scotton*, has long been known, and occurs in Boldon book under the latter designation. A consider-

able portion of the land within the vill is held by copy of court-roll under the manor of Easington. There was a division of common in 1673. The family of Thompson have held property here, chiefly by copy of court-roll, at least since the reign of Elizabeth; and from them the estate came by marriage, in the middle of the last century, to the Brandlings. About a mile and a half north-west of Shotton is the populous colliery village of Shotton-Grange; the pit is wrought by the Haswell Coal Company. A free school was founded in 1768, in pursuance of the will of Edward Walton, and has an income of about £30.

SHOTTON, with FOXTON, a township, in the parish and union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Stockton; containing 44 inhabitants. The Setons and Carrowes held property here, attached to their manor of "Foxden," in the 14th and 15th centuries; a moiety of the general estates of the Setons descended to the Sayer family; and among others who have had possessions in the place, occur the families of Hebborne and Salvin. The township comprises about 1787 acres of rather poor land, and is intersected by the Clarence railway: the hamlet of Shotton lies to the east of Foxton.

SHOTTON, with PLESSEY, a township, in the parish of STANNINGTON, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 387 inhabitants. The historical notices respecting the property are of considerable interest. The canons of Brinkburne, the monks of Newminster, and the nuns of Newcastle, all had possessions here; and among other owners of land occur the families of Shotton, Plessey, Fitz-Roger, and Paris; one of whom, Sir John de Plessey, in 1269, or 1270, founded a chapel, which had a considerable endowment, but of which nothing is now known, the last mention of it occurring in 1491. The place stands on a bold sandstone eminence overlooking the winding course of the Blyth, and having in sight Simonside, the Cheviot hills, and a broad expanse of the German Ocean.

SHOTTSWELL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Banbury; containing 366 inhabitants. The parish is surrounded on all sides, except the north, by the county of Oxford; it consists of 1235 acres; and is intersected by the road between Warwick and Banbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Lady G. North; net income, £157. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school supported by Lady G. North.

SHOTWICK (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Capenhurst, Great and Little Saughall, and Woodbank, 868 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in Shotwick township, 6 miles (N. W.) from Chester. The parish comprises about 4280 acres, of which one-third is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface generally level. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and

Chapter of Chester. The church has a curious Norman door, and some portions in the later English style.

SHOTWICK-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 16 inhabitants. This was the site of a castle formerly belonging to the crown, where Henry II. is said to have lodged on his journey to and from Ireland, and which Edward I. occupied in 1278; it was standing in Leland's time, and there were some remains in 1622.

SHOULDEN (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Deal; containing 465 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Sandwich to Deal, is bounded by the sea, and comprises by measurement 1891 acres; whereof 321 are common or waste, 10 woodland, and the rest arable, pasture, and meadow. Sandon Castle, built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast, is in the parish. The inhabitants are within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Deal. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Northbourne. A gallery has been lately erected in the church. Fragments of Roman urns, with several coins, chiefly of the Emperor Gallienus, were found in 1832, on removing some land near Sandon Castle.

SHOULDHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 683 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 3500 acres, of which 600 are occupied by a rabbit-warren, and 100 form a fen belonging to the poor; the soil varies, but the greater portion is fertile, intermixed with light heath. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of many neat houses, built round a green watered by a small rivulet; it appears from ancient documents to have had a market; and two large fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle, are still held on the 19th of September, and 11th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy, with those of St. Margaret and Shouldham-Thorpe united; net income, £121; patron and impropiator, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and a small chapel on the south side; the chancel was rebuilt in 1839. The church of St. Margaret was standing in 1512, but after the dissolution of monasteries was suffered to go into decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Gilbertine priory in honour of the Holy Cross and the Blessed Virgin, was founded in the time of Richard I., by Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, for canons and nuns, under the government of a prior, and at the Dissolution it possessed a revenue of £171. 6. 8. When removing some of the ruins, in 1831, a painted window, two stone coffins, and a vessel containing a human head, were found. On Mr. Catton's estate is a chalybeate spring called the Silver Well, and near it another spring, both possessing properties similar to those of Tonbridge-Wells.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE (*THE VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 314 inhabitants. The parish, anciently called Garbois-Thorpe, comprises about 1350 acres, of which 900 are arable, 350 pasture and

meadow, 40 woodland, and 60 common; the soil in some parts is light and heathy, but in general well adapted for grain; the surface is elevated, though not hilly. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Shouldham. The church, in the early and decorated English styles, contains a handsome font, and the entrance on the north is through a richly-decorated Norman doorway: the tower fell down in 1724, and has not been rebuilt. At the inclosure in 1794, an allotment of 60 acres was made to the poor for fuel. About a mile north of the village, on the road from Lynn to Stoke-Ferry, is the small manor of Fodderston, or Foston-Gap, anciently a separate parish, and which formerly had a church.

SHOULTON, a hamlet, in the chapelry of **HALLOW**, parish of **GRIMLEY**, union of **MARTLEY**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; containing 50 inhabitants.

SHOWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of **SWERFORD**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chipping-Norton; comprising about 773 acres of land.

SHRAWARDINE, a township, in the parish of **ABBERBURY**, hundred of **FORD**, union of **ATCHAM**, S. division of **SALOP**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury.

SHRAWARDINE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ATCHAM**, hundred of **PIMHILL**, N. division of **SALOP**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £380; patron, the Earl of Powis. Shrawardine Castle was built by Alan, a follower of the Conqueror, and ancestor of the celebrated Fitz-Alans, who held it under the crown for many ages to check the invasions of the Welsh. After having been the scene of many remarkable events, it was, in the reign of Elizabeth, purchased by Lord Chancellor Bromley: the site and remains, together with other estates in the parish, are now the property of the Earl of Powis.

SHRAWLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MARTLEY**, Lower division of the hundred of **DODDING-TREE**, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Stourport; containing 569 inhabitants. It comprises 1830a. 3r. 10p., of which the soil is gravelly, alternated with sand; the surface is hilly, and thickly interspersed with wood, and the river Severn flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Vernon family: the tithes have been commuted for £355, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is an ancient structure, situated on an eminence. A school is partly supported by the rector. Thomas Vernon, in 1711, bequeathed £1000 for providing clothing and fuel for the poor of Hanbury and Shrawley; and the portion belonging to this parish was invested in 1768 or 1770, in the purchase of an estate near Worcester, consisting of about eighty acres, now let for £100 per annum.

SHREWLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **HATTON**, union of **WARWICK**, Snitterfield division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing 322 inhabitants, and comprising 1221 acres. It is situated near the road from Warwick to Solihull.

SHREWSBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the liberties of **SHREWSBURY**, N. division of **SALOP**, of which it is the chief town, 154 miles (N. W.) from London; containing 18,285 inhabitants. This ancient borough is said to have arisen from the ruins of *Uriconium*, now **Wroxeter**, a celebrated Roman station on the



Arms.

line of the Watling-street, which, passing through the present town in a direction from east to west, divides it into two nearly equal parts. On account of its situation on two hills, richly covered with shrubs and trees, it obtained from the Britons the appellations of *Pengwerne* and *Smwithic*, or *Y Mwythig*, and was by the Saxons called *Scrobbes-byrig*, from which, written in Domesday book *Sciropesberie*, its present name is derived: how it obtained the appellation of *Salopesberie*, as mentioned in some records, and from which it has, with the county, been denominated *Salop*, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. During the heptarchy, it was the capital of the district called *Powysland*, which comprised a portion of the Saxon and British frontier territories; and the residence of the princes of Powys, whom, in 778, Offa, King of Mercia, expelled from their possessions, which he added to his own kingdom, and, to secure his conquest, raised that stupendous barrier still called *Offa's Dyke*. In the reign of Alfred the Great, this place was numbered among the principal cities of Britain; it had a mint, which it retained till the reign of Henry III., and there are still extant some of the coins struck in the reigns of Athelstan, Edgar, Ethelred, Canute, Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., besides several between the years 1066 and 1272. When Canute was pursuing his conquests through the northern parts of the country, the inhabitants revolted in his favour and surrendered the town, which, in 1016, Edmund Ironside, a short time previously to the partition of the kingdom, recovered from the Danes, inflicting signal vengeance on the townsmen for their treachery. At the time of the Conquest, Shrewsbury, with nearly the whole of the shire, was bestowed by William on his kinsman, Roger de Montgomery, whom he created Earl of Shrewsbury, Chichester, and Arundel, and who built here a formidable castle for his baronial residence. In 1069, the town was besieged by Edric Sylvaticus, and Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, but was relieved by King William, who advanced from York, and defeated the assailants with great slaughter. In 1102, Robert de Belesme, son of Earl Roger, having espoused the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and commenced measures for raising him to the throne of England, in opposition to his brother Henry I., that monarch marched against the town with an army of 60,000 men; and the earl, although he had previously fortified it with a wall on each side of the castle, across the isthmus formed by the river Severn, submitted on the approach of the king, acknowledged his treasonable conduct, and was banished to Normandy; his estates were thus forfeited, and the castle became a royal fortress.

The importance of Shrewsbury as a frontier town has

rendered it the scene of many and various transactions of historical interest. In the year 1116, the nobles of the realm are said to have assembled here to do homage, and take the oaths of allegiance, to William, son of the Empress Matilda; but some historians state that this meeting took place at Salisbury. Stephen, in 1138, laid siege to the castle, while Fitz-Alan, the governor, was absent in forwarding the claims of the empress; and having taken it by storm, hanged several of the garrison. The frequent inroads of the Welsh induced John to assemble a council here, in order to concert measures for suppressing them; and, in 1215, Llewelyn, who had married Joan, natural daughter of that monarch, appeared before Shrewsbury with a numerous army, and seized the town and castle. Henry III. soon dispossessed him of his capture, and drove him back to his own territory; but in the war with the barons, Richard, Earl of Pembroke, retired into Wales, and, being assisted by that prince, laid waste the intermediate district, and plundered and burnt the town after having put many of the inhabitants to the sword. Simon de Montfort, whilst prosecuting the war against Henry III., took the town, which he held only for a short time. In 1241, and 1267, the same monarch assembled an army here for the invasion of Wales, but was diverted from his purpose by the submission of Llewelyn, with whom he subsequently concluded a treaty of peace. About this time the king recommended the inhabitants to complete the fortifications of the place, of which only one side was defended, but, notwithstanding the aid of royal bounty, the work was not accomplished in less than thirty years. The continued incursions of the Welsh upon the English frontier induced Edward I., in 1277, to fix his residence in Shrewsbury, to which he removed the courts of king's bench and exchequer, and in 1283, assembled the parliament here; the king and his court were accommodated at Acton-Burnell, the seat of Bishop Burnell, the lord high chancellor; the lords held their sittings in the castle, and the commons, who for the first time had any voice in the national councils, met in a building near the castle. This monarch having sent a force against the Welsh without success, took the field in person, at the head of a numerous army, and an engagement occurred at the foot of Snowdon, in which they were completely routed, Llewelyn slain, and his brother Davydd, who had instigated him to the insurrection, taken prisoner, and, after a short confinement in Rhuddlan Castle, in Flintshire, brought to Shrewsbury, where, having been tried by the parliament, he was condemned and executed as a traitor, with a degree of degradation and severity previously unknown in the country, and which, till a very late period, furnished a precedent for the punishment of treason. Edward II. was received in the town with the greatest pomp in 1322, where, in the same year, he celebrated a grand tournament, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of knights and noblemen. In 1397, Richard II. adjourned the parliament from Westmorland to Shrewsbury, gave a splendid entertainment to the lords and commons, and created several peers, who at this time first assumed their seats in parliament: this, from the number of noblemen and others who attended it, and from the importance of the state affairs transacted at it, was called the Great Parliament; but the measures enacted, though ratified by the pope's bull, were repealed during the following reign,

and the king's conduct while in the town was made the subject of one of those charges which afterwards led to his deposition.

In 1403, a sanguinary battle was fought in the immediate vicinity, between the forces of Henry IV. and those of the Earl of Northumberland, who had rebelled against the king, assisted by a considerable body of Scottish troops under the command of Earl Douglas, amounting to 14,000 men. After a severe and protracted conflict, the victory was decided in favour of Henry: 2300 knights and gentlemen, among whom was Hotspur, son of Earl Percy, after performing prodigious exploits of valour, and 6000 common soldiers, were slain on both sides; the dead were interred on the spot, which has since been called Battlefield, where a church was afterwards erected by the king, in memory of his victory. Owain Glyndwr, who had raised an army to co-operate with the insurgents, marched with his advanced guard to Shelton, two miles from Shrewsbury, and on perceiving the battle terminated, retreated into Wales. During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the inhabitants embraced the cause of the former; and on the defeat of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield, in which he was slain, his son Edward, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., levied in the town and neighbourhood a powerful army, with which he avenged the death of his father at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, where he gained a signal victory. Edward, on his elevation to the throne, selected Shrewsbury as an asylum for his consort during the agitation of the times; and in the convent of the Dominican friars, in which the queen resided, the princes Richard and George were born, the latter of whom died in childhood, and the former, with his elder brother, Prince Edward, was inhumanly murdered in the Tower of London, by their uncle, the Protector, afterwards Richard III. The Earl of Richmond, on landing at Milford Haven, proceeded to this town, where he was proclaimed king, and having strengthened his army with considerable reinforcements raised in the neighbourhood, advanced into Leicestershire, where he gained the battle of Bosworth-Field, which terminated in the death of Richard III., and his own elevation to the throne, under the title of Henry VII. This monarch on his accession visited the town, with his queen and Prince Arthur; and after celebrating the festival of St. George in the church of St. Chad, granted the inhabitants several privileges, in acknowledgment of the alacrity with which they had supported his claims to the crown.

On the breaking out of the parliamentary war, Charles I. came to Shrewsbury, where he was received with every demonstration of loyalty by the inhabitants, and was soon afterwards joined by Prince Rupert, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, and several noblemen and gentlemen: the king kept his court in an ancient building, called the Council-house, and having established a mint for the supply of his exigencies, the inhabitants liberally presented their plate to be melted and coined into money for his use, of which considerable sums were expended in extending and strengthening the fortifications of the town. In 1664, Colonel Mytton made two attempts to obtain possession of the town and castle for the parliament, and was repulsed in both with considerable loss; but having received a reinforcement, he made a third effort, in which he carried the place by storm;

and was appointed governor. In 1651, Charles II. summoned it to surrender, but, on the refusal of the governor, marched on to Worcester; and after the disastrous battle there he took refuge in the Royal Oak at Boscobel, on the confines of this county. During that monarch's retirement on the continent, a plan was formed by a party of royalists to besiege the castle; but their scheme was frustrated, and several of them were punished. James II. visited the town in 1687, and, attended by the nobility and gentry of the county, kept his court for several days at the council-house. During this reign the castle was dismantled, and all its ammunition and military stores removed. This castle, originally of such extent and formidable strength that, to make room for its erection, Earl Roger pulled down nearly one-fifth of the town, was a fortress of very great importance till the final subjugation of Wales, after which period it was entrusted to a constable, generally the sheriff, who made it the county prison: its utility as a frontier garrison having ceased, it fell into decay, and was repaired during the civil war as a garrison for the king: after it came into the possession of the parliament, Cromwell erected an additional fort, called Roushill, which is among the most entire of the remaining portions. The remains are situated at the northern entrance into the town, on the summit of a bold eminence overlooking the Severn, by which it is nearly surrounded, and are composed principally of the keep, a spacious modernised structure of red stone, consisting of two round embattled towers connected by a quadrangular building, 100 feet in length; the walls of the inner court; and the great arch of the interior gateway: these include a grassy area, in which, though now private property, the knights of the shire, according to immemorial usage, are girt with their swords, on their election to serve in parliament. On the south side of the court is a lofty mount rising abruptly from the river: the summit is surrounded with a wall, and in one angle of the inclosure was a barbican, which has been converted into a summer-house, called Laura Tower, after the name of Miss Pulteney, for whose use it was so perfected; it commands an extensive, varied, and picturesque view of the surrounding country. The ramparts formerly environing the town, together with the towers by which they were defended, have, with the exception of one of the towers on the south side of the town, been demolished. Adjoining the castle precinct, and formerly within its walls, are the remains of the ancient council-house, where the courts for the marches of Wales were occasionally held, and which afforded a temporary residence to several of the English monarchs.

The town is pleasantly situated on two eminences rising gently from the river Severn, which, by its windings, forms a peninsula: it consists of several streets irregularly built, and, with some exceptions, inconveniently narrow; but various improvements have been made under the provisions of an act obtained in 1821, and others are in progress, for removing numerous obstructions arising from the style of building, and widening the approaches and streets. It is well paved, lighted with gas by a company established in 1820, and supplied with water from a remarkably fine spring called Bradwell, about two miles distant, and also from the river Severn, by a company founded in 1827. Over the river are two bridges of stone, of which one, called the

English bridge, is a handsome structure of Grinshill freestone, of seven circular arches, crowned with a balustrade, built in 1774, at an expense of £16,000, defrayed by public subscription, and connecting the suburb of Abbey Foregate with the town; the other, termed the Welsh bridge, is a neat plain structure of five spacious arches, erected in 1795, at a cost exceeding £8000, affording a passage into Wales. Near the Abbey Foregate is the military depôt, a brick edifice, erected in 1806, from a design by Wyatt, at an expense of £10,000; it was discontinued as a depôt several years since, and the armoury removed to Chester Castle, and the building now belongs to Lord Berwick. At the entrance into the town from the London road is a lofty column of the Grecian-Doric style, rising from a base ornamented at the angles with lions couchant, to the height of 132 feet, and supporting on its summit a well-executed statue of the late Lieut.-Gen. Rowland, Lord Hill, in honour of whose achievements in the continental war it was erected in 1814. There is a public subscription library near St. John's Hill, containing more than 5000 volumes in various departments of literature; and attached to it is a newsroom well supplied with periodical publications. A mechanics' institute was formed in 1825; and a museum was established a few years since. The ancient theatre was formerly part of the palace of the princes of Powysland, of which it retained some vestiges, though materially altered by its appropriation to dramatic uses: a new theatre has been lately built, presenting a neat and extensive front occupied by shops. Assemblies are held monthly, during the season, in a suite of rooms well fitted up; and races in September, for three days, on a course adjoining Abbey Foregate. The Severn, in addition to the salmon for which it is celebrated, and with which it formerly abounded to a much greater extent, produces trout, pike, perch, carp, eels, shad, flounders, lampreys, &c. On the south-western side of the town is a beautiful walk called the Quarry, comprising about twenty acres, and extending along the winding margin of the river for 500 yards in length, forming a noble avenue of full-grown lime-trees, from which diverge three other walks leading to the town. In the vicinity also are numerous pleasant rides, through a country abounding with picturesque scenery.

The TRADE, which was formerly of considerable extent and importance, has been materially diminished by the growth of other places; but the town has, notwithstanding, always maintained a good share of internal commerce. Its ancient traffic in Welsh cloths and flannel was once the principal source of its opulence, and at present, though not restricted to the Drapers' Company as before, produces no inconsiderable profit: the greater portion of those made in the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth, and part of Denbighshire, is sent to Shrewsbury. An extensive manufactory for thread, linen-yarn, and canvas, situated near the castle, adjoining the suburb of Castle Foregate, affords employment to a large number of persons; and on the banks of the river, in Colcham, are iron-foundries, in which the immense chains that support the stupendous bridge over the Menai straits, and the iron-work in many similar erections, were cast. The town is also noted for its brawn, and for a particular kind of sweet cakes named after the place. The river affords a convenient transit for goods of every description to Worcester, Gloucester,

Bristol, and other towns; and considerable quantities of grain, in which the trade is extensive, and of lighter manufactured articles, are forwarded by a junction canal, opened some years since, the traffic on which is greatly increasing. The Shrewsbury canal, which is the great medium of supplying the town with coal, terminates near the Castle Foregate, where commodious wharfs have been constructed by the company, for the use of persons connected with the coal-works on the line of the canal, which, with the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, has opened a new species of traffic for the town; it was constructed under an act obtained in 1793. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for grain: the general market is held in a stone edifice, built in 1819; and that for corn in the area under a spacious building erected in 1595.

The town has received a succession of charters of INCORPORATION, from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of James II.; the earliest preserved in the archives of the place, is dated November 11th, 1st of Richard I. The corporation now consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the number of magistrates is eight; the borough is divided into five wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The freedom is acquired by birth, or obtained by apprenticeship to a member of one of the Incorporated Companies, of which there were once sixteen, the Drapers' being the principal, but which are now much reduced in number. The borough has exercised the elective franchise from the 23rd of Edward I., and has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election was by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 3080 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session, on the Monday previous to the county quarter-sessions, for all offences not capital; and the mayor, assisted by some of the other magistrates, holds a session every week, for the determination of petty causes: the recorder, also, has a court of record every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. A court of requests is held every third Wednesday, by commissioners appointed under an act passed in the 23rd of George III., for the recovery of debts under 40s.; a court leet occurs in May and October, at the latter of which constables and other officers for the town are appointed; and the assizes and general quarter-sessions for the county are held here. The old town and shire hall, a spacious, handsome, and commodious building of stone, erected in 1785, has recently been taken down, and a new edifice built, from a design by Mr. Smirke. The town and county gaol, and house of correction, an extensive building of brick, situated on the bank of the river Severn, was erected in 1793, at an expense of £30,000; the entrance is through a freestone gateway, over which is a bust of the celebrated Howard.



Corporation Seal.

Shrewsbury comprises the PARISHES of *St. Alkmund*, containing 1642; *St. Chad*, 7625; *Holy Cross*, 1742; *St. Julian*, 3252; and part of *St. Mary*, with 6684 inhabitants. The living of *St. Alkmund's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £219. The church was made collegiate by King Edgar, who endowed it for the support of ten canons, one of whom acted as dean; but the society was dissolved on the establishment of Lilleshall abbey, to which its revenue was appropriated. The old edifice, a cruciform structure of great antiquity, was, with the exception of the tower and spire, which are 184 feet in height, taken down, from an apprehension of insecurity, and rebuilt in 1795; the east window is embellished with a painting by Eginton, in stained glass, emblematical of Faith. The living of *St. Chad's* is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £350. The church, erected in 1792, at an expense of nearly £20,000, in lieu of an edifice which fell down in 1788, while undergoing repair, is a handsome circular building in the Grecian style, with a square rustic tower, above which is an octagonal belfry, surmounted by a dome resting on eight Corinthian pillars. The body of the church forms a rotunda 100 feet in diameter, surrounded by a range of duplicated Ionic pillars between the lofty arched windows, rising from the basement, and supporting a handsome cornice surmounted by a balustrade; the entrance is through a stately portico of four Doric columns, sustaining a triangular pediment. The interior has a rich and pleasing effect; the galleries are upheld by a duplicated range of Ionic pillars, from which rise Corinthian pillars maintaining the roof; the chancel is adorned with a painting of the Resurrection, in stained glass, by Eginton, from a design by West, removed from Lichfield cathedral. The remains of the ancient church, formerly collegiate, and once a royal free chapel, consists only of the south aisle of the chancel, containing portions in the Norman, early English, and decorated styles; it was fitted up for the performance of the funeral service, and is at present appropriated to the use of the charity school.

The living of the parish of the *Holy Cross* is a vicarage, with the chapel of *St. Giles*, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and proprietor, Lord Berwick: the great tithes have been commuted for £110, and the vicarial for £355. The church, occupying a low site in the eastern suburb, to which it gives name, and surrounded on the south and west by the river Rea, commonly called Meole brook, is part of the conventual church of a splendid ABBEY founded for Benedictine monks, by Roger de Montgomery, in 1083 (on the site of a religious institution established prior to the Conquest, with the revenue of which it was partly endowed), and dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. It was a mitred abbey, and the abbots exercised episcopal authority in their house, being in some respects exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocesan; at the Dissolution, in 1513, its revenue was estimated at £615. 4. 3. The king intended to make Shrewsbury the seat of a diocese, and to raise the abbey church into a cathedral, Dr. Bouchier, the last abbot of Leicester, having been actually nominated bishop; but pecuniary exigencies compelled him to abandon the design. The abbey was further distinguished by the resort of many pilgrims to the shrine of *St. Winifred*, whose remains had been re-

moved hither from Gwytherin, in Denbighshire. The walls of this establishment included ten acres, and the buildings, chiefly in the Norman style, were extensive and magnificent; the principal remains are the western tower, the north porch, the nave and aisles of the abbey, now the parochial church, besides some small portions of the conventual buildings. The church retains several features of ancient grandeur, though many alterations have been made, particularly the introduction of a large window of seven lights, in the later English style, of elegant tracery, and emblazoned with armorial bearings in stained glass, over the west doorway, which was originally a handsome circular arch, within which, at a much later period, a painted one has been placed, on each side whereof are niches, one of them containing a statue of St. Peter, and the other a statue of St. Paul. The interior has a solemn effect; the roof is finely vaulted, and supported on circular arches and massive piers, and in other parts the slender clustered column and the pointed arch prevail. The east window is enriched with armorial bearings, including those of Lord Berwick, by whom it was presented; and, in the central compartment, are paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul, in stained glass, by Mr. D. Evans, of Shrewsbury. There are various altartombs and monuments, and within an arch which formerly led to the south aisle of the transept, is an ancient figure in armour, conjectured to be that of its founder, Earl Roger, who died and was buried here. Among the ruins of the conventual buildings, is a fragment thought to be part of the refectory, on which is an exquisitely beautiful octagonal structure of stone, resting partly on a corbel, projecting from the wall, and supposed to have been an oratory, or pulpit, from which one of the monks, according to their custom, read to his brethren while at dinner. It is an unrivalled specimen of the decorated English style, ornamented with lofty and finely-pointed windows, divided only by enriched mullions rising from the corbel, and crowned with trefoiled arches deeply moulded; the spaces between the three northern arches are filled up to the height of four feet with stone panels, in which are enshrined figures, and the exterior is crowned by an obtuse dome almost concealed by the ivy which has overspread the building; the interior is six feet in diameter, and the roof is elaborately groined, and adorned in the centre, where the ribs unite, with an alto-relievo of the Crucifixion. The chapel of *St. Giles*, which was originally attached to the hospital belonging to the abbey church, stands at the eastern extremity of the Abbey Foregate, and divine service is performed in it; it is a small ancient building, with a diminutive turret, and an elegant eastern window of stained glass, and has been repaired and fitted up, at the expense of the Rev. Richard Scott.

The living of *St. Julian's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £159; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Tankerville. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is in the Norman style, was rebuilt of brick in 1750; the interior is neatly arranged, and decorated with some relics of the old structure. In the east wall of the chancel is a small female figure enshrined in rich tabernacle-work, probably representing *St. Juliana*, the patroness, and in the ceiling is preserved a considerable portion of the ancient fret-work; the east window is embellished with a painting of *St. James*, in stained glass, brought from Rouen during the French

revolution of 1792, above which are some armorial-bearings; and among the monuments is a slab of coarse alabaster, inscribed with Longobardic characters. The living of *St. Mary's* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Corporation, conjointly with the Bishop of Lichfield and others; net income, £312: the impropriation belongs to the free grammar school. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a western tower surmounted by a lofty spire of beautiful proportion; the lower part of the tower and the south porch are Norman. The interior is well arranged, and, from its frequent enlargement and alteration, comprises specimens of various styles; the east window is embellished with stained glass formerly in the old church of *St. Chad*, representing the Genealogy of Christ from the root of Jesse, and containing in each of the numerous oval compartments a king, or patriarch, of the ancestry of Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary. A chapel of ease to *St. Mary's*, dedicated to *St. Michael*, has been built near the Castle Foregate, by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Incumbent of *St. Mary's*. A district church in the parish of *St. Chad*, called *St. George's*, has been erected in Frankwell: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of *St. Chad's*. A church in the suburb of Coleham, called *Trinity Church*, was consecrated August 25th, 1837, having been built by subscription, aided by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies: the patronage is in the Incumbent of *St. Julian's*. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Sandemanians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The *Royal Free Grammar School* was founded by Edward VI., in 1553; its endowment, augmented by Queen Elizabeth, produces an annual income of £2740, and it is under the superintendence of the Bishop of Lichfield, as visitor, and thirteen trustees, the mayor of Shrewsbury, who presides at the several meetings, being one. The establishment has maintained for many years a distinguished rank among the public schools of the country, and is conducted by a head master appointed by *St. John's College, Cambridge*, a second master, an usher, and a writing-master, besides assistants who are paid by the chief master. Belonging to it are four exhibitions of £70 per annum each, and four of £15 per annum each, to *St. John's College, Cambridge*; four of £60 a year each, to *Christ-Church College, Oxford*; and two of £25 a year each, and one of £23 per annum, to either of the universities; four scholarships of £63 a year each, and two of £40 each, in *Magdalen College, Cambridge*; a by-fellowship in the same college, of £126 per annum, and three contingent exhibitions. The premises, in the later English style, occupy two sides of a quadrangle, with a square turret crowned with pinnacles in the angles, and comprise spacious schoolrooms, with residences for the masters contiguous, and a chapel, over which is a fine library, rebuilt in 1815, at an expense of £1860, and containing an extensive and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, to which is annexed a museum of antiquities from *Wroxeter*, and fossils peculiar to this part of the country. Among the eminent persons who have received the rudiments of

their education in this school are, Sir Philip Sidney; Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury; the Rev. Dr. John Taylor, a learned critic and philologist; Dr. Waring, Lucasian professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge; W. Wycherley and Ambrose Philips, poets; and William Clarke, a learned divine and antiquary. *John Allat*, formerly chamberlain of the borough, in 1792, bequeathed property amounting to upwards of £13,000, a portion of which was to be applied to clothing, instructing, and apprenticing children, and the remainder to an annual distribution of coats and gowns among aged men and women. Of the dividends, amounting to £393 per annum, about one-third is allotted to the supply of clothing to the adults, and two-thirds to the purposes of the school; and a handsome freestone building was erected for the charity in 1800, at an expense of £2000. A school for instructing, clothing, and apprenticing 18 boys and 12 girls of the parish of *St. Julian* was erected in 1724, by *Thomas Boudler*, alderman and draper; the public subscription *charity school*, near the abbey church, was established in 1778; the royal *Lancasterian* school was commenced, and a commodious building erected, in 1812; and there are three *national* schools. *St. Chad's almshouses* were founded in 1409, by Bennet Tupton, with a small endowment; there were originally thirteen, but for want of funds two have fallen into decay. *St. Mary's almshouses*, sixteen in number, were founded in 1460 by Mr. Degory Watur, draper; the old houses were taken down in 1823, and a new building, consisting of 16 tenements, each containing two rooms, has been erected opposite *St. Mary's church*. *St. Giles's almshouses*, four in number, are inhabited by aged persons nominated by the Earl of Tankerville.

The *House of Industry*, situated on an eminence adjoining Kingsland, on the south bank of the Severn, was erected in 1765, at an expense of £12,000, by the governors of the Foundling Hospital in London, as a branch establishment. That design, however, was relinquished, and it was afterwards opened as a woollen manufactory for the employment of the children of the poor; it was subsequently rented by government for the confinement of prisoners during the American war, and on the incorporation of the parishes for the maintenance of their poor, in 1784, it was purchased by the guardians and appropriated to its present use. The *General infirmary*, established in 1745, was the second formed in the kingdom, that of Winchester being the first; the premises, originally of brick, being found too small for the increased population of the town and neighbourhood, were taken down in 1827, and have been handsomely rebuilt of stone, upon a much more extensive scale, at an expense of £18,735, of which £13,044 were raised by subscription. In 1734, James Millington bequeathed property now let for £1227 per annum, for the erection and endowment of an hospital in the suburb of Frankwell: the institution comprises schools for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, natives of Frankwell; and provision for twelve resident, and ten out, hospitaliers, to be chosen from decayed housekeepers of Frankwell, or that part of the parish of *St. Chad* which is contiguous, the latter of whom, on vacancies occurring, have the preference of appointment to a residence: there is a chaplain on the establishment, with a stipend of £50 per annum. Two exhibitions of £40 per annum

each to Magdalen College, Cambridge, were given by the same founder, to which boys educated in the hospital have the first claim, and which, in default of such, lapse to boys born in Frankwell, and educated in the free grammar school. Shrewsbury is one of the towns entitled to a share of the charities of Sir Thomas White and Henry Smith; and there is also a considerable sum, the produce of various other bequests, annually distributed in coal and clothing, and other relief. Among the *Monastic institutions* anciently existing here, were, a convent of Grey friars, founded in the reign of Henry III., by Hawise, wife of John de Charleton, Lord of Powys, of which there are some remains; a convent of Dominican friars, instituted by Lady Genevile, of which there is not a vestige, the foundations having been lately dug up; and a convent of Augustine friars, established by one of the family of Stafford, of which some small portions are remaining. Of the numerous chapels, the only one of which there are any remains is that of *St. Nicholas*, near the old Council-house, now converted into a stable. Among the eminent *Natives* of the town have been, Richard and George Plantagenet, sons of Edward IV.; Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Robert, Bishop of Bangor; Thomas Bower, and John Thomas, bishops of Salisbury; Edward Wooley, Bishop of Clonfert; Sneyd Davies; Lord Chief Justice Jones; Richard Onslow, speaker of the house of commons; the Rev. Job Orton; George Costard, a distinguished mathematician; Thomas Churchyard, the poet; Vice-Admiral Benbow; Dr. John Taylor, already mentioned; Hugh Farmer, an eminent divine; and Dr. Charles Burney, a celebrated musician. Ordericus Vitalis, one of the best of early English historians, born at Atcham in 1074, was educated in the abbey. Shrewsbury gives the title of Earl to the family of Talbot.

SHREWTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Amesbury; containing 571 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the inappropriate tithes were exchanged for land in 1798, and the vicarial have been recently commuted for £215; the glebe comprises 28 acres. There are two places of worship for Baptists. Ann Estcourt, of Newton, in 1704, bequeathed a rent-charge now amounting to £34. 9. 8., for apprenticing boys; and at the inclosure of the parish in 1798, 10 acres, producing £15 per annum, were allotted for the repair of the church.

SHRIGLEY, POTT.—See POTT-SHRIGLEY.

SHRIPNEY, a tything, in the parish of SOUTH BERSTED, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 90 inhabitants.

SHRIPIPLE, a tything, in the parish of IDMISTON, union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 39 inhabitants.

SHRIVENHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Farringdon; containing, with the tythings of Beckett and Bourton, the hamlet of Ferdham, the chapelry of Longcott, and the township of Watchfield, 2353 inhabitants, of whom 814 are in the



town. The parish comprises 7205a. 3r. 13p. : the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through it. William de Valence obtained a charter, in 1257, for a market on Thursday, and a fair on the festival of St. Mary Magdalene, which were confirmed by another charter in 1383, but both have been long disused. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £676; impropiator, Viscount Barrington. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1789. The church is a very large structure, principally in the Norman style, with a tower rising from the centre, and contains a monument to Admiral Barrington, by Flaxman. There is a chapel of ease at Longcott. A school, erected at the expense of Archdeacon Berens, is supported by him, and there are some small endowments for education; also eight almshouses, founded in 1642, by Sir Henry Marten, with an endowment, including an augmentation by Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler, amounting to about £80 per annum. A chantry was founded here in 1336, by John de Burghton and Agnes, his wife.

SHROPHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Thetford; containing 513 inhabitants. This parish, which gave name to the hundred, and anciently included a town of some importance, comprises, with 485a. 2r. 14p. tithe-free, in Little Beccles, 2678a. 1r. 38p., of which 1641 acres are arable, 817 pasture and meadow, 120 wood, and a portion fen and common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 9.; patrons and appropriators, Trustees appointed under the Municipal act. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe consists of 45 acres: in lieu of the impropriate tithes, a certain estate has been allotted. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and includes a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure, 59 acres were awarded to the poor, for fuel.

SHROPSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by Cheshire and a detached portion of the Welsh county of Flint, on the east by Staffordshire, on the south-east by Worcestershire, on the south by Herefordshire, and on the south-west, west, and north-west, respectively, by the counties of Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, in Wales. It extends from 52° 20' to 53° 4' (N. Lat.) and from 2° 17' to 3° 14' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of upwards of 1341 square miles, or about 858,240 statute acres. Within its limits are 47,208 houses inhabited, 2086 uninhabited, and 293 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 239,048, of which number 119,355 are males, and 119,693 females. The name has been corrupted from the Saxon *Scrob-scire*, a contraction of *Scrobbes-byrig-scyre*, meaning the shire of *Scrobbes-byrig*, the Saxon appellation for Shrewsbury. The aboriginal inhabitants of this district were of the tribes called the Cornavii and the Ordovices, the former occupying the country on the north-eastern side of the Severn, the latter the opposite shores of that river, and the south-western tracts. Little is known of the Cornavii; but the Ordovices joined with the Silures, under Caractacus, in defending their territories against the Roman invaders: and it is thought by some that the battle in which the

Britons under that leader were finally defeated, by Ostorius Scapula, was fought within the limits of this county. Gough supposes it to have been at the hill called *Caer Caradoc*, or the *Gaer*, near the junction of the small rivers Clun and Teme, on the point of which are the remains of a very large and strongly-fortified camp. The annals of Tacitus place the camp of Caractacus at the *Breyddin Chain*, where in all probability that celebrated leader had his last fatal conflict with the Romans. Under the Roman dominion, Shropshire was included in the division called *Flavia Casariensis*. After that people had abandoned Britain, this county was the theatre of numerous sanguinary contests between the Britons and the Saxons, by the former of whom it was held as part of the kingdom of Powysland, of which Shrewsbury, called by them *Sen-gwerne*, was the capital. Though the British princes long disputed the possession of this territory, they were ultimately obliged to retreat; and in 777, their seat of royalty was transferred to Mathrafael, among the mountains of Powys, and Shropshire became part of the kingdom of Mercia. They still, however, made frequent inroads; and the warlike Saxon monarch, Offa, partly to avert the evils attendant upon these hostilities, caused a deep dyke and rampart to be made, which extended 100 miles along the mountainous border of Wales, from the Clwyddian hills to the mouth of the Wye, crossing the westernmost parts of Shropshire; but the Welsh continued their incursions far within this boundary, and in their hasty retreats often carried off immense booty. In the ninth century, when the Danes invaded the island, this part of Mercia, although it suffered less than some others, experienced much calamity, and its chief city, *Uriconium*, was destroyed. Shrewsbury then sprang up, and flourished in consequence; and Alfred, having subdued these ravagers, ranked it among his principal cities, and gave its name to the shire, of which it was the capital. In 1016, Shrewsbury was taken by Edmund Ironside, who severely punished the inhabitants for having taken part with Canute, in opposition to his father Ethelred. The Welsh continued their incursions both before and after this event with great fierceness, particularly in the time of Edward the Confessor, under their reigning prince, Gruffydd. Harold, afterwards king of England, undertook an expedition against this prince, both by land and sea, and harassed the Welsh so much, that they sent him the head of their chief, in token of subjection: he subsequently endeavoured to secure the advantages thus gained by a decree, forbidding any Welshman to appear on the eastern side of Offa's dyke, on pain of losing his right hand.

At the period of the Norman Conquest, nearly the whole of Shropshire, together with extensive possessions in other parts of England, was bestowed on Roger de Montgomery, a relation of William's, and one of his chief captains, in reward for his services. But the hostilities of the Welsh disturbed this warrior in the enjoyment of his good fortune; and, in 1067, Owain Gwynedd, their prince, in alliance with Edric Sylvaticus, or Edric the Forester, the Saxon earl of Shrewsbury, laid siege to that town, with a force so formidable as to require the presence of the Conqueror, who repulsed the assailants with great slaughter, and bestowed the title of earl of Shrewsbury upon Roger de Montgomery. This

county, in like manner, was frequently the scene of contest, or of preparation for military enterprise, so long as the ancient British inhabitants of Wales maintained their independence. William the Conqueror, and his more immediate successors, for the purpose of subduing the resolute Britons, issued grants to certain noblemen of all the lands they should be able to wrest from them; and hence originated the seignories and jurisdictions of the lords marchers. The precise extent of the territory designated as the Marches it is difficult to determine, the word meaning, in a general sense, the borders between the Welsh and the English: but the western border of Shropshire certainly formed a principal portion. The tenure by which these lords marchers held under the king was, in case of war, to serve with a certain number of vassals, to furnish their castles with strong garrisons and with sufficient military implements and stores for defence, and to keep the king's enemies in subjection: to enable them to perform this, they were allowed to exercise, in their respective territories, absolute power. For their better security they fortified old castles and built new ones, garrisoning them with their own retainers; and thus it was that the greater part of the numerous castles on the Welsh border were erected. They had particular laws in their baronies, termed *Sngletheria* and *Waltheria*, where all suits between them and their tenants were commenced and determined; but if a question arose concerning the barony and its title, it was referred to the king's courts. There was also, a lord-warden of the marches, whose jurisdiction resembled that of a lord-lieutenant.

Shropshire is at present included in the several *dioceses* of Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, in the province of Canterbury; but by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the entire county is to be divided between the sees of Chester and Hereford, and that part of it which is to be transferred to the former, will then be in the province of York. The portion of the diocese of Hereford which is in Shropshire, forming about one-half of the county, is almost wholly in the archdeaconry of Salop, which also comprises most of that part of the diocese of Lichfield contained in this county. Shropshire comprises the deaneries of Burford, Clun, Ludlow, Marchia, Newport, Pontesbury, Salop, Stottesden, and Wenlock; and the number of parishes is 214. For purposes of *civil government*, it is divided into fifteen hundreds, or districts answering thereto, *viz.*, the hundreds of North Bradford, comprising the Drayton and Whitchurch divisions; South Bradford, comprising the Newport and Wellington divisions; and Brimstree, comprising the Hales-Owen and Shiffnall divisions; and the hundreds of Chirbury, Condovery, Ford, Munslow, Oswestry, Overs, Pimhill, Purslow (with which that of Clun has been incorporated), and Stottesden; the liberty of Shrewsbury; and the franchise of Wenlock. It contains the borough and market towns of Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, and Wenlock; and the market-towns of Bishop's-Castle, Broseley, Cleobury-Mortimer, Clun, Drayton-in-Hales, Ellesmere, Hales-Owen, Newport, Oswestry, Shiffnall, Church-Stretton, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and two representatives are

returned for each of the boroughs. Shropshire is included in the Oxford circuit, and the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Shrewsbury, where is the county gaol.

The form of the county is an irregular parallelogram. The *SURFACE* presents almost every variety of fine scenery; bold and lofty mountains; woody and secluded valleys; fertile and widely-cultivated plains; a majestic river which divides it into two nearly equal portions; and sequestered lakes. Though no part is absolutely flat, yet the north-eastern districts are comparatively so, as contrasted with the hills on the southern and western borders, approaching the Welsh mountains, and form an important part of the immense plain, or vale, which also includes the whole of Cheshire, and the southern part of Lancashire, and is bounded on the east by the hills of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and the western borders of Yorkshire; and on the west by the mountains of North Wales, and by the sea. The plain of Salop is about 30 miles long from north to south, or from Whitchurch to Church-Stretton, and 28 miles broad, from Oswestry to Colebrook-dale, and is divided into two unequal portions by the Severn. The famed Wrekin mountain, celebrated for the magnificent and extensive prospects which it commands, rises singly out of the plain, to the height of nearly 1200 feet above the level of the Severn, near which it is situated: north of it are excrescences of rock and partial swells. To the south-west the hills are more frequent; and on the western and south-western borders of the county is a striking succession of mountainous elevations, divided by beautiful valleys: some of the highest ground in the county is considered to be the summits of the hills in the vicinity of Oswestry. Lying to the east of the Wrekin, and on the eastern border of the county, the coal district of Colebrook-dale, which extends from north-east to south-west, about six miles in length, and two in breadth, is considerably above the level of the plain of Shropshire, more especially its southern parts. South-west of the Severn, the limestone ridge of hills, which commences at Lincoln hill in Colebrook-dale, proceeds in a south-westerly direction towards Church-Stretton, near which place it turns southward from the hills, around Hope-Bowdler, and descends nearly in a direct line to Ludlow, on the southern border of the county. Westward is a vale about two miles broad, and nearly fifteen in length, from Colebrook-dale to the Stretton valley. Its western side is bounded by the line of low hills ranging, without any intermediate valley, along the base of a much more elevated ridge, of which the Wrekin forms the northern extremity: this chain is continued on the south-western side of the Severn, in a line with the Wrekin, and constitutes the Acton-Burnell hills, the Frodgesley hills, the Lawley, Caer Caradoc, and the Hope-Bowdler hills; all which have craggy summits, ascend abruptly from the plain, at an angle of about 60°, and command remarkably fine prospects. The vale in which Church-Stretton is situated separates from these the singular mass of hills called the Longmynd, which ascends gradually from the plain to a height much superior to that of the Wrekin, and then stretches, with a level and unvaried summit for several miles, towards Bishop's-Castle. Following the mountainous line that forms the boundary of the plain of Salop, a high and rocky district occurs between the high road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's-Castle and the

vale of Montgomery. The most elevated peak of this assemblage of lofty hills is called the Stiperstones, its summit being extremely craggy, and overspread with enormous loose blocks of quartz, which at a distance, look like the ruins of some great fortress. This hill is somewhat higher than the Wrekin, and forms the abrupt termination of a line of mountains that hence extends south-westward into Radnorshire. From the Stiperstones a range of low hills stretches, in a north-easterly direction, as far as Shrewsbury, under the names of Lyth hill, Baystone hill, and the Sharpstones. In the southern parts of the county, the Clee hills, like the Wrekin, have their bases projecting towards the low lands which accompany the course of the Severn: the Brown Clee hill, and the Titterston Clee hill, are amongst the highest in Shropshire, and have flat tops, but very irregular sides, and, like many others similarly situated, have vestiges of ancient fortifications upon their summits. Of the Berwyn mountains only a small portion, the slate mountain of Selattyn, is within the boundary of Salop. The views obtained from many of the heights are remarkably grand and beautiful. The lakes, though neither numerous nor of great extent, form a variety in the landscape rarely met with in the midland counties; that adjoining Ellesmere covers 116 acres, and there are several others in the neighbourhood, but of smaller extent.

The variations of SOIL are as great as those of surface; and the different kinds are so intermingled as to render it difficult to define the limits of each. There is nearly an equal quantity of wheat and turnip land, though the proportions of the former somewhat preponderate; and the other crops that are most common are barley, oats, and peas; in the southern part of the county, bordering on Worcestershire, are about 250 acres of hop plantations. The principal artificial grasses are the broad-leaved clover, Dutch clover (both red and white), trefoil, and rye-grass. In the vales of the south-western parts, the grass lands are very good: the pasture lands are not, however, on the whole, of the richest kind. The county has been cleared at different times of much of its timber, great supplies having been sent to Bristol, for ship-building; but it still retains more fine woods of oak than most other counties, there being sufficient for the home consumption, and a considerable surplus for exportation. The coppice-woods are extensive, and consist chiefly of oak. There are many modern plantations, generally of various kinds of fir and pine, intermingled with different deciduous trees: indeed, there are few trees which do not flourish in the soil. Exclusively of the heathy mountainous tracts before described, which are chiefly sheep-walks, there are some flat open heaths in the north-eastern part of the county, and in the parishes of Worfield and North Cleobury, in the vicinity of Bridgenorth. Clun Forest, an extensive sheep-walk, contains above 12,000 acres, and is a fine extent of smooth turf, with every variation of swelling banks and retired dingles: a part of the Longmynd has been inclosed. There are several large mosses and a great number of smaller ones: the most extensive district of swampy moorland surrounds the village of Kinnersley.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are various and considerable; the principal are coal, iron, lead, and stone of different kinds. The coal district of Colebrook-dale is about six miles long from north-east to south-west; and

two miles broad; it commences on the south-western side of the Severn, in the parishes of Barrow and Much Wenlock, and runs across that river through those of Broseley, Madeley, Little Wenlock, Wellington, Dawley, Malins-Lea, Shiffnall, Lilleshall, and some others. The combination of coal, iron-ore, &c., together with the advantages of water-carriage which it possesses, renders Colebrook-dale the centre of some of the most extensive iron-works in the kingdom, which consume by far the greater part of the coal raised there. In the Clee hills, from 20 to 30 miles southward, are other coal-works, where the strata consist also of both coal and iron-stone, and dip towards the centre of the hills. There are coal-fields at Billingsley, two or three miles north-eastward of these, where a stratum of spathose iron-ore has been found; and valuable coal-works lie southward of the Clee hills, some of which produce cannel coal: coal is also found in most other parts of the hundred of Stottesden. Some miles westward of the first-mentioned coal district, pits have been sunk with success; and, indeed, out of the fifteen civil divisions of this county, ten are known to produce this valuable mineral: it is chiefly the south-western districts that are deficient of it. Nearly parallel with the Welsh border is a bank of coal strata, extending from the Dee to the Severn, and a portion of these is worked in the western and north-western parts of Shropshire, the coal having the caking quality of the Newcastle coal, and yielding a powerful heat; the principal works are near Chirk bridge: a stratum of coal seven feet thick has here been met with; spathose iron-ore, and common argillaceous iron-stone, are also found. There are mines of lead-ore of a good quality adjoining the Stiperstones, and in their vicinity; in the western parts of the county, the veins are in argillaceous schistus, and produce sulphuret of lead, both galena and steel-ore (which latter contains silver), carbonate of lead crystallized, red lead-ore, and blende, or black-jack (sulphuret of zinc): the Bog mine has been worked to the depth of 150 yards, and a ton of the ore raised here yields 15 cwt. of pure lead: the ore of the White grit-mine does not yield so much. At Snailbach, a vein, which is in some parts four yards in width, has been worked to the depth of 180 yards: calamine (carbonate of zinc) is also here met with. Ancient tools, judged to be Roman, have been found in these mines. The lead-ore is reduced at Minsterley and other places near the mines, whence it is sent by land-carriage to Shrewsbury, and there shipped, together with the raw calamine, in barges, for Bristol. There are appearances both of lead and copper in different other parts of the county. The various beds of stone are exceedingly numerous, and the county affords throughout a rich field of inquiry for the mineralogist.

The rich stores of iron and lead ores, coal, and stone; the increasing manufactures; and the agricultural improvements of the district, have raised Shropshire to a high position in the scale of national importance; while its inland navigation has rendered it the emporium of the trade between England and Wales, and a grand centre of communication with the inland counties. The chief MANUFACTURE is that of iron, and the number of blast-furnaces for this metal between Ketley and Willey, in the great eastern coal district, in a space of about seven miles, exceeds that in any other tract of equal extent in the kingdom. The quantity of coal annually

raised is nearly 300,000 tons: in Colebrook-dale, coked coal was first employed, on an extensive scale, as a substitute for charcoal, in the manufacture of iron. Various branches of the *flannel* manufacture are pursued near Shrewsbury; and there are mills at different places for *dyeing* woollen-cloth. A considerable manufacture of *gloves* is carried on at Ludlow, chiefly for the London market, at which place *paper* is also made. Near Coalport, on the Severn, coloured *china* of all sorts, and of exquisite taste and beauty, is made; and at the same newly-formed town is a manufacture of *earthenware*, in imitation of that made at Etruria, commonly called Wedgwood ware. *Glass* is made at Donnington; earthenware, pipes, bricks, and tiles, and nails at Broseley; and at Coalport are manufactures of ropes and chains for the mines. There is a manufacture of *carpets* at Bridgenorth; paper and horse-hair seating are made at Drayton; and at nearly all the towns in the county the *malting* business is carried on to a very considerable extent. The staple trade of Shrewsbury is in fine flannels and Welsh webs, but it has very much declined.

The *Severn*, which, among British rivers, is next in magnitude and importance to the Thames, runs nearly through the centre of the county, in an irregular bending course of between 60 and 70 miles, and in a general direction of from north-west to south-east. During the whole of its course through Shropshire, it is navigable for barges of from 20 to 80 tons' burthen, which are towed up it; and for vessels called trows, which are larger, and navigate the ports lower down the river. By far the greater number of the barges are employed in exporting downwards the produce of the mines near Colebrook-dale; wines, groceries, &c., are brought up the Severn, for the consumption of this county, that of Montgomery and others; and besides the exports of coal and iron by means of it, are those of lime, lead, flannel, grain, and cheese, with some others of minor importance. The fish found in the river, within the limits of Shropshire, are salmon, flounders, a few pike, trout, graylings, perch, eels, shad, bleak, gudgeons, chub, roach, and dace (in great abundance), carp, a few lampreys, and ruff. The fishermen very commonly use a kind of canoe, being a very short wide boat, made of osiers covered with hides, and worked with a paddle, answering exactly to the description of the boats of the Britons in the time of Cæsar, and called a coracle: this bark is so light that the fisherman, on quitting the river, carries it upon his back, one end being pulled over his head, in the manner of a large basket. By the statute of the 30th of Charles II., cap. 9, the conservancy of the Severn within the county is vested in the county magistrates, with power to appoint one or more under-conservators. The *smaller streams* and brooks are extremely numerous, and the waters of almost all of them finally reach the Severn; its most important tributaries are, the Camlet, the Vyrnwy, the Tern, the Clun, the Ony, and the Teme.

The want of a navigable CANAL for conveying the produce of the more remote coal and iron mines of the eastern districts to the river Severn was long experienced, owing to the peculiar unevenness of the surface of the country over which it must pass, and the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for lockage. At last, however, the remedy for these ob-

stacles was supplied by a canal from the neighbourhood of the Oaken gates to the iron-works at Ketley, a distance of about a mile and a half, with a fall of 73 feet, in which, instead of lockage, an inclined plane was formed. An act of parliament was then obtained for the *Shropshire canal*, which was finished in 1792. Immediately after the completion of this, the *Shrewsbury canal* was projected, for supplying that town with coal, which was conveyed hither, before its completion, by an expensive land-carriage of about fourteen miles. The *Ellesmere canal*, or rather system of canals, which unites the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, crosses the river Ceiriog into the north-western parts of Shropshire, by an aqueduct 200 yards in length and 65 in height. At Frankton Common, a branch strikes off eastward, which, after having passed close by the town of Ellesmere, proceeds by Welsh-Hampton to Fensmoss, where it divides, one branch leading to the town of Whitechurch, the other terminating at Prees Heath, near the village of Prees. At Hordley also is a branch from the Ellesmere canal, in a south-westerly direction, which joins the Montgomeryshire line. A canal formed by the late *Duke of Sutherland*, commences at Donnington-Wood, and proceeds on a level to Pavé-lane, near Newport, a distance of seven miles; there is a branch from this to his grace's lime-works at Lilleshall. *Iron railways*, to convey heavy articles, have been adopted to a considerable extent in the county, and the whole of the extensive iron and coal tract in the vicinity of Colebrook-dale is intersected by numerous tram-roads leading from the coal-works to the different foundries, and wharfs.

The RELICS of ANTIQUITY are numerous and diversified. Remains of *encampments*, supposed by antiquaries to have been of early British formation, are to be seen in Brocard's Castle, near Church-Stretton; Bury Ditches, on Tongley Hill, near the village of Basford; on the Clee Hills; on the hills called Caer Caradoc, two miles and a half from Church-Stretton, and the Caer Caradoc, or Gear, near Clun; at Old Port, near Oswestry, and on the Wrekin. The principal Roman *stations* were *Uriconium*, or *Viroconium*, now Wroxeter, which was a chief city of the Cornavii, fortified by the Romans; and *Rutunium*, at Rowton; but of the exact site of the last there is a difference of opinion: there were also *Bravinium* at Rushbury; *Sariconium*, at Bury Hill; and *Usacona*, at Sheriff-Hales. The Roman station *Mediolanum* is by some fixed near Drayton, but with more probability at Meivod. Vestiges of Roman encampments and fortifications are found in the Bury Walls, near Hawkestone; the Walls, near Chesterton; and the remains of the ancient city of *Uriconium*, near Wroxeter. A great Roman *road* enters Shropshire on the east between Crackley Bank and Weston, and passes through it in a bending line, in the vicinity of Church-Stretton, which town derives its name from it, to Leintwardine, in Herefordshire, on the southern border of this county; and there are besides numerous minor vestiges of that people. Part of *Offa's Dyke* may be traced in the south-western part of Shropshire, which it enters from Knighton, in Radnorshire, and quits for Montgomeryshire, between Bishop's Castle and Newton; it is again visible in this county near Llanymynech, on the western border, whence it proceeds across the race-course, near Oswestry, and then descends to the river Ceiriog, the north-western boundary of the county, near Chirk, where it

again enters Wales. There are the remains of a *Danish* camp near Cleobury-Mortimer. A very singular *cave*, in which were human bones, was discovered in 1809, in digging at the bottom of a rock, at Burncote, near Worfield: Kynaston's Cave, in the almost perpendicular side of Nesscliffe Rock, and the traditions connected with it, are worthy of notice.

The number of *Religious houses*, including collegiate establishments and hospitals, was about 47; and the remains of some of them are interesting either for beauty or antiquity: the principal are those of the abbeys of Buildwas, Hales-Owen, Haughmond, Lilleshall, Much Wenlock, Shrewsbury, and White Abbey, near Alberbury; and of the priories of Bromfield, Chirbury, and White Ladies. Of the ancient *Castles* contained within the limits of the county, the great number of which has before been accounted for, some of the most remarkable that still remain, wholly or in part, are those of Acton-Burnell; Alberbury; Bridgenorth, which was founded so far back as the year 912; by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great; Caus; Clun; Hopton; Ludlow, so long the seat of the lords president of the Marshes; Middle; Moreton-Corbet; Oswestry; Red Castle, Shrewsbury; Sibdon; Stoke; Wattlesborough; and Whittington. Among the most remarkable ancient *Mansions* are those of Boscobel, where Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester; White Hall; and Bellstone House; and Shrewsbury Council-house is also remarkable for its antiquity. Of the more modern residences of nobility and gentry the county includes considerably more than a hundred. Shropshire contains numerous medicinal *springs* of various properties. At Kingley Wick, about two miles to the west of Lilleshall Hill, is a strong spring of impure brine, from which salt was formerly made; and there are medicinal springs of different qualities at Smeithmore and Moreton-Say, in the hundred of North Bradford; at Broseley, and at Admaston near Wellington, besides others near Ludlow; between Welbatch and Pulley Common, in the vicinity of Wenlock, and on Prolley Moor. That best known, however, is Sutton Spa, about two miles to the south of Shrewsbury, and close to the village of Sutton, the waters of which are saline and chalybeate, and somewhat resemble those of Cheltenham. Near Colebrook-dale is a bituminous spring of fossil tar. Numerous *fossils* are found among the strata of the county, particularly in the Colebrook-dale coal district. The *reseda luteola*, or dyers' weed, which affords a beautiful yellow dye, grows wild in many parts of the county; and the *berberis vulgaris*, or common barberry, is also occasionally found in a similar uncultivated state.

SHROTON.—See IWERNE-COURTNAY.

SHUCKBURGH, LOWER (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E.) from Southam; containing 154 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Warwick to Daventry, and consists of 959 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Priors'-Marston, to the vicarage of Priors'-Hardwick: the tithes were commuted for land in 1778. The Oxford canal runs here, the rateable annual value of which property in the parish is £644.

SHUCKBURGH, UPPER (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division

of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S.) from Rugby; containing 46 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1167 acres, and is bounded on the east and south by the river Leam, which separates it from Northamptonshire; the surface is generally elevated, and on the western boundary is Beacon Hill, commanding fine views of the surrounding country, and in clear weather of the Wrekin and the Malvern Hills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart. The church contains some finely-executed monuments to the Shuckburgh family; the chancel window is embellished with a figure of St. John, painted by Mr. Eginton, of Birmingham.

SHUDY-CAMPS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Linton; containing 402 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 2200 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £295. 8., and the vicarial for £175. 12.; there are 5 acres of impropriate glebe, and 3 belonging to the vicar. The church is an ancient structure. A national school is supported by subscription.

SHUGBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of COLWICH, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD; containing 53 inhabitants.

SHURDINGTON, GREAT (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Cheltenham; containing 198 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 500 acres; the soil is gravelly, alternated with loam, the surface flat, and the land generally in pasture. The village is situated on the new road from Cheltenham, through Painswick and the vale of Rodborough, to Bath; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Badgeworth: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £509. 10., and the vicarial for £339. 13.; the glebe comprises 30 acres, and there is a rent-charge of £6. 9. payable to the rector of Oddington. The church has a very handsome steeple, and a north aisle called the Hatherly aisle. On opening a large tumulus here, a stone coffin was found at the depth of sixteen feet, which contained the body of a man, with a helmet almost consumed by rust.

SHURDINGTON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of BADGEWORTH, union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 247 inhabitants.

SHURFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of WILTON, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 149 inhabitants.

SHURLACH, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 159 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity, and immediately on the west flows the river Dane.

SHURTON, a tything, in the parish of STOGURSEY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 131 inhabitants.

SHUSTOCK (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Coleshill; containing, with the chapelry of Bentley, 644 inhabitants, of whom 378 are in the township of Shustock with Blyth. The parish extends for nearly nine miles in length, and comprises by measurement 3788 acres of rich land in equal portions of arable and pasture; in the township are about 2000 acres. The river Blyth and a stream called the Bourne intersect the parish, and the Birmingham and Derby railway, and the London branch of that line, also pass through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Lord Leigh. The great tithes have been commuted for £408, and the vicarial for £243; the glebe comprises 24 acres, and a new glebe-house has been erected. The church is an ancient structure, and contains the remains of Sir William Dugdale. In the hamlet of Bentley is a chapel of ease. Thomas and Charles Huntbach, in 1714, gave certain houses and land for the endowment of a school, and an almshouse for six persons; and there is another school, in which 20 children are instructed at the expense of a lady. Blyth Hall was the residence of the celebrated antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, who purchased that manor of Sir Walter Ashton, in the 1st of Charles I., and here compiled *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*; he died on the 10th of February, 1685.

SHUTE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AXMINSTER, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N.) from Colyton; containing 683 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Monkton, to the vicarage of Colyton: the tithes have been commuted for £480, of which £300 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and £180 to the incumbent. The church contains a memorial of Charles Bickford Templer, Esq., who was lost in the wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman, in 1786.

SHUTFORD, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Banbury; containing 31 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Martin.

SHUTFORD, WEST, a township, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Banbury; containing 418 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Tamworth; containing 190 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, bordering on Shropshire and Leicestershire, and comprises by admeasurement 1355 acres of good arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions: the river Anker and the Coventry canal intersect it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £318; patron, the Earl of Essex; impropiators, certain Trustees. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804; the glebe comprises

144 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the porch of which is a beautiful Norman arch in a very perfect state. There are some remains here of Alvecote Priory, now converted into a farm-house, on the left bank of the river.

SHUTTLEHANGER, a chapelry, in the parish of STOKE-BRUE, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Towcester; containing 372 inhabitants, and comprising 1259 acres, of which 72 are common or waste land.

SIBBERTOFT (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W.) from Harborough; containing 437 inhabitants. The parish borders on Leicestershire, and comprises 2021 acres. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Welford, and valued in the king's books at £6. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £330, with a glebe of 45 acres; and tithes belonging to the Bishop of Oxford for £155, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A spot called Castleyard, is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle.

SIBBERTSWOLD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 408 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Coldred annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £255; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early English style. A school is supported by subscription. Three-Barrow Down, in the parish, is so named from three large tumuli or barrows, connected with each other by deep trenches, and occupying the hill between Denhill-terrace and the edge of Barham Downs. To the east of Long-Lane farm are other lines of intrenchment, with similar barrows or tumuli, supposed to be of Roman origin.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 59 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Ludlow to Bishop's-Castle, is wholly the property of James Baxter, Esq., of Sibdon Castle; the neighbourhood abounds with features of interest. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron and impropiator, Mr. Baxter. The church is a handsome structure, built by the proprietor of the castle, and is situated on an eminence commanding a most extensive view.

SIBFORD-FERRIS, a hamlet, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Banbury; containing 287 inhabitants.

SIBFORD-GOWER, a hamlet, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Banbury; containing 534 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. A church has been built containing 500 sittings, 340 of which are free. One-third of the rents of the poor's estate is paid to a schoolmaster.

SIBSEY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Boston; containing 1431 inhabitants, and com-

prising by measurement 5290 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £315. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1810; the glebe comprises 146 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with portions of Norman architecture. Here are two places of worship for Wesleyans; likewise a parochial school, founded in 1723, by the parishioners, who erected the building, and endowed it with land now producing £97. There is also an income of £35, arising from land allotted at the inclosure, for the poor.

SIBSON, a hamlet, in the parish of STIBBINGTON, union of STAMFORD, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Wansford; containing 123 inhabitants.

SIBSON, or SIBSTONE (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the township of Upton, and the hamlet of Wellesborough with Temple Hall, 504 inhabitants, of whom 280 are in Sibson township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £962; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807.

SIBTHORPE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Newark; containing 154 inhabitants. This place was anciently of some importance, and was the residence of the Burnell family, of whose spacious mansion there are, however, no remains. The parish is situated on the Cardike, and comprises by measurement 900 acres, of which 11 are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Portland; net income, £20. The church was originally much larger than it is at present; the north and south aisles have been taken down, and the pillars and lofty arches of the nave are now worked into the outer wall of the building. In the reign of Edward II., Thomas de Sibthorpe founded a chantry in the church, and subsequently erected it into a college for a warden, nine chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers; he also added four chapels, in honour of St. Anne, St. Katharine, St. Margaret, and St. Mary; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £31. 1. 2. Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here.

SIBTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Yoxford; containing 564 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the county, and comprises by admeasurement 2800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the patronage of R. Sayer, Esq.; impropiators, the Landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £316. 3. 7., and the vicarial for £132. 12. 6.; there are 9 acres of glebe. Here are extensive remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1149, by William de Cayneto; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £250. 15. 7. There was an hospital at the gate of the abbey.

SICKLESMERE, a hamlet, in the parishes of GREAT and LITTLE WELNETHAM, union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK; containing 273 inhabitants.

SICKLINGHALL, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Wetherby; containing 226 inhabitants. The township comprises 1405a. 2r. 2p., the property of Mrs. Scott, relict of William Lister Fenton Scott, Esq., whose seat, Woodhall, a handsome mansion, is pleasantly situated, surrounded by plantations, and commanding beautiful views of Wharfdale. A rent-charge of £86 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SIDBURY (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Sidmouth; containing 1771 inhabitants. This is a decayed market-town, and there are still fairs for cattle on the Tuesday before Ascension-day and at Michaelmas. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £615, with a glebe of 5 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been established. On the manor of Sand is an old mansion with the inscription *Hortus Johannis Capelli* over the garden door.

SIDBURY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. $8\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £227; patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury.

SIDCUP, a hamlet, in the parish of FOOT'S-CRAY, union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Eltham. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood.

SIDDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Congleton; containing 513 inhabitants, and comprising about 2000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron and impropiator, E. D. Davenport, Esq. The chapel is partly built of wood and plaster, and partly of brick. John Fowden, in 1712, founded a school, which he endowed with £8 per annum; and a parochial school is supported by the landowners.

SIDDINGTON (*St. MARY AND St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Cirencester; containing 469 inhabitants. This place was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of pottery, which was carried on extensively, but within the last 30 years has been discontinued: the site of the works is still called the Pottery Court. The parish is situated on the road from Cirencester to Wootton-Basset, and comprises 2018a. 1r. 13p.; the substratum contains a peculiar stone called Siddington stone of a blueish colour, and very durable, which is quarried for paving, and sometimes for building. The river Churn

and the Thames and Severn canal intersect the parish, and from the latter a branch diverges at Siddington-lock to Cirencester; the Cheltenham and Great Western railway also passes through the parish. The living of St. Mary's is a rectory, with which the discharged vicarage of St. Peter is united, the former valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 1., and the latter at £5. 12. 3½; net income of the united livings, £429; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe comprises 308 acres, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, combines portions of the various English styles, with some Norman details, of which latter the south door and the arch leading into the chancel are fine specimens. A school is supported by subscription. The celebrated Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, who died in 1709, was for nearly thirty years incumbent of St. Peter's, during which period he composed the principal part of his writings.

SIDE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of RAPSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (E.) from Painswick; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 608 acres, of which the substratum contains stone of good quality, quarried for building and other purposes; the ground is hilly, the soil various. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4., and in the gift of W. Lawrence, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £83. 10., and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

SIDESTRAND (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 161 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the north-east coast, comprises 436 acres, chiefly arable; the soil is of moderate quality, the scenery pleasingly varied. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster, and S. Hoare, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £106; the glebe comprises 4 acres, and the rector also receives a rent-charge of £7. 10. out of the tithes of Trimmingham. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, and had formerly a circular tower, which fell down in 1841.

SIDLESHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S.) from Chichester; containing 927 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Chichester to Selsey, and bounded on the south by Pagham harbour. There is a convenient quay, near which is a superior tide-mill, which for justness of principle is equal to any in the kingdom; it was erected at a considerable expense, by the late Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater, under the direction of Benjamin Basle, the inventor and constructor of the machinery, which will grind a load of corn in an hour. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £186; patron, the Prebendary of Sidlesham in the Cathedral of Chichester; appropriators of the remainder of the great tithes, the Prebendaries of Sidlesham and Heighley. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, transepts, and side aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SIDMONTON.—See SYDMONTON.

SIDMOUTH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 13½ miles (E. S. E.) from Exeter, and 158 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3309 inhabitants. The earliest account of this place is in the time of William the Conqueror, who bestowed the manor on the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy, from which, during the subsequent wars with France, it was alienated to the abbey of Sion. In the reign of Elizabeth the manor was leased to Sir William Perryan, and in that of James I. to Sir Christopher Mainwaring; and was subsequently sold to Sir Edmond Prideaux, with the exception of the great tithes, which were given to Wadham College, from which institution they have been bought by the Rev. William Jenkins, the present incumbent. The manor was purchased from Sir Wilmot Prideaux, by Thomas Jenkins, Esq., and is now the property of Hughes Hughes Ball, Esq. In the reign of Edward III., the town appears to have been governed by a portreeve, and to have furnished that monarch, in his attack on Calais, with two vessels and 25 seamen. It is said to have been formerly famous for its fishery, and to have traded with Newfoundland; but the harbour which then existed is supposed, from the discovery of an old anchor, and fragments of vessels, to have been in the Ham meadow, near the town; it has been choked up with sand and pebbles, and only boats and fishing-smacks can now approach the shore. The land to the westward once projected much further than at present into the sea, forming a natural bay, within which vessels sought shelter in times of danger. In 1836 an act was passed for making and maintaining a harbour and other works here; but, after expending about £12,000 in collecting materials and building a wall to prevent the encroachment of the sea, it was found impracticable to complete the undertaking without a very much larger sum than was anticipated, and the object was therefore abandoned. To its attractions as a watering-place may be attributed its present prosperity.

The town is situated at the entrance of a narrow valley, on a small stream called the Sid, from which it derives its name; the surrounding country is remarkably picturesque, and the hills on the east and west sides are of great altitude, and extremely precipitous, terminating abruptly on the shore, and affording great shelter to the place. Though irregularly built, it is very neat, and derives much beauty from the numerous detached residences and pleasing villas in its immediate vicinity, among which is Woolbrook Glen, which, in 1821, was honoured by the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and her present Majesty, while Princess Victoria: here, indeed, the duke died. The climate is mild; and on account of its sheltered situation from all winds but the south, the myrtle, geranium, and other tender plants, thrive in the open air. The inns and boarding-houses are of the best description; every accommodation is provided for sea-bathing, and on the beach is a public walk more than half a mile in length, fronting which are some warm baths, public rooms, library, &c.; assemblies and concerts, also, take place during the season. The markets, for the regulation of which an act was passed in 1839, are on Tuesday and Saturday, and are well supplied; and there are fairs on Easter Mon-

day and Tuesday, and the third Monday in September. Petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in every month; and at a court leet and baron held annually by the lord of the manor, two constables and tything-men are appointed.

The parish comprises 1539 acres, of which 128 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Jenkins: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £270, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a well-built tower; among the monuments is one to the memory of Dr. Currie, the distinguished biographer of Robert Burns. A handsome church, containing 800 sittings, and dedicated to All Saints, was consecrated May 7th, 1840; £1500 towards the expense were contributed by the Rev. J. Bradney, the incumbent, and £600 by Sir J. Kennaway, who, with others, holds the patronage. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A national school is supported partly by a small endowment, and another partly by subscription. The poor are relieved by bequests from Anthony Isaack in 1639, and John Minshull in 1663, and others of small amount; and some charitable institutions are maintained by donations. A fraternity of Augustine monks is said to have once existed near the town; and there are still the remains of a building which tradition affirms to have been a chapel of ease, at a period when Sidmouth belonged to the parish of Otterton, on the road to which place is an ancient stone cross. A fort, also, mounting four pieces of ordnance, formerly stood near the town. The head of a Roman standard was lately found on the beach, and is supposed to have been washed up by the sea; it consists of a centaur in bronze, and a figure riding behind him, with a panther leaping up in front of the group, which is about eight inches in height, and evidently formed the head of a standard of the second legion under the Emperor Carausius in Britain. Sidmouth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Adington.

SIGGLESTHORNE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Catfoss, Little Hatfield, Seaton with Wassand, and part of Great Hatfield, 639 inhabitants, of whom 220 are in the township of Sigglesthorne, 13 miles (N. by E.) from Hull. This place, in the Domesday survey *Siglestone*, was, together with its church, bestowed by the Conqueror upon the collegiate church of Beverley, the provosts of which successively became lords of the manor; and in 1314, Provost Melton obtained from the crown the grant of a fair, to be held on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Lawrence, but which is now discontinued. The parish comprises 5513*a. 1r. 2p.* of arable, pasture, and meadow land under profitable cultivation, and the village, which is well built, is pleasantly situated on the road to Hull. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £31. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £685: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and was repaired in 1831, when an east window of stained glass was inserted by the rector, the Hon. and

Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, who, also, in 1838 presented a service of communion plate. The churchyard is spacious, and appropriately ornamented; and the rectory-house, built in 1767, is a handsome residence, beautifully situated near it, in grounds tastefully embellished. Marmaduke Constable, Esq., of Wassand, in 1810, bequeathed £400, reduced by the legacy duty to £360, and now producing £12. 6. 4., to the parochial school here, which is supported by subscription; and a school for girls and an infant school have been built, and are maintained by the rector. The interest of £360, arising from a bequest by Mr. T. Gibson, is distributed among the poor of the parish.

SIGNET, with UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BURFORD, union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Burford; containing 218 inhabitants.

SIGSTON, KIRBY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe and Winton, 296 inhabitants, of whom 121 are in the township of Kirby-Sigston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from North-Allerton. The parish comprises by computation 3510 acres, of which about 1560 are in Kirby-Sigston township, and mostly the property of Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The village is situated a little to the west of the road between Borrowby and Ellerbeck. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.

SILCHESTER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Basingstoke; containing 403 inhabitants. This place, situated near the border of Berkshire, was the *Caer Seiont* or *Segont* of the Britons, and the *Vinconum* of the Romans, having been one of the principal stations of the latter in the south of England, and the spot where the usurper Constantine was invested with the purple, in the year 407. About 493, it was destroyed by the Saxon chief, Ælla, on his march to Bath from the coast of Sussex, where he had made his landing. The inclosed area is in the form of an irregular octagon, nearly a mile and a half in circumference; the walls are most perfect on the south side, being in some places nearly twenty feet high. About 150 yards from the north-east angle of the walls is a Roman amphitheatre, now covered with trees; and about a mile and a half to the north-west, near a village called the Soak, are some remains of a camp. In 1833, the walls of the Thermæ, or Roman hot-baths, were discovered, while sinking a drain about 200 yards from the church; the foundations of a building eighty feet in length were fully exposed to view, and about 200 coins were found. The parish comprises 1881 acres, of which 174 are common or waste; the soil is partly gravel, and partly clay; the surface is elevated, and enriched with wood, of which oak and elm are the most prevalent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; and in the gift of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 56 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with later additions. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; also a national school. Silchester confers the title of Baron upon the family of Pakenham, earls of Longford.

SILEBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Mountsorrel; containing 1473 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Soar, comprises about 2300 acres; the soil is fertile, producing grain of all kinds, and the meadow and pasture lands are rich; the surface is elevated, and the scenery pleasing. One of the intermediate stations on the line of the Midland-Counties' railway is situated here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 5.; net income, £158; patron and impropiator, W. Pochin, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The church has a highly-enriched tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. William Lane, in 1639, bequeathed property now producing £34. 10. per annum, of which one-seventh part is paid to the vicar, and the remainder distributed among the poor; and the Rev. William Staveley, in 1702, founded a small free school.

SILFIELD, a township, in the parish of **WYMONDHAM**, incorporation and hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Wymondham; containing 592 inhabitants. Stanfield Hall, in this township, the seat of the Rev. George Preston, is a spacious Elizabethan mansion, surrounded with a moat; a chapel adjoining it, a handsome structure in the later English style, was destroyed by fire in 1826.

SILKSTONE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the chapelry of **Barnsley**, and the townships of **Dodworth**, **Hoyland-Swaine**, **Stainbrough**, and **Thurgoland**, and parts of **West Bretton** and **Cumberworth**, 19,820 inhabitants, of whom 1076 are in Silkstone township, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Barnsley**. This parish, which is on the **Doncaster** road to **Manchester**, comprises 14,530 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and notwithstanding the numerous manufactures carried on in the various districts, a considerable part of the population is agricultural. The coal here is of the best kind, and extensively wrought, chiefly by the trustees of the late **B. C. Clarke, Esq.**; and there are also quarries of good building-stone. For conveying the produce of the mines, and bringing up lime, which is much used for tillage, a railroad, two miles in length, has been laid down from the collieries to the basin of the **Barnsley** canal, whence the coal is sent to **London** and other markets. The village is on the western boundary of a picturesque valley watered by a small rivulet; some of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving, and in the making of nails. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing scenery, richly embellished with wood, and the surface is boldly undulated. **Nobleshorpe**, the residence of **Mrs. B. C. Clarke**, is a handsome mansion, finely situated here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £300, with an excellent parsonage-house and fine gardens; patron, the **Archbishop of York**. The tithes of the commons were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1799. The church is an ancient structure, partly **Norman**, and partly in the later **English** style, with an embattled tower strengthened by panelled buttresses and crowned with pinnacles; it contains a splendid monument to **Gen. Sir William Wentworth, Bart.**, of **Bretton Park**, who commanded the forces in **Ireland** in the reign of **Charles I.**, and there

are several other monuments to the **Wentworths**, of **Wentworth Castle** and **Bretton**. Churches have been built at **Stainbrough** and **Thurgoland**; and one is about to be erected at **Dodworth**; the expense of all three derived from grants by the **Ripon** and **Incorporated Societies** and the **Parliamentary Commissioners**, with subscriptions collected by the present incumbent, the **Rev. Henry Watkins**. There are places of worship for **Primitive Methodists** and **Wesleyans**; also a school, erected by the parishioners, and endowed by the **Rev. John Clarkson**, in 1754, with a house, some cottages, and five acres of land, producing £23 per annum. **Ellen Cutler**, in 1633, bequeathed closes, producing, with other bequests, £25 per annum, for the poor.

SILKSWORTH, a township, in the parish of **BISHOP-WEARMOUTH**, union of **HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Sunderland**; containing 267 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to **St. Leonard**, which probably went to decay upon the general dissolution of chantries. The monks of **Durham** had lands in **Silksworth**; and **Farnton-Hall**, a hamlet and estate within its limits, was parcel of the possessions of the monastery of **Hexham**, to which institution **Thorney Close**, a farm also here, perhaps belonged in addition. The township comprises 2099 acres, of which 1384 are arable, 599 pasture and meadow, 90 woodland, and 25 roads and waste. The surface is undulated, and interspersed with plantations, and the soil is chiefly loam, on a substratum of limestone, of which some quarries are wrought; magnesian limestone also shows itself in various places, and coal exists below. A manufactory for bricks and tiles is carried on. **Lieut.-Col. Beckwith** and **W. Robinson Robinson, Esq.**, have residences in the township: the village lies near the south-western boundary of the parish. The tithes and Easter dues have been commuted for £299. 12.

SILPHO, with **HARWOOD-DALE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **HACKNESS**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, N. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Scarborough**; containing 335 inhabitants, of whom 93 are in the hamlet of **Silpho**. The township is mostly bleak moorland hills: through the dale flows one of the sources of the **Derwent**.

SILSDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of **KILDWICK**, union of **KEIGHLEY**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Keighley**; containing 2346 inhabitants. This chapelry, anciently *Sighelden*, is situated in a valley on the road from **Addingham** to **Burnley**, and is bounded on the south by the river **Aire**; it comprises by admeasurement 6908 acres, of which 700 are arable, 242 wood, and 5966 pasture, moorland, &c., the whole the property, with the exception of 800 acres, of the **Earl of Thanet**, who is lord of the manor. The soil is various; a portion of the moor has been inclosed and brought into cultivation; coal of inferior quality is found, and there are some quarries of excellent building-stone. The population is partly employed in the woollen and cotton manufactures, which are carried on in the several hamlets; and about 100 persons are engaged in the making of nails. The village is romantically situated, and the surrounding scenery beautifully diversified; in the vicinity is the pleasant residence of **William Wright, Esq.** The **Leeds** and **Liverpool** canal passes through the dis-

tract. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, and originally erected in 1711, was rebuilt in 1816, by the Earl of Thanet and his tenants, and is a neat structure, with a square tower: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the earl. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a school is chiefly supported by the earl. Mr. Thomas Townsend, in 1683, bequeathed £50 to the poor, now vested in the purchase of five acres of land.

SILSOE, a chapelry, in the parish of FLITTON, union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 10 miles (S. by E.) from Bedford; containing 788 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2090a. 1r. 37p., of which 662 acres are arable, 1260 pasture and meadow, and 133 woodland. A market and an annual fair were granted to the inhabitants in 1319; the former has been long discontinued, but the fair is still held on the festival of St. Peter and St. James, and an additional one takes place on the 21st of September. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1809. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1830, chiefly at the expense of Lord de Grey, and is a handsome structure in the later English style. Schools are supported by his lordship.

SILTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of MERE, hundred of REDLANE, Shaston division of DORSET, 5 miles (E.) from Wincanton; containing 385 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1257 acres, of which 85 are common or waste; the substratum contains stone of good quality for building, of which there are several quarries; and the linen manufacture is carried on to a moderate extent, affording employment to about 100 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Martin: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 61 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a low square tower and a south porch, and contains an elegant monument to Sir Hugh Wyndham, Knt., chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of Charles II., who, and his wife and son, are interred in the chancel. Two schools are supported by subscription.

SILTON, NETHER, a chapelry, in the parish of LEAKE, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Thirsk; containing 188 inhabitants. This place, which includes Guelddable, comprises by computation 2610 acres of land. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Leake. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by F. Hicks, Esq.

SILTON, OVER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Kepwick, 271 inhabitants, of whom 98 are in Over Silton township, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Thirsk. The parish comprises by measurement 1137 acres, of which 178 are arable, 480 meadow and pasture, 99 woods and plantations, and 380 moorland: excellent stone is quarried for building. From a mountain at the north end of the village is one of the most extensive views perhaps in England, having under the eye the whole extent of the beautiful vale of Mowbray, and the Westmorland mountains, which latter, though at some distance, add greatly to the prospect. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £69; patrons and impropriators, the

Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £161. 8.: there is a glebe of $13\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, before the Dissolution, was under the priory of Newburgh, and one of the priests came thence once every month, to officiate here.

SILVERDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 252 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Morecambe. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron, the Vicar of Warton. The chapel was erected in 1830, containing 190 sittings, 100 of which are free.

SILVERLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Newmarket; containing 20 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Ashley, and valued in the king's books at £7. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; impropriator, the Marquess of Bute.

SILVERSTONE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Towcester; containing 985 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Brackley to Towcester, and comprises 1654 acres. The living is annexed, with that of Whittlebury, to the rectory of Greens-Norton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SILVERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing 1384 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Tiverton to Exeter, near the Great Western railway; the substratum is partly of the red sandstone, and partly of the clay slate formation. The manor is the joint property of the Earl of Egremont, whose seat is in the parish, and the Earl of Ilchester; the former has seven-twelfths, and the latter five. The village is on a commanding eminence, and fairs are held in it on Feb. 13th and July 2nd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £51. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the earls of Egremont and Ilchester, the former having seven turns and the latter five: the tithes have been commuted for £925, and the glebe contains $89\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a handsome specimen of the later English style, and adjoining it are some slight remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1724, by John Richards, who gave £1200 for its erection and support; the annual income is £90. Forty girls also are instructed in a school supported by voluntary contributions. On a hill on the eastern side of the parish are the remains of a British encampment. The Rev. William Bolton, rector of the parish in the time of the parliamentary war, was ejected from the living, and deprived of his patrimonial inheritance for loyalty to the king.

SILVINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N. W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the joint patronage of the family of Fowler and Theophilus Salwey, Esq.; net income, £100.

SIMMONDLEY, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the

county of DERBY, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 592 inhabitants.

SIMONBURN (*St. SIMON*), a parish, in the union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of Haughton, and the chapelry of Humshaugh, 1029 inhabitants, of whom 500 are in the township of Simonburn, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. This parish was formerly the largest in the county, about 33 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, diversified with mountains and valleys of picturesque character, and bounded by the Roman wall on the south; but in 1814 it was divided, pursuant to an act procured in 1811, into six parishes and rectories, the livings of all which are in the gift of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, to whom the manor of the ancient parish belongs, and from whose funds the churches were erected. The parish is separated by the North Tyne river from Cholerton, and comprises 13,372 acres, of which 2967 are arable, 9827 pasture, and 459 wood; the farms are principally for the dairy, and the arable land produces good crops; the scenery is pleasingly varied, and the timber is chiefly beech and ash, and the plantations fir. The substratum abounds with coal, and iron-ore was formerly obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 6. 3. for the ancient parish, and in the gift of the Governors, who, in 1841, presented the Rev. Meyrick Beebee: the tithes have been commuted for £542, and there is a good rectory-house, with about 80 acres of glebe. The church, repaired and beautified in 1821, contains monuments to the families of Allgood and Ridley. Giles Heron left an estate, now let for £180 per annum, for teaching and apprenticing children, and affording relief to adults. The castle here was entirely destroyed in expectation of finding some hidden treasure, but part of the west end was rebuilt in 1766. In 1735, a stone inscribed to Ulpian and Sabinus, Roman lieutenants in Britain, was found in taking down part of the rectory-house.

SIMONSTONE, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Burnley; containing 416 inhabitants.

SIMONSWOOD, a township, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 493 inhabitants. It comprises 2483 acres, of which 391 are common or waste land. The tithes have been commuted for £122, all payable to the rector, except £1 to the vicar.

SIMONWARD.—See BREWARD, *St.*

SIMPSON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 585 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by a branch of the river Ouse, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir John Hanmer, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church is a handsome structure in the Norman style, and contains in the chancel a fine monument to Sir T. Salden Hanmer and his lady, with others. Thomas Pigot, in 1573, bequeathed property now producing a rental of about £50, for the poor.

SINDERBY, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of THIRSK, wapentake of HALLKELD, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Thirsk; containing 103 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 542a. 1r. 20p.: the village is situated near the Leeming-lane, and a short distance from the river Swale, which flows on the east. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £208, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In a field here called Chapel field, adjoining the village, are indications of there having been a chapel.

SINGLEBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT HORWOOD, union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N.) from Winslow; containing 113 inhabitants.

SINGLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Poulton; containing, in Great and Little Singleton, 391 inhabitants. A fair for sheep and cattle is held on September 21st. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, H. Hornby, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £399. 13. 2., of which £43. 5. are payable to the vicar, and £353. 11. 6. to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, consecrated in 1754, is dedicated to St. Anne. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; also a national school.

SINGLETON, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S.) from Midhurst; containing, with the hamlet of Charlton, 563 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2200 acres: the village is situated on the road from London to Chichester, by way of Midhurst. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of West Dean and chapelry of Binderton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is in the later English style, with a square tower. Henry Smith, about 1640, left land to the poor, now producing £60 per annum; and there are schools for boys and girls, the latter supported by Mrs. Colonel Wyndham. St. Roche's or Rook's Hill, an elevation 702 feet above the sea, skirts the southern boundary of the parish; and near its summit is an ancient encampment known by the name of the Trundle, a corruption of Roundal, indicating its circular form. It includes an area of about five acres, has a deep fosse, and an outer and inner vallum; the inner vallum is raised to the height of about four feet all round the edge of the inclosure. In the centre are remains of a cell, now level with the ground, the walls of which are composed of flints cemented with mortar so hard as to render them almost immovable; its size is 14 feet by 11.

SINNINGTON, a parish, in the union of PICKERING, partly in PICKERING lythe, and partly in the wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Little Edstone and Marton, 623 inhabitants, of whom 369 are in Sinnington township, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Pickering. The river Seven runs through this parish, which is situated on the road from Pickering to Helmsley, and comprises 2075a. 33p., whereof 1254 acres are arable, 723 pasture, and 96 woodland; the soil is a rich clayey loam, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The living is a perpetual

curacy; net income, £84; patron and impropiator, the Master of Hemsworth school: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1786. The church was built from the remains of a monastery, and was beautified in 1841. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An annuity of £25 is paid from the estate of Lady Lumley, for instruction, and coal for the school.

SINWELL, with BRADLEY, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 2504 inhabitants.

SISLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Loddon; containing 64 inhabitants. It comprises 455a. 1r. 6p., of which 340 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Hobson. The tithes have been commuted for £132. 15., and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a handsome house, built by the present rector. The church is a neat edifice, with a campanile turret; on the north side are the remains of an ancient chapel.

SISTON (*St. ANNE*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of PUCKLECHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bristol; containing 1014 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in making pins. The parish comprises 1826 acres, of which 118 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of F. Trotman, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. Here is a national school.

SITHNEY (*St. SITHNEY*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. W.) from Helston; containing 3362 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-west by Mount's bay, includes the chief part of Porthleven fishing-cove, and nearly the whole of Loe pool, and comprises 5447 acres, of which 311 are common or waste; the substratum abounds in minerals, and there are mines of lead, copper, and tin, of which the two last are at present in operation. At Porthleven is a small harbour capable of floating vessels of 200 tons, which land cargoes of coal and timber, the chief imports of the place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, S. T. Spry, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £522, and those of the vicar for £430; the former has 104, and the latter 19, acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some fine remains of stained glass. A chapel of ease was consecrated at Porthleven on the 24th of August, 1841, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style, and contains 300 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also two schools supported by subscription, and another partly maintained by the curate. At Truthal are the remains of an ancient chapel; and there was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. John, of which there are no vestiges. On Longston Downs is a rude pile of stones, one of which was once a logan rock, called Mên-Amber;

it is 11 feet long, 6 wide, and 4 thick. Several stone battle-axes were found at Venton Vedna, in the year 1799.

SITTINGBOURNE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, and formerly a corporate and market town, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Maidstone; containing 2352 inhabitants. It is an incident worthy of notice in the ancient history of this town that Henry V. was entertained at the Red Lion here, by John Northwood, a gentleman then resident in the vicinity, at the small expense of nine shillings and ninepence; and several other English monarchs have occasionally honoured the place with their presence. The town is situated on the road from Canterbury to London, and consists of one long wide street; in the neighbourhood are a manufactory for oil-cake, and a cement-mill. A weekly market and two annual fairs were bestowed by charter of Elizabeth; the latter are held on Whit-Monday and October 10th, for linen and woollen goods, hardware, &c.; and there is a great market every three months. By the same grant, the inhabitants were incorporated, under the style of "Guardian and Free Tenants," which was subsequently changed by another charter into that of "Mayor and Jurats;" they likewise had the privilege of sending two members to parliament, but this was merely nominal, and, it seems, never exercised. The parish comprises 977a. 3r. 27p., of which 592 acres are arable, 84 pasture, 64 woodland, 101 orchard and garden grounds, and about 8 hop plantations. The Milton creek, which bounds the parish on the north, is navigable at Crown Quay, and hoys sail thence to London. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10: the appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is patron, have been commuted for £345, and the vicarial for £192, to which his grace has added £40 per annum; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church was, with the exception of the walls, destroyed by fire in 1762; the present edifice exhibits specimens in the decorated and later English styles, and contains a fine enriched octagonal font, and some curious monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported. In digging for clay within the last few years, several bodies have been discovered, which appear to have been buried here after some sanguinary conflict, as swords, javelins, and other weapons were found near them, with urns containing beads and ashes; several fibulæ were also dug up, adorned with precious stones. About a quarter of a mile from the field are the remains of the ancient castle of Bayford, erected for the protection of the adjoining country.

SIX-HILLS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGÖE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 205 inhabitants. A Gilbertine priory of nuns and canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here by one Grella, or Greslei, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £170. 8. 9.; the site was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage. The parish comprises about 1500 acres, of which the soil is partly marl, and partly clay, alternated with sand; the surface is hilly and varied; the substratum contains limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime, and also for building. The living is a

discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £67, with a small glebe and house; patron and impropiator, George F. Heneage, Esq. The church is a neat plain structure. There was, till lately, a place of worship for Roman Catholics.

SIZEWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of LEISTON, union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Aldborough; containing 66 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Sizewell Gap, a small bay on the coast, was once a notorious place for smuggling.

SKECKLING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Hull; containing 810 inhabitants. The parish, which includes the townships of Burstwick and Ryhill, comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is a stiff clayey loam; the surface is undulated, and the scenery diversified. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £219; patron and impropiator, Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773. In the chancel of the church is a fine painting of the Lord's Supper.

SKEEBY, a township, in the parish of EASBY, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 175 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 770 acres of land, and is situated on the road from Richmond to Middleton-Tyas. A school, built in 1839, serves as a chapel of ease.

SKEFFINGTON (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the eastern part of the county, and intersected by the road from Leicester to Uppingham and Stamford; it comprises by measurement 2127 acres, principally pasture and woodland, consisting chiefly of oak, elm, and ash. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 9.; net income, £446, arising from 236 acres of glebe; patron, T. R. Davenport, Esq. The church is ancient, and capable of holding many hundred persons.

SKEFFLING (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Patrington; containing 200 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1613a. 1r. 25p., of which 244 acres are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable land; the soil is of a productive quality; the surface is level and uninteresting. The village is situated about half a mile from the Humber, and three miles from the sea. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £53; patron and impropiator, the Rev. H. T. Holme. The church is principally in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a Sunday school.

SKEGBY, a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Mansfield; containing 775 inhabitants. The substratum contains coal, of which some mines are in operation, and limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime. The village is pleasantly situated on the opposite acclivities of a deep valley near the source of the river Meden; the inhabit-

ants are partly employed in frame-work knitting; about 100 frames are engaged. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Portland, as lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a small stone edifice, on an eminence some distance from the village. A national school has been recently established.

SKEGNESS (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANBLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Burgh; containing 316 inhabitants. According to Leland, here was once a considerable town, having a haven and a castle, and surrounded by walls; but it was swallowed up by the sea. From its situation on an advantageous part of the coast, the place is resorted to by visitors for sea-bathing, and is also a coast-guard station, of which the head-quarters are at Great Grinsby. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £103; patron, the Earl of Scarborough.

SKELBROOKE, a chapelry, in the parish of SOUTH KIRBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 104 inhabitants. This place is memorable for a meeting here in 1541, between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York, headed by their archbishop, who presented that monarch with the sum of £600. The chapelry, which includes part of the ancient forest of Barnsdale, the celebrated haunt of Robin Hood, comprises by computation 1200 acres, the property of John P. Nevile, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The village is situated on the north bank of the small river Skell, from which it takes its name, and the surrounding scenery is pleasing. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient structure, repaired a few years since: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Mr. Nevile.

SKELDING, a township, in the parish and liberty of RYON, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 48 inhabitants. The township comprises 963 acres, including 180 waste land or common, and is chiefly the property of Mrs. Lawrence, who is lady of the manor. The village is situated on the north bank of the small river Skell, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified.

SKELLINGTHORPE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Lincoln; containing 533 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5462a. 1r. 8p., chiefly the property of Christ's Hospital, London: the Fosse Dyke navigation, connecting the rivers Trent and Witham, passes within a quarter of a mile of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9.; net income, £31; patron and impropiator, the Master of Spittal Hospital: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1804. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is partly supported by the governors of Christ's Hospital, and partly by the parish.

SKELLOW, a township, in the parish of OWSTON, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 206 inhabitants, and com-

prising by computation 1000 acres. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801, and there is a glebe of 35a. 1r. 27p. A school is partly supported by P. D. Cooke, Esq.

SKELMANTHORPE, a hamlet, in the township of **CUMBERWORTH**, parishes of **HIGH HOYLAND** and **EMLEY**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS** and **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1420 inhabitants. The hamlet comprises about 1430 acres of profitable land, of which the substratum contains freestone of excellent quality, and some coal. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of worsted and silk goods, for which there are several mills, and in the weaving of fancy waistcoatings. A fair for cattle and pigs is held at Michaelmas. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported partly by a small endowment, and by subscription. On the inclosure of Cumberworth common, seven acres were allotted to this hamlet, now producing £10. 10. per annum, of which £6 are paid to a schoolmaster, and the remainder distributed among the poor.

SKELMERSDALE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Ormskirk; containing 691 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1774 acres, of which 108 are common or waste land; the substratum contains coal, which has been explored at various times, though no mines are at present in operation; there is also a quarry of stone, chiefly used for paving, and for building walls. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £142; patron, the Vicar of Ormskirk. A rent-charge of £220 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel was erected in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school has an income of £45, arising partly from an endowment by Evan Swift, Esq., in 1720. Skelmersdale gives the title of Baron to the family of Bootle-Wilbraham.

SKELSMERGH, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kendal; containing 293 inhabitants. It is bounded on every side, except the east, by the small rivers Kent, Mint, and Sprint, upon which are corn, worsted, bobbin, and dye-wood mills. Here are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and at Doddington-Green is one for Roman Catholics.

SKELTON (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**; containing, with the townships of **Lamonby** and **Unthank**, 788 inhabitants, of whom 314 are in Skelton township, $6\frac{2}{3}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Penrith. Freestone and limestone are obtained here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £43. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £294; patrons, the President and Fellows of **Corpus Christi College, Oxford**. The church, an ancient structure thoroughly repaired in 1794, formerly contained a richly-endowed chantry. A free school, erected in 1750, by Isaac Milner, was endowed in 1817, by the Rev. Joseph Nelson, with £1000, now producing upwards of £32 a year; and another school is partly supported by Joseph Cooper, Esq.

SKELTON, a township, in the parish and union of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Howden; containing

212 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river **Ouse**, which almost surrounds it, and sometimes overflows the lower parts; it consists of about 1560 acres of land, nearly flat, and a large portion arable, producing wheat and potatoes; the soil is various. **Sand Hall** is the residence and property of **William Scholfield, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. There is a Wesleyan meeting-house. The poor receive the rent of about 5 acres of land, an allotment on the inclosure of **Walling fen**; and another small charity is employed in apprenticing children of the place.

SKELTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from York, on the road to **Easingwold**; containing 89 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river **Ouse** on the south and west, on which sides it is also skirted by the **Great North of England railway**, and comprises 2406 acres; the surface is level, the soil a strong clay, and the lands well wooded. The township of Skelton is partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of **Overton**; and contains 367 inhabitants; it is celebrated for its rural beauty, and is the residence of many genteel families. **Skelton Hall**, the seat of **W. D. Thornton Duesbery, Esq., J.P.**, was the site of a monastery attached to **St. Mary's abbey at York**; it has a park of 100 acres, and is surrounded with 430 acres of land, part of which was the property of the late **William Wilberforce, Fairfield**, the residence of **H. Stafford Thompson, Esq.**, stands within a park of 85 acres; and here is also a cottage residence occupied by **Mrs. Hodgson**. The living is a rectory; net income, £116; patron, **Joshua Hepworth, Esq.** The church is a small but very handsome edifice, and a curious and beautiful model of the early English style, with decorated portions; it is sometimes called **Little St. Peter**, having been built with the stone that remained after the erection of the south transept of **York minster**. A parochial school for girls is supported by subscription; and there is a school for boys, also in the parish. Two gold coins of **Edward I.** were lately found near the surface of the ground, and are now in the possession of **Col. Smith, of Plainville**; and a Roman urn, containing ashes, was discovered in the year 1841.

SKELTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Moorsholm with Girrick**, and that of **Stanghoe**, 1053 inhabitants, of whom 628 are in Skelton township, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Guisborough**. This place, at the **Conquest**, was given to **Robert de Brus**, a Norman baron who came over with **William**, and who erected a castle here, of which there are scarcely any vestiges remaining, the whole having been modernised in 1794. From this baron descended some of the kings of **Scotland**, and the present family of **Bruce, marquesses of Ailesbury**. A market, originally held on **Sunday**, but subsequently altered to **Saturday**, and a fair at **Whitsuntide**, have been both discontinued. The parish forms part of the district of **Cleveland**, and comprises by measurement 11,460 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture; the soil on the high lands is light, and in the low grounds a strong clay; the loftier parts abound with freestone,

and command a fine view of the German Ocean, by which the parish is bounded on the north. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Brotton annexed; net income, £137; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York: the tithes were commuted for land in 1806. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SKELTON, a hamlet, in the parish of MARSK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing 70 inhabitants. This village, which stands about a mile west of that of Marsk, is a little to the north of the road between Richmond and Reeth, and upon the south-western bank of a tributary of the Swale; it has a mansion of considerable antiquity, formerly owned successively by the families of Williams, Bathurst, Turner, and Stapleton.

SKELTON, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ripon; containing 403 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 1200 acres, a large portion of which is the property of the Earl de Grey: the village is seated on the river Ure, about two miles and a half west-north-west of Boroughbridge. The chapel, handsomely built in the early English style, was erected in 1811 by the Earl de Grey and the inhabitants, jointly: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, and has a net income of £87. There are two schools, founded and supported by the earl and his countess.

SKELWITH, with MONK-CONISTON, a township, in the parish of HAWKSHEAD, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ambleside; containing 470 inhabitants. A church was erected and endowed by Mr. Redmayne, on the Brathey Hall estate here, in 1835, and consecrated the year following; it is a neat edifice, on the road from Hawkshead to Ambleside, near Brathey bridge, where are two pleasing cascades, and some fine views.

SKENDLEBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 5.; net income, £155; patron and appropriator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Eight acres of land, divided into twenty-nine portions, are occupied by cottagers rent-free; and a bequest of £5 per annum, by Mrs. Pilkington, is expended in providing gowns for widows.

SKENFRETHER, or SKENFRITH (*St. BRIDGET*), in the division and hundred of SKENFRETHER, union and county of MONMOUTH, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 610 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4650 acres, of which the soil in the low grounds is a stiff loam, but light on the elevated lands, from which the views are beautiful, especially from the Graig hill, whence may be seen ten counties. The river Monnow intersects a small portion of the parish opposite the village, by the erection of a bridge over which, in 1824, at the expense of £1000, defrayed by the county, the road from Ross to Abergavenny is shortened six miles. There are quarries of good flagstone, and of stone for making roads. The living is a discharged

vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 10½., in the patronage of Mrs. S. Pugh, and endowed with a portion of the impropriate tithes: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe consists of 17 acres. The church has a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low square tower; the pulpit is of stone, and in the north aisle is an altar-tomb to John Morgan and Anne his wife, with the date 1564. A national school was erected in 1842. Of the ancient castle here, standing on the west bank of the Monnow, and apparently of a date anterior to the Conquest, nothing remains but the keep and outer wall; it was defended by six towers, and a moat supplied from the river.

SKERNE, a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Great Driffield; containing 213 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2600 acres, chiefly the property of Richard Arkwright, Esq., who is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated, and the Driffield canal bounds the parish on the east. There is a large mill for grinding bones for manure. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and impropiator, Mr. Arkwright. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house.

SKERTON, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, ¾ of a mile (N.) from Lancaster; containing 1665 inhabitants. This is a large village, separated from the town of Lancaster by the river Lune, in which is a considerable salmon-fishery. A church has been erected, which was consecrated on the 14th of November, 1833; and there is a free school, built by Jane Jephson, and endowed with £10 a year by Henry Williamson, in 1767. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £74.

SKETCHLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ASTON-FRAMVILLE, union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1¼ mile (S. by W.) from Hinckley; containing 47 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

SKEWSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of DALBY, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 8¾ miles (E. by N.) from Easingwould; containing 105 inhabitants. It is situated on a tributary of the Derwent, and about a mile west of Dalby.

SKEYTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Aylsham; containing 351 inhabitants. It comprises 1264*a. 1r. 8p.*, of which about 1000 acres are arable, 197 pasture, and 57 woodland; the surface is varied, and one of the tributary streams of the river Bure runs on the south-west. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Oxnead and the vicarage of Buxton annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £646; patron, S. Big-nold, Esq. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £343, and £15 are payable to the rector of Swanton-Abbot. The church is a small structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and is situated on an eminence.

SKIDBROOK (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the German Ocean, comprises

2165*a*. 2*r*. 10*p*., of which 189 acres are arable, 1270 pasture, 226 meadow, and 400 salt-marsh and common; the surface is flat, but well drained, and abundant crops are produced, the soil being generally a rich clay, resting upon a substratum of black earth, in which marine shells are thickly imbedded. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. M. Phillips. The impropriate tithes, belonging to Lot Ward, Esq., have been commuted for £116, and the vicarial for £377; the glebe comprises 4 acres, and a good parsonage-house has been recently erected. The church, standing in the fields to the west of Saltfleet, is an ancient and fine structure, with a square tower, and is exceedingly neat in the interior, which is well pewed, and contains a pulpit of solid oak bearing the date 1628. A Sunday school in connexion with the Establishment is supported by the vicar. There is a strong chalybeate spring.—See SALT FLEET.

SKIDBY, a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Beverley; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1497*a*. 1*r*. 22*p*., of which by far the greater portion is arable: the village is long and scattered, and is situated on the eastern edge of the wolds. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Cottingham: the church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; and a school, built by subscription, in 1813, is endowed with £150 navy five per cent. annuities, purchased with money left by John Marshall, in 1803, for the instruction of eight poor children.

SKILGATE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E.) from Dulverton; containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½.; net income, £192; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Bere.

SKILLINGTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 432 inhabitants, and consisting of 1214 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½.; net income, £126; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1794; the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early and decorated English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

SKINBURNNESS, a village, in the parish of HOLME-CULTRAM, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 11½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wigton. This place had anciently a market and a fair, granted to the abbot of Holme-Cultram, and was of considerable importance as a depôt from which the army employed against the Scots was supplied with stores. About 1303, the town was washed away by an irruption of the sea, and the abbot, in consequence, having obtained licence to erect a church at Arlosh, a new town was there built, called Newton-Arlosh. Skinburness is now a pleasant village and re-

spectable bathing-place, commanding a view over the Solway Firth and of the Scottish mountains beyond. A very productive herring-fishery is carried on.

SKINNAND, a parish, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 11½ miles (N. W.) from Sleaford; containing 26 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Brant, and comprises 636 acres, of which 40 are arable, and the remainder old pasture and meadow; the soil is generally clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 11½.; net income, £85; patron, S. Nicholls, Esq. The church is in ruins.

SKINNINGROVE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of BROTTON, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. E.) from Guisborough; containing 63 inhabitants. This was an ancient manor belonging to the Bruces, lords of Skelton, and came by marriage to the Thwengs, of Kilton, since whose time the principal families that have been connected with the spot in respect of property, are those of Fanacourt, Routh, Everingham, and Dundas. The township is in the district of Cleveland, and comprises about 250 acres of land; it has a small fishing-village, situated on a creek of the North Sea, and almost secluded from view by the lofty heights that closely environ it on every side. Anciently it was a fishing-town of some importance, "which throve," says Camden, "by the great variety of fish it took."

SKIPLAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 84 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of Kirkdale, and comprises about 1740 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lord Feversham, who is lord of the manor.

SKIPSEA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, chiefly in the union of BRIDLINGTON, but partly in that of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Bonwick, and that of Dringhoe with Upton and Brough, and the chapelry of Ulrome, 797 inhabitants, of whom 358 are in Skipsea township, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Hornsea. The manor is one of those which have continued members of the seigniorship of Holderness to the present day. In the 12th of Edward III., the king granted a market to the place, to be held on Thursday in every week, and two fairs, to be held annually, one on All Saints'-day, and the other on the day of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. The parish is bounded on the east by the North Sea, and comprises by measurement 5050 acres, of which about one-third is pasture, and the remainder arable: the village is agreeably situated on slightly rising ground, and is neatly built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 16.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York; net income, £90. 16. 6., with a glebe of 5½ acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1764. The church is principally in the later English style, and is a neat edifice with a tower; the chancel was rebuilt in 1824, and the nave new-roofed in 1827. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship; and schools are supported, for the instruction of the children of the poor.

SKIPTON, a township, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thirsk; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises about 820 acres of land, and is situated on the road between Thirsk and Ripon, which here crosses the Swale by a neat bridge of eight arches. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £27. 17. 6., and the appropriate for £175, payable to the Dean and Chapter of York.

SKIPTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWGROSS, but partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 44 miles (W.) from York, and 211 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the townships of Barden, Bolton-Abbey, Draughton, Embsay with Eastby, East Halton, Hazlewood with Storiths, and part of Beamsley, 6870 inhabitants, of whom 4842 are in the town. This place, which is the head of the richly-fertile grazing district of Craven, and of the honour of Skipton, and liberty of Clifford's Fee, derives its name, in the Domesday survey *Scepton* and *Sceptune*, and signifying the town of sheep, from the numerous sheep-walks with which it was anciently surrounded, and which, afterwards being stocked with deer, formed the spacious forest of Skipton, extending from the river Wharfe on the east, to the river Aire on the west, and including an area of 15,360 acres. This forest was under the superintendance of several keepers, each of whom resided in a strongly-built lodge, of which one at Barden was subsequently enlarged and fitted up as an occasional residence of the Clifford family, and is still remaining. At the time of the Conquest this place, as part of the manor of Bolton, belonged to the Saxon earl Edwin, brother of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and was one of the last of the estates of which their Saxon lords were deprived. On its being wrested from Edwin, it was granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Romille, who, abandoning the seat of its ancient Saxon lords, fixed his baronial residence at Skipton, where he built a strong castle on the summit of a lofty rock, rising precipitously on the north side, and accessible only on the south, by a somewhat less arduous ascent. The manor, however, again became the property of its original Saxon lords, by the marriage of William de Meschines, the descendant of Edwin, with Cecilia, daughter and heiress of Robert de Romille, the founders of the abbey of Bolton; and after passing by marriage into the Albemarle family, subsequently reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by Edward II. on his favourite, Piers de Gaveston.

Upon the death of Gaveston, the barony of Skipton was granted by Edward II. to Robert, Lord Clifford, whose descendant, John de Clifford, taking part with the Lancastrians in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, suffered an attainder in the reign of Edward IV., who conferred the barony on Sir Wm. Stanley. This attainder, however, was reversed on the accession of Henry VII., when Henry de Clifford, who, for nearly twenty-five years, had lived in concealment among the fells in Cumberland, was reinstated in his possessions, and created Earl of Cumberland. In 1513, he was appointed to a principal command in the English army at the battle of Flodden Field; and was succeeded after his death by his son Henry, who, for his signal services in suppressing the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace,

received from Henry VIII. a grant of the extensive revenues of Bolton Abbey. The barony continued in the Clifford family till the death of George, the seventeenth baron of Clifford, and third earl of Cumberland, who died in 1605, and by marriage with whose daughter and heiress Anne, it passed to the ancestors of the Earl of Thanet, the present lord. The ancient castle, for many generations the residence of the Cliffords, is a spacious quadrangular structure, defended at the angles and on the sides by massive circular towers, with an octangular tower at the extremity of the eastern side, built by the first Earl of Cumberland. It sustained several sieges during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster; and in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned for the king, and held out against the parliamentarians for three years, when it was ultimately surrendered on terms, and was partly demolished. The damage it sustained was repaired by the Countess of Pembroke, in 1649, and the building was again rendered habitable; it still contains several stately apartments, with numerous family portraits, and is now occupied by Thomas Heelis, Esq., the steward of the Earl of Thanet.

The town is situated in a valley of luxuriant fertility and picturesque beauty, near the river Aire, and consists of two spacious and long streets, of which the one crosses the extremity of the other nearly at right angles; the houses are well built, chiefly of stone obtained in the neighbourhood. The streets are partially paved, and are lighted with gas from works erected in 1836, at the expense of a proprietary of £10 shareholders; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a spring on Rumbles Moor. A subscription library has been established, and is well supported, and a newsroom has been opened in the town-hall; the environs abound with richly-diversified scenery, and from the higher parts are obtained views over the surrounding country. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, which is carried on extensively, and for which there are several mills; and there is also an ale and porter brewery. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, which skirts the town on the south-west, affords every facility of conveyance, and contributes greatly to the increase of its trade. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn, is on Saturday; and a large market for cattle and sheep is held every alternate Monday. Fairs take place on the 25th of March, the Saturdays before Palm and Easter Sundays, the first and third Tuesdays after Easter, on Whitsun-Eve, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 23rd, chiefly for sheep and cattle, and Sept. 23rd for horses. A constable is annually appointed at the court leet of the steward of the manor; and the general quarter-sessions for the West riding are held at Midsummer.

The parish comprises by computation 29,790 acres, including several manors, of which the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Thanet are the lords; the surface was anciently well stocked with timber, which from neglect has become scarce, and is found only in plantations of comparatively recent growth; the lands are chiefly in pasture, the substrata in many parts abound with minerals, and there are numerous quarries of valuable freestone and limestone. In the township are 3748 acres, of which 566 are common or waste. A mineral spring near the town is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

eted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases, carbonate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda and lime, and also with iodine; and a spa-room with convenient baths was built some time since by Dr. Dodgson, who allows the gratuitous use of them to the poor. The living is a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10., and the latter at £10. 12. 6.; net income, £185, with a house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, which is situated near the castle, is an ancient structure of various periods, but chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, which was repaired by Lady Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, in 1655; four sedilia of stone in the south wall of the nave are almost the only remains of the original edifice. It contains numerous monuments to the Cliffords, whose place of interment it became after the dissolution of Bolton Abbey, and continued to be till the death of the last Earl of Cumberland; the ancient screen is richly decorated, and the font curiously sculptured. A church dedicated to Christ was erected in 1838, at an expense of £5000, including its endowment, raised by subscription, of which £3500 were given by Christopher Sidgwick, Esq., aided by a grant of £350 from the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar, with a net income of £120. There are places of worship for Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was founded in 1548, by the Rev. William Ermystead, who endowed it with lands now producing more than £600 per annum, in addition to which, the master, who is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, has an annuity of £3. 15. 10. from the crown, with a house and garden. It is open to all boys without distinction of place, who are eligible to the exhibitions founded by Lady Hastings, in Queen's College, Oxford; and there are two exhibitions belonging to it, founded by William Petyt, Esq., who gave £200 for that purpose. A school called the Clerk's school, was also endowed by Mr. Ermystead with land of great value at Wike, near Harewood; but this property, by mismanagement of the trustees, has been lost. A national school for boys, and another for girls, established in 1816, are both supported by subscription. Sylvester Petyt, Esq., principal of Barnard's Inn, London, and a native of this parish, bequeathed a library for the use of the parishioners, which is now preserved in the church; and he also left £24,048. 11. South Sea annuities for various charitable purposes, of the proceeds of which sum, £20 per annum are paid to Christ-Church College, Cambridge, for the augmentation of exhibitions from the free school, with £2. 10. per annum to purchase books for their use; £5 to the librarian, and £400 to the poor, without distinction of residence. There is likewise a poor's estate for the parish, amounting to £98. 10. per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Ermystead; and the poor of the township have £75 per annum, from land left by the Earl of Cumberland in 1643; Lord Craven in 1647, and other benefactors. The union of Skipton comprises 42 parishes or places, and contains a population of 28,736. George Holmes, an eminent antiquary, who republished the first 17 vols. of *Rymer's Fœdera*, was a native of the place.

SKIPWITH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Selby; containing, with the township of North Duffield, 601 inhabitants, of whom 251 are in the township of Skipwith. This parish, which is situated near the rivers Ouse and Derwent, comprises about 5645 acres, whereof 2569 are in the township, belonging to various proprietors, of whom John Parker Toulson, Esq., is lord of the manor; nearly one-half of the land is open moor and common, and the remainder arable, pasture, and meadow. Skipwith Hall, the seat of Mr. Toulson, is a handsome mansion. The village is on the York and Howden road, and consists chiefly of scattered houses, irregularly built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £300. The church is an ancient structure, with a massive square tower, and contains numerous mural tablets, of which many of the inscriptions are obliterated; also some fine open screen-work, and good monuments to the Parker and Toulson families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A bequest now producing £20 per annum, was left in 1714, by Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, of York, for the education of children of the parish; and the Rev. Joseph Nelson, in 1813, bequeathed £400, which sum, after deducting the legacy duty, was invested in the purchase of £451. 2. 8. consolidated three per cent. bank annuities, producing £13. 10. towards the support of a parochial school.

SKIRBECK (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, partly in the wapentake of KIRTON, but chiefly in that of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Boston; containing 1931 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 17. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £737; patron, the Rev. William Volans. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under acts of inclosure, in 1771 and 1818. An hospital for ten persons, founded here in honour of St. Leonard, was given in 1230, by Sir Thomas Multon, Knt., to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who dedicated it anew to St. John the Baptist. In the time of Edward II., its revenue was sufficient for the maintenance of four priests, also twenty people in the infirmary, and for the daily relief of forty more at the gate; at present, the buildings contain tenements for ten men, with gardens attached.

SKIRBECK-QUARTER, a hamlet, in the parish of SKIRBECK, union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN; containing 416 inhabitants.

SKIRCOAT, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (S. S. W.) from Halifax; containing 5237 inhabitants. This township, which extends from the confines of Halifax to the junction of the rivers Calder and Hebble, comprises about 1340 acres; the surface is boldly undulated, and Skircoat Moor, a verdant heath of 150 acres, occupies an elevated site commanding views of Halifax and the surrounding country, which is beautifully diversified. The township comprises the village of Salter-Hebble; part of King-Cross, consisting of detached houses; and many pleasing villas, with various scattered hamlets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen and worsted manufactures, which are

carried on extensively, and there are several dyeing establishments and flour-mills; great quantities of building-stone are also quarried, for the conveyance of which, and of other produce of the place, facilities are afforded by the Calder and Hebble navigation, on the banks whereof are spacious wharfs and warehouses, and by the Manchester and Leeds railway, which passes by the township. H. L. Edwards and Robert Wainhouse, Esqrs., have each a residence here. An episcopal proprietary chapel, erected in 1826 on the Moor, a neat building with a spire, but which was never consecrated, now belongs to Wesleyans, who have also a place of worship at Salter-Hebble; and there is a meeting-house for Independents. A school was built in 1818, at Salter-Hebble, by subscription.

SKIRLAUGH, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Hull; containing, with the hamlet of Rowton, 183 inhabitants. The township comprises, including Rowton and part of Arnold, about 1100 acres: on an eminence in Rowton is the workhouse of the Skirlaugh union, which extends over 42 parishes or places. The village, which is small, and adjoins that of South Skirlaugh, is situated on the north side of the Lamwith stream.

SKIRLAUGH, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Hull; containing 286 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1190 acres, belonging to many proprietors, of whom Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated on the southern declivity of the vale of the Lamwith stream, opposite to North Skirlaugh. The improper tithes have been commuted for £4. 4. The chapel, dedicated to St. Augustine, was built on the site of a smaller edifice, by Bishop Skirlaw, and consists of a nave, a small north chapel, and chancel, with an elegant tower at the west end, surmounted by a pierced battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles; it was thoroughly repaired in 1819. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship; and there is a school, a substantial building, in the chapelryard.

SKIRLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ATWICK, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Great Driffield; containing 16 inhabitants. This place is returned in Domesday book as one of the five sokes belonging to the manor of Hornsea, and about a century afterwards was granted to the priory of Bridlington by the family of Skirlington, who took their name from the spot. The hospital of St. Leonard, York, the priories of Swine and Newburgh, and the abbey of Meaux, also had lands here. The hamlet is bounded on the east by the sea, and consists of High and Low Skirlington, both which estates are tithe-free when occupied by their respective owners. It is situated two miles north of the village of Atwick.

SKIRPENBECK, a parish, in the union of POKKINGTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 222 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Derwent, and on the south by the road from York to Bridlington, and comprises by admeasurement 1615 acres, of which about one-third is meadow

and pasture, and the remainder arable, with the exception of 4 acres of woodland. The surface is undulated, and the hedge-rows are thickly set with ash and oak; the soil is chiefly strong clay, with a bed of rich loam along the course of the Beck, which runs through the lands from east to west into the Derwent, and turns a corn-mill at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £214. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment; the glebe contains 135 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, of which the chancel has a monument, with a curious inscription, to a member of the Paget family.

SKIRWITH, a township, in the parish of KIRKLAND, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Penrith; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school erected by subscription, in 1828. A mansion here is supposed to occupy the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars.

SKUTTERSKELFE, a township, in the parish of RUDBY IN CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Stokesley; containing 33 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Godreschelf*, is situated on the northern bank of the river Leven; and within the limits of the township is Thoraldby, anciently written *Toroldesbi*, which in the time of the Conqueror was demesne of the crown. Among the early proprietors of land here, occur the families of Linley and Bathurst. Near the village is an excellent landmark called Folly Hill, which is sometimes discernible for 20 leagues at sea. The improper tithes have been commuted for £144. 1.

SLACKSTEAD, a tything, in the parish of FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE, union of HURSLEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 37 inhabitants.

SLAD, or SLADE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of PAINSWICK, and partly in that of STROUD, union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stroud. This hamlet, which is divided by a stream of water that separates the parishes of Painswick and Stroud into two parts, called respectively Painswick Slad and Stroud Slad, is pleasantly situated in a beautiful valley, through which passes the road to Cheltenham. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified: in the vale are several clothing manufactories, and in Stroud Slad is one of the largest in the west of England. An elegant episcopal chapel was erected in 1831, through the exertions of Mrs. Rucker, on a site given by the lord of the manor; and there is a national school.

SLADE-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of CRAYFORD, union of DARTFORD, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT; containing 66 inhabitants.

SLAIDBURN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of High Bowland, Forest, Easington, and Newton, 1792 inhabitants, of whom 741 are in Slaidburn township, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Clitheroe. The parish comprises by computation 35,570 acres, of

which 5617, including 1200 common or waste, are in the township, belonging to various proprietors, of whom P. E. Townley, Esq. is lord of the manor; the lands are chiefly in pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared in the extensive mountainous and moorland district. The village is situated in a valley, on the river Hodder, and the scenery around is very beautiful: three large cattle-fairs are held here on the Wednesday before Easter, on Whit-Monday, and the 4th of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32; net income, £336; patron, Thomas Wiglesworth, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, built between the 13th and 14th centuries. There is a place of worship for Methodists at Slaidburn, one for Presbyterians at Newton, and one, with a burial-ground, for the Society of Friends. A free grammar school was established in 1717, by John Breunand, who bequeathed an estate, in trust, to apply £200 for the erection of a school-house, with £50 a year to a master, and £30 to an usher. A national school was built in 1842; and the Society of Friends have also a school. A chantry was founded in 1332, by Stephen de Hamerton, in the chapel of St. Mary, then existing on his manor of Hamerton, for a Secular chaplain, to celebrate mass for the repose of the souls of himself, his father, and his mother.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Lingarths, in the parish of Almondbury, 3726 inhabitants, of whom 2925 are in Slaithwaite township, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Huddersfield. This chapelry comprises 3073a. 3r. 3p., of which 663a. 1r. 1p. are in Lingarths; the lands are principally meadow and pasture, with a small portion of arable; the surface is varied, and the scenery bold and romantic. In the quarries, in which good stone is abundant, are found vegetable fossils, especially firs and other mountain trees. The village is beautifully situated in the valley of the river Colne, which flows through the chapelry, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, in the spinning of cotton and silk, and in silk-weaving. Slaithwaite Hall, an ancient mansion on a hill which has indications of having been a fortified station, is now divided into cottages: the old manor-house near the chapel is still used for holding the courts leet of the manor of Slaithwaite *cum* Lingarths, of which the Earl of Dartmouth is lord. About the year 1820, a spring was discovered strongly impregnated with sulphur, and also a chalybeate spring, in their properties closely resembling the waters of Harrogate; and a spa has been established by Mr. Richard Varley, who has erected baths with every requisite accommodation for the use of the waters, built several cottages for visitors, and laid out gardens and pleasure-grounds, which are tastefully embellished. On an analysis of the waters by Mr. West, of Leeds, an imperial gallon of the sulphureous spa was found to contain, 0.7 grains of chloride of calcium, 0.4 of chloride of magnesia, 2.5 of chloride of sodium, and 20.4 of carbonate of soda; the gases are sulphuretted hydrogen, 0.75 of a cubic inch; of carbonic acid 1.25, and of carburetted hydrogen, 4.75: an inflammable gas rises from the surface of the water. The chalybeate spring was found to contain in an imperial gallon 3.4 grains of sulphate,

4.0 of carbonate of lime, 2.4 of carbonate of magnesia, and 3.3 of oxide of iron. There are several reservoirs of water in the district, of which one, comprising 17 acres, is for the supply of the Huddersfield canal, which passes through the chapelry; the road from Leeds to Manchester intersects the village, and is nearly parallel, on the south side, with the river and canal. Fairs for cattle are held on the Friday before May-day, and on the last Friday in October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. An ancient chapel, repaired in 1593, and rebuilt in 1719, stood near the river, where there is now a cemetery; but in 1788, the building was taken down, and the present spacious though plain edifice erected on ground given by the Earl of Dartmouth; the tower was added in 1814, and an additional cemetery, on the north side, was consecrated in 1842. A free school was founded and endowed in 1721, by the Rev. Robert Meeke, then incumbent, and has an income amounting, with subsequent benefactions, to £42; the master must be a communicant, but not the incumbent, of Slaithwaite. The school-house, which adjoins the ancient chapelry, was rebuilt in 1744, and again in 1842. There is also a national school, for which a handsome building was erected in 1840, at an expense of £650; it is endowed with a surplus fund of £150, and a building erected in 1825 for a proprietary grammar school has been taken on lease for the residence of the master and mistress. The Slaigh or Sloe tree, which formerly spread over a great part of the chapelry, gave the original name of Slaighthwaite to the township; and from the Ling plant the township of Lingarths derives its name.

SLALEY, a parish, in the union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 547 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 7430 acres of land, lying south of the Devil's water and Dipton, and west of Heeley burn. Prior to the inclosure of Bulbeck common in 1771, a great portion of the district was moory waste; but nearly the whole is now under cultivation, and has assumed a pleasing appearance, adorned with thriving woods and plantations. Some of the buildings have been much improved of late years, and others have been superseded by modern erections, covered with blue or grey slates, instead of thatch. There is a valuable stone quarry in the parish, which is extensively worked. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.; impropiators, R. Trevelyan and H. Witham, Esqrs. The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on the 25th of May, 1832; the old church had become a mass of ruins, and totally unfit for the celebration of divine service. A school in connexion with the National Society is endowed with £3. 10. per annum.

SLAPTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with part of Horton hamlet, 336 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1170a. 1r., of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is clay, and the surface generally level. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway within a mile of the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the

king's books at £14. 9. 7.; net income, £172; patrons, certain Trustees. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

SLAPTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Dartmouth; containing 726 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to Sir Guy de Brien, Kut., standard-bearer to Edward III., whom he attended at the battle of Calais, in 1349, on which occasion, having greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity, he was rewarded with a grant of 200 marks per annum, payable out of the exchequer during his life. Sir Guy founded a chantry in the church for a rector and four priests, and endowed it with £10 per annum in land, and with the advowson of the living. The parish comprises about 3000 acres. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, William Paige, Esq.; impropiators, the Landowners. The church contains 86 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £15 in aid of the expense. Thomas Knyghton, in 1629, left an estate now producing about £30 a year, for the repair of the town-houses, and for the poor; and John and Charles Kelland, about 1690, bequeathed £150, which sum, with accumulations, now produces about £35 per annum, applied to instruction.

SLAPTON (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Towcester; containing 208 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with loam, and in the higher lands gravel and sand; the surface on the south is flat, and a brook bounds the parish on this side. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 9½.; patron, the Rev. Thomas C. Welch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SLAUGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Crawley; containing 1286 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3088 acres, of which 1136 are common or waste land; it is situated on the road from London, through Crawley, to Brighton, and the river Ouse has its source in the grounds of Ashford, forming in its course a lake of about thirty acres at Slaugham mills. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; the soil is sandy, and generally poor. There are considerable remains of the old manor-house of Slaugham Place, the ancient seat of the Covert family; the grand staircase was given by the late Colonel Sergison to the proprietor of the Star inn, Lewes, and has been erected in that house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. A. Sergison; net income, £282. The church was enlarged in 1837, and contains a splendid monument to the Coverts. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SLAUGHTER, LOWER, a parish, in the union of STOW, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Stow; containing 222 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water.

SLAUGHTER, UPPER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STOW, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stow; containing 231 in-

habitants. The parish comprises about 1727 acres, chiefly arable, with some good meadow land; the surface is hilly, being a portion of the Cotswold range, and the lower grounds are watered by two brooks, which, after flowing through the parish, unite with a third, together forming the river Windrush. The substratum contains stone, which is quarried for building purposes as occasion requires. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 2.; net income, £131; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. E. Witts. The tithes were commuted for land in 1731; the glebe comprises 227 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with subsequent additions.

SLAUGHTERFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Biddestone. The church contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

SLAWSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Harborough; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 7½.; net income, £174; patron, Earl Cadogan; impropiators, the family of Tailby, and others. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1793.

SLEAFORD, NEW (*St. Denis*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 18 miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 116 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Holdingham, 3382 inhabitants, of whom 3184 are in the town. The name in ancient records is written *La Ford* and *Es-laforde*, which has been corrupted into Sleaford, and the epithet *New* given to distinguish this place from Old Sleaford, an adjoining parish. A castle appears to have been erected here at an early period, but of its history there are few records, and of the building only some trifling remains. The town, situated on the road from London to Lincoln, is of respectable appearance, and gradually improving in buildings and in importance; it is well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from an adjacent spring, called Bully, or Boiling, wells. There is a small theatre, erected in 1824. A canal connects the town with Boston, Lincoln, and the Trent navigation, and greatly promotes trade. The market is on Monday; and fairs take place on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 11th, and October 20th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and provisions. The quarter-sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held here, by adjournment from Bourne; and an act for the more speedy recovery of small debts was passed in 1841. The old town-hall, being greatly dilapidated, has been pulled down, and a handsome edifice in the later English style erected.

The parish comprises by measurement 2000 acres; the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building, and which is also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £170; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Lafford, or New Sleaford, in the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a

money payment in 1794; the glebe comprises about 100 acres, with a house. The church exhibits some fine specimens of almost every style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, aisles, a large transept on the north side, and a chancel; at the west end is a tower, erected about 1150, which is by far the most ancient part of the building, and is in the early English style, surmounted by a spire of later date, 144 feet high. In the chancel are three fine stalls, in the later style, and at the entrance are the screen and canopy of the old rood-loft; several ancient monuments also adorn the edifice, chiefly belonging to the family of Carr, formerly lords of the manor. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1604, by Robert Carr, Esq., who endowed it with £20 per annum, subsequently increased to £80, with a handsome house for the master, who is appointed by the Marquess of Bristol, as owner of the "late fair castle of Sleaford," for which he pays to the crown £40 per annum. A school was endowed with lands by William Alvey, in 1729. An hospital for a chaplain and twelve men, was founded and endowed by Sir Robert Carr, Bart., in 1636, and an exceedingly appropriate chapel was erected in 1823, in which the chaplain officiates twice in the week. The poor law union of Sleaford comprises 56 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,234. The Bishop of Lincoln had anciently a magnificent palace here, in which King John sojourned for one night on his route to Newark, but no part remains except the foundations. A branch of the Ermin-street passes through this parish and that of Old Sleaford.

SLEAFORD, OLD (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. E.) from New Sleaford; containing 345 inhabitants. The church has been demolished upwards of 200 years, for which period there has been no presentation, the vicarage being now supposed to have merged into the impropriation, and the inhabitants attending divine service at Quarrington. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at £4. 10.

SLEAGILL, a township, in the parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Morland; containing 153 inhabitants. Coal is obtained here. The tithes were commuted for land, under acts of inclosure, in 1779 and 1803. The sum of £6 per annum, the produce of land, is paid to a schoolmaster.

SLEAP, a township, partly in the parish of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, and partly in the parish of MIDDLE, hundred of PIMHILL, union of WEM, N. division of SALOP, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Wem; containing 57 inhabitants.

SLECKBURN, or **SLEEKBURN, EAST**, a township, in the parish of BEDLINGTON, union of MORPETH, E. division of CHESTER ward, county of DURHAM, locally on the east side, and for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division, of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Morpeth; containing 72 inhabitants. The township, which is the property of the see of Durham, has the German Ocean at a short distance on the east, and the tide covers a low piece of ground of considerable extent. The Sleck burn rises a little to the west of Tranwell, in the parish of Morpeth, where it is called Catch

burn, and pursues its course to the river Blyth, before joining which, it is, for some distance, very narrow and sluggish, and throws down much slake or mud, from which the place derives its name. There is a small village. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £12. 12., and the appropriate for £127. 6., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

SLECKBURN, WEST, a township, in the parish of BEDLINGTON, union of MORPETH, E. division of CHESTER ward, county of DURHAM, locally on the east side, and for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division, of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 225 inhabitants. This place is situated not far from the German Ocean, the spring tides flowing up to it, and near the Sleck burn, which runs across the parish from Morpeth common to the Blyth. A moiety of the manor was anciently held by William de Dunum, *in capite*, by fealty, and the payment of £4. 10. rent, besides suit at the three courts of Bedlington, and "grinding his corn at the bishop's mill, now known as Bebside mill, at a sixteenth mulcture:" the township is at present in great part the property of the see of Durham. The tithes have been commuted for £194. 1. 6., of which £16. 13. 6. are payable to the vicar, and £177. 8. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

SLEDDALE, LONG, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Kendal; containing 173 inhabitants. It comprises 5085 acres, nearly half of which consists of pasture and woodland; and here are quarries of fine blue slate, situated amid mountain scenery of the most romantic character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patrons, the Landowners. The chapel was rebuilt in 1712.

SLEDMERE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 12 miles (S. E. by E.) from Malton; containing 435 inhabitants. This place comprises, with the hamlet of Croom, about 6650 acres of land rising in bold acclivities, on which are numerous plantations of beech, ash, larch, and fir; it is divided between arable and meadow, and sheep-walks, the former of which preponderate. Sledmere House, a spacious and elegant mansion of stone, the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is seated near the foot of an acclivity, in a beautiful and finely-wooded park to the south of the village; it was built by Sir Christopher, the second baronet, from his own designs, and was improved and enriched by his son, the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, brother of the present baronet. Sledmere Castle, on the east side of the park, is a modern edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir Tatton: the church, which stands within the park, is a neat fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower, and containing some handsome monuments to the Sykes family. A school is partly supported by subscription, and the poor have the interest of some small bequests.

SLEEP, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. PETER, ST. ALBAN'S, union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing 751 inhabitants.

SLENINGFORD, with NORTH STAINLEY, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 441 inhabitants. It takes its name from an ancient ford

over the Ure, and is on the south side of that river, which is here very devious in its course; it comprises about 4230 acres of fertile land. Bramley Grange, the palace of the Bishop of Ripon, where are beautiful views of the vale of the Ure, is situated in the township.

SLIMBRIDGE (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Dursley; containing 866 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Severn, and comprises by measurement 3392 acres, of which the greater part is the property of the Berkeley family; the Gloucester and Berkeley canal and the Gloucester and Bristol railroad intersect it. The manufacture of iron was formerly carried on, but has been discontinued, and the site of the works is now occupied by a saw-mill. Fairs are held on the 3rd of April and on the first Tuesday in October, chiefly for agricultural purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 2. 11.; net income, £601; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801 and 1813. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SLINDON, a township, in the parish of ECCLES-HALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 115 inhabitants. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £70. 1., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and the vicarial for 18s. 1d., and there is a glebe of half an acre.

SLINDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Arundel; containing 544 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2504a. 2r. 6p., of which 777 acres are arable, 475 meadow and pasture, 968 woodland, and 237 common; the surface is varied and rich. Slindon House, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Newburgh, was originally built by one of the archbishops of Canterbury, and was for some time the residence of the celebrated Stephen Langton, who died here in the reign of Henry III.; the present mansion, erected by Sir George Kemp, in the reign of Elizabeth, is a handsome structure, on a bold eminence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the countess: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is in the later English style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SLINFOLD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, partly in the hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, but chiefly in the hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Horsham; containing 691 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Horsham to Guildford, and comprises about 3550 acres; the soil in some parts is light and fertile, but is generally a deep stiff clay; the surface is hilly, and the substratum contains good building-stone, which is quarried in blocks of large dimensions. Two branches of the river Arun unite in the parish, and flow into the sea at Littlehampton. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage united, valued jointly in the king's

books at £12. 14. 2.; net income, £472; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is an ancient edifice, with a low tower. The Roman road from Regnum to London passed for about two miles through the parish; and Roman swords and ornaments of brass have been found. The Rev. James Dallaway, author of the *Topography of the Rape of Arundel*, was rector.

SLINGLEY, with SEATON, a township, in the parish of SEAHAM, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 5¾ miles (S. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 175 inhabitants. It was anciently called Slinglaw, a hill or law; and is situated to the south-west of Seaton. Among former proprietors, occur the families of Widdrington, Hebborne, Collingwood, and Dale.

SLINGSBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N.) from Whitewell, and 6 (W. N. W.) from New Malton; containing 609 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Conquest, belonged to the Lacy family, and afterwards to the Mowbrays, who had a castle here. The Wyvilles, the Knights Templars, and others, held lands under the Mowbrays; and the castle subsequently became the property of the noble family of Hastings, who are supposed to have rebuilt it, and of whom William, the great Lord Hastings, was beheaded by Richard III., leaving his son Edward his heir, who by will, in 1497, directed Slingsby to be sold. The castle and manor were purchased, some time previously to 1619, by Sir Charles Cavendish, whose son took down the old castle, and, in 1643, erected on its site a large and elegant mansion, of quadrangular form, with towers on the eastern and western sides, in the style of Inigo Jones, and which afterwards became the property of the poet, Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. Not being inhabited, however, it fell into decay, and after the death of the duke, was purchased, along with the estate, in 1735, by an ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle, the present proprietor, by whom the dilapidated remains are carefully preserved.

The parish comprises by measurement 2300 acres, of which 1850 are arable, 400 pasture, and 50 wood. The southern portion is chiefly a valley of moorland in the bosom of the Howardian hills; advancing northward, it abruptly rises to an elevated natural terrace, forming a portion of the boundary of those fine hills, flanked on the east and west with ancient woods of stately oak. This terrace commands, towards the south, a view of Castle-Howard, with its princely domain; towards the north, the whole range of the eastern moors from Whitestone cliff to Seamer Beacon, with the richly-cultivated and extensive vale of the river Rye in the foreground; and in the north-eastern distance is a view of the sea. From the terrace, the land gradually descends northward into the valley of the Rye. The soil in the middle part of the parish is a rich hazel loam, producing excellent crops of turnips, oats, and barley; and in the northern portions, which are marshy, a strong clay prevails, well adapted for wheat. The hills are of the oolite limestone formation, in which some large fossil bones have been found, and ammonites and various other fossil remains; and in the lower grounds are extensive beds of fine blue clay: the stone is quarried for building, burning into lime, and for the roads, and some kilns have been recently established for the manufac-

ture of bricks and tiles from the clay. The village is spacious and well built, and is pleasantly situated at the base, and partly on the acclivity, of the northern ridge of the Howardian hills, and is watered by the Wathbeck rivulet, which flows through the lower part of it; it is one of three villages in Yorkshire that retain their rustic maypole. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, with a net income of £548, including a commodious parsonage-house, and 100 acres of glebe. The church is a neat structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, and of which the chancel was rebuilt in 1835; it contains several ancient monuments, with one of a templar in the full costume of a Norman knight, recorded by Dodsworth to be of the Wyville family, who held lands here for more than 600 years. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school for boys and another for girls are partly supported by the Earl of Carlisle; and ten acres of land are appropriated to the use of the poor, who also have some small benefactions. There are numerous barrows and tumuli in that part of the parish which stretches into the Howardian hills, and the whole of that curious valley is interspersed with Druidical remains and other relics of antiquity.

SLIPTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (W. by N.) from Thrapstone; containing 159 inhabitants. It comprises about 624 acres; the substratum contains limestone, which is quarried chiefly for the roads, and for building cottages and walls. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 3½.; net income, £104; patrons and impropiators, the family of Sackville. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771; the glebe comprises about 112 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A school is supported by Mr. and Mrs. Germain.

SLOLEY (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Scot-tow; containing 291 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 719 acres, of which 640 are arable, 20 meadow and pasture, and 50 wood: the lands are chiefly the property of the Rev. B. Cubitt, who is lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. B. Cubitt: the tithes have been commuted for £240. 10., and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with later additions, and a square embattled tower; it was thoroughly repaired in 1841.

SLOOTHBY, a hamlet, in the parish of WILLOUGHBY, union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 242 inhabitants.

SLOUGH, a village, partly in the parish of STOKE-POGES, and partly in that of UPTON, union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 41 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham, and 21 (W.) from London; containing 1189 inhabitants. A cattle-market is held on Tuesday. One of the stations of the Great Western railway is situated here, and is much frequented by visitors to Windsor Palace and Eton College: a handsome hotel has also been erected. Sir

William Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, who died in 1822, resided at this place, where he constructed his powerful telescope.

SLYNE, with HEST, a township, in the parish of BOLTON-LE-SANDS, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Lancaster; containing 316 inhabitants, and comprising 669a. 3r. 8p. A breakwater was constructed at Hest bank in 1820, along the side of which vessels from Liverpool and Glasgow load and unload their cargoes; and by means of a canal extending to within a short distance of the shore, a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other inland places. The road across the Sands to Ulverstone commences at Hest; and the great road to Kendal, Carlisle, and Glasgow, passes through the village of Slyne. Courts leet and baron are held here. There are traces of salt-works which formerly existed in the neighbourhood.

SMALESMOUTH, a township, in the parish of GREYSTEAD, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Bellingham; containing 159 inhabitants. It is situated on the Smales burn, near its junction with the river Tyne, and contains the hamlets of Greystead and Holt. Dalby Castle is also in the township.

SMALLBURGH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Coltishall; containing 634 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Ant, and comprises 1247a. 32p., of which 922 acres are arable, 197 meadow and pasture, and 127 fen and marsh: the road from Cromer to Yarmouth passes through. Petty-sessions are held here, at the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of Happing and Tunstead. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style; the tower fell down in 1677, and has not been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SMALLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of MORLEY, union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LIT-CHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (N. E.) from Derby; containing 826 inhabitants. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for £337. 19. 6., and there is a glebe of 27¼ acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. John and Samuel Richardson, in 1712, conveyed property for a school, of which the annual income is £88.

SMALLFORD, a ward, partly in the parish of St. STEPHEN, and partly in that portion of the parish of St. PETER, St. ALBAN's, which is in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, union of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD; containing 245 inhabitants. Here are almshouses for three widows.

SMALL-HYTHE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of TENTERDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Tenterden. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Householdors of Dumborne; net income, £107. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

SMALLRIDGE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **AXMINSTER**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**; containing 207 inhabitants.

SMALLWOOD, a township, in the parish of **ASTBURY**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Sandbach; containing 606 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £300. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SMANNELL, or **SWANHILL**, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 65 inhabitants.

SMARDALE, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, EAST ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 35 inhabitants. It comprises 1735 acres, of which 643 are common or waste land. Smardale Hall, an ancient manor-house formerly belonging to the Warrop and Dalston families, proprietors of the township, is now a farm-house.

SMARDEN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **WEST ASHFORD**, hundred of **CALEHILL**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cranbrooke, and 46 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 1141 inhabitants, and comprising 5379a. 3r. 15p. The old market-house is yet remaining; and a fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on the 10th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 2. 6.; net income, £501; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in 1716, by Stephen Dadson, who endowed it with property now producing upwards of £65 a year.

SMEATON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of **NORTH-ALLERTON**, partly in the wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, and partly in **GILLING-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from North-Allerton; containing, with the township of Hornby, and part of that of Great Smeaton (the other portion being in Croft parish), 517 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Tees, and, including Hornby, comprises 3219 acres, of which 1828 are arable, 1333 grass, and 58 woodland; the soil is a stiff strong clay. The surface is varied; the lower grounds are watered by the river Wisk, which intersects the parish, and the scenery is open, and of pleasing character. The great north road passes through the village. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Appleton-upon-Wisk annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £472; patron, Henry Hewgill, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice. There are one boys' and two girls' schools.

SMEATON, KIRK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Pontefract; containing 326 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1800 acres; the soil is light but fertile, and the substratum generally limestone, well adapted for building, though not for agricultural purposes. There are also quarries of freestone, of which some was formerly sent to London; but the quality varied so greatly that the quarries were abandoned, and a tram-road that had been laid down for its conveyance to Heckbridge

was taken up, and the ground it occupied restored to a state of cultivation. A considerable quantity of teal is grown. The great north road intersects the parish, and the new Doncaster and Leeds road skirts it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and has annexed 333 acres of land, for which the tithes were commuted in 1808, and which are worth from 21s. to 22s. per acre; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is a small neat structure in the early English style. A national school is supported.

SMEATON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY**, union of **NORTH-ALLERTON**, wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, N. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from North-Allerton; containing 71 inhabitants. This is a township of scattered houses, situated on the south side of the river Wisk, opposite Great Smeaton, and comprising about 1000 acres of land.

SMEATON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **WOMERSLEY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 233 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1100 acres, chiefly the property of Lincoln College, Oxford, and of which the soil is a rich loam; the river Went passes on the south, in a direction nearly from east to west, and is sometimes swollen so as to flood the pastures to a small extent. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1786.

SMEETH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, franchise and barony of **BIRCHOLT**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Ashford; containing 489 inhabitants. This was formerly a market-town; and fairs are still held on May 12th and Michaelmas-day, for toys and pedlery. The living is annexed to the rectory of Aldington: the church is principally in the Norman style. Timothy Bedingfield, in 1691, bequeathed an estate producing £111. 10. per annum, for education.

SMEETON-WESTERBY, a township, in the parish of **KIRWORTH-BEAUCHAMP**, union of **HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Harborough; containing 567 inhabitants.

SMERRILL, with **MIDDLETON**, a township, in the parish of **YOULGRAVE**, hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing 323 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £21. 13. 4.

SMETHCOTT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CHURCH-STRETTON**, hundred of **CONDOVER**, S. division of **SALOP**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing, with the townships of Betchcott and Picklescott, and the hamlet of Walk-Mills, 371 inhabitants, and comprising about 1500 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9.; net income, £276; patrons, the Trustees of Hulme's charity, Manchester. The church is a small ancient building. The Rev. Henry Fletcher, in 1810, gave £10 per annum to be distributed among widows, and applied to education.

SMETHWICK, a township, in the parish of **BRERETON**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Sandbach.

SMETHWICK, a hamlet and extensive manufacturing district, in the parish of HARBORNE, union of KING'S-NORTON, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Birmingham; containing 5020 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Birmingham, through Oldbury, to Dudley, and the hamlet comprises by measurement 1830 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow land. The substratum in the northern part appears to contain a good supply of coal, J. W. Unett, Esq., a proprietor of land in the parish, having, after boring to the depth of 220 yards, at an expense of £1200, found coal measures corresponding with those of a pit which has been sunk by Joshua Horton, Esq., a mile from the spot, and also with one belonging to Lord Dartmouth, about a mile and a half distant, in the parish of West Bromwich, both which pits have a seam of excellent coal, ten yards in thickness. There are likewise pits of good gravel, which is used for the roads. The prevailing scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts beautifully picturesque, and enlivened by numerous good residences, of which the principal are, the Lightwoods, a handsome mansion built in 1780; the Firs, the Woodlands, Smethwick House, Galton-Bridge House, Shireland Hall, and Smethwick Hall, built about a century since, on the site of an ancient hall.

Of the manufactories established in the district, the principal are some very extensive works, in which more than 700 persons are employed in the manufacture of various kinds of glass, and of the several chemical products connected with glass-making, upon a larger scale than in any other establishment in Great Britain. The chief articles are, the British window glass called crown glass; the ordinary foreign window glass, called German sheet-glass, introduced into this country within the last ten years, by Mr. Robert Lucas Chance, the senior partner of the firm; and French shades, also of his introduction, and which are blown into oval, square, or circular forms of large dimensions, some exceeding three feet six inches in height, and one foot nine inches in diameter. A new description of plate-glass, made by grinding and polishing German sheet-glass, by a process recently invented by one of the partners, is exclusively made here; and the other branches carried on in the works include, stained and ornamental glass, glass for optical purposes, and sulphate and carbonate of soda in different states. A manufactory for railway-carriages affords occupation to 650 persons; the Smethwick soap, soda, and red-lead works, which have been established for more than thirty years, employ about 100 persons; in the Smethwick foundry 230 men are constantly engaged, and some iron-works belonging to Messrs. Jones, Aspinall, and Co., are likewise extensive. The District Steel and Iron works employ 150 men in the manufacture of steel and iron, and also of spades and shovels, and of gun-barrels under contract with the East India Company and the Board of Ordnance; and the Crown Works for the manufacture of boilers, and plate and sheet iron, employ about sixty men. The hamlet is intersected by the Old Birmingham canal, with its greatly improved line of navigation, over which have been constructed six bridges, and an aqueduct of cast-iron; one of the bridges, called the Summit, or Galton bridge, is a stately structure, of which the arch has a span of 150 feet, and an elevation of sixty feet above the water.

A chapel, with a house for the minister, was erected in 1732, by Mrs. Dorothy Parkes, who endowed it independently of the mother church: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of her Trustees, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Dales, who resides in the parsonage, a handsome house near the chapel. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1838, at a cost of £4000, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £400 from the London, and £750 from the Diocesan, Society, and a district was soon after assigned to it; it is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles and surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains 786 sittings, of which 400 are free. By order of council, dated the 11th of August, 1842, the district attached to this church was erected into a separate and independent parish, under the designation of North Harborne; the vicar of Harborne having resigned the patronage of the new benefice, it has been constituted a vicarage, and endowed with the vicarial tithes over 830 acres; and the Rev. T. G. Simcox, the first incumbent, has been continued vicar, by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, who are the patrons. The parsonage-house, situated behind the church, is a handsome residence of appropriate style; and opposite to it are the North Harborne national schools, erected in 1840. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and near the chapel is a school endowed by Mrs. Parkes with property producing £8. 9. per annum. The poor have six almshouses, and some land is vested in trustees for the benefit of the necessitous.

SMISBY, a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LAZOUCH, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ashby; containing, with Bondary, extra-parochial, 337 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropiator, the Marquess of Hastings. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. A school is supported by subscription, for the instruction of the children of the poor.

SNAILWELL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newmarket; containing 273 inhabitants. It comprises 1830*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and heath. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. Thorp, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £484, and the glebe comprises 100 acres.

SNAINTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of EBBERSTON, but chiefly in that of BROMPTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 687 inhabitants. The township comprises about 4480 acres, partly low fertile marshes, which extend southward to the river Derwent; on the north side of the village the land is chiefly high moor. The village is large, and pleasantly situated at the junction of the roads from Scarborough to Malton and to Kirkby-Moorside. The chapel is subordinate to the vicarage of Brompton, and was built in 1836, at a cost of £750, on the site of one erected in 1150; the fine Norman porch of the old chapel now forms an entrance to the churchyard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SNAITH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **GOOLE**, chiefly in the Lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, but partly in the Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the chapelrys of **Armin**, **Carleton**, **Goole**, **Hook**, and **Rawcliffe**, and the townships of **Balne**, **Cowick**, **Gowdall**, **Heck**, **Hensall**, **Pollington**, and **Snaith**; and containing 10,444 inhabitants, of whom 855 are in the town, 23 miles (S. by E.) from **York**, and 175 (N. by W.) from **London**. This place is of considerable antiquity, and at a very early period a priory for Benedictine monks was founded here as a cell to the abbey of **Selby**, to which establishment the church of **Snaith** had been given by **Girard**, Archbishop of **York**, in the year 1106; the priory flourished till the Dissolution, and was afterwards granted by **Edward VI.** to **John**, Earl of **Warwick**. The town, which is situated on a gentle declivity on the south bank of the river **Aire**, is small and irregularly built; the streets are lighted with oil; the houses are chiefly of brick, but a few handsome and substantial dwellings have been lately erected, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells. The environs abound with pleasing scenery, enlivened by the rivers **Don** and **Went**, in the vale of which latter is the small hamlet of **Balne-Croft**; and the canal from **Knottingley** to **Goole** passes southward of the town. Flax was formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood to a considerable extent, and conveyed to the market at **Leeds** by the river **Aire**; but the quantity has been much diminished, and potatoes are now sent in large quantities. There is a steam-mill for grinding corn. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on the last Thursday in April, and August 10th, for cattle, &c. The parish comprises by computation 35,000 acres, the property chiefly of **Viscount Downe**, the **Earl of Mexborough**, and **N. E. Yarburgh, Esq.** The living is a vicarage; net income, £479; patron, **Mr. Yarburgh**. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a low square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and a belfry of wood; it contains a splendid monument by **Chantrey** to the second **Viscount Downe**, a marble bust to an ancestor of the present **Lord Beaumont**, and some remnants of ancient armour, with several banners. There are district churches at **Rawcliffe**, **Carleton**, **Whitgift**, **Armin**, **Hook**, and **Goole**; also a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. A free grammar school, and some almshouses for six widowers, were founded in 1623, by **Nicholas Waller**, who bequeathed houses and land for the payment of £28 to the master, £12 to the usher of the school, and £20 per annum to be divided among the almspeople; the endowment is now applied in aid of a national school. There are almshouses for six persons, founded by the **Yarburgh** family; also others for six widows, which were rebuilt in 1802, by **Viscount Downe**; and various bequests have been left for the poor.

SNAPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Saxmundham**; containing 542 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the **Ore**, and comprises about 1800 acres, of which the greater portion is arable and upland pasture of good quality, and the remainder, near the river, low and marshy. The **Ore**, over which is a bridge, forms an estuary for nearly a mile, and near the bridge is a quay

for shipping corn. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of **Friston**, and valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church contains an hexagonal font, much enriched, in the later English style. A society of Benedictine monks from the abbey of **St. John**, at **Colchester**, settled here in 1155, and in 1400 were exempted from all subjection to that house, and raised into a distinct priory; it was dedicated to the **Blessed Virgin Mary**, and, at its suppression, in 1524, was granted to **Cardinal Wolsey** towards the endowment of his intended colleges, when its revenue was valued at £99. 1. 11.

SNAPE, a township, in the parish of **WELL**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (S.) from **Bedale**; containing 729 inhabitants. The township comprises 4451 acres, of which the greater part is arable land; a portion called **Snapewater**, formerly a morass, is now drained and cultivated. The population is chiefly employed in wool-combing for the worsted-spinners. **Snapewater Castle**, a large and venerable building, anciently a seat of the **Fitz-Randolph** and other families, and rebuilt by the **Latimers** in the reign of **Henry VII.**, is now partially in ruins, but portions of it are in the occupation of tenants of **Mark Milbank, Esq.**, the present owner. **Thorpe Perrow**, the seat of **Mr. Milbank**, is a spacious and handsome mansion here, surrounded by an extensive park and fine plantations. A chapel which formerly belonged to the castle, has been beautifully fitted up by **Mr. Milbank**, and divine service is gratuitously performed in it by the vicar of **Well**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and an almshouse for eight aged persons, and free schools for the poor, have been founded and endowed by **Lady Neville**.

SNARESHILL-HOUSE, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **GUILT-CROSS**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from **Thetford**; containing 28 inhabitants. This place and **Thetford Lodge** are all that remain of two villages called **Great** and **Little Snarehill**. In the vicinity are several tumuli, supposed to cover the remains of the slain in a battle which occurred here between **Edmund**, King of the **East Angles**, and the **Danes** under their leader **Inguar**.

SNARESTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (N. W.) from **Market-Bosworth**; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which one-third is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture: the **Ashby canal** passes through. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Sweepstone**: the church is a small modern building of brick. A free school was founded and endowed by **Thomas Charnells, Esq.**, in 1717; the income is about £50 per annum.

SNARFORD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (S. W.) from **Market-Rasen**; containing 76 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres, of which the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by several small streams. Of the ancient **Hall**, the seat of the **Snarford** family, only the site and part of the foundations are remaining. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £181; patron, the **Subdean of Lincoln**. The church contains numerous monuments, of which the principal are to the **St. Poll** family.

SNARGATE (*St. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of ROMNEY-MARSH, and liberties of ROMNEY-MARSH and NEW ROMNEY, though locally in the hundred of ALOESBRIDGE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from New Romney; containing 80 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of SNAVE, and valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8.; net income of Snargate, £84.

SNAVE (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundreds of ALOESBRIDGE, HAM, and NEWCHURCH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from New Romney; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1455 acres, of which 200 are arable, and in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 11.; net income, £160; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a spacious edifice of stone, with a handsome western tower.

SNEATON, a parish, in the union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Whitby; containing 238 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Esk, and is the property of James Wilson, Esq., by whom courts leet and baron are held: the scenery in the neighbourhood presents a succession of hills and magnificent dales. Very excellent flagstone is quarried. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes at the foot of the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 6., and has a net income of £170, arising from corn-rents assigned in commutation of tithes, in 1802; it was formerly in the patronage of the Crown, but is now in that of Mr. Wilson, to whom, as a remuneration for building the church, two presentations were given by the crown, at the expiration of which the living will revert to it. The church, replacing an old edifice which had been for some time in a dilapidated state, was erected in 1825, at a cost of £720, defrayed by the late James Wilson, Esq.; it is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a low tower surmounted by a small spire, and the eastern end and the south porch are ornamented with buttresses terminating in richly-crocketed finials. A free school was built by the late Mr. Wilson, who left £10 per annum for a master, to which the parish adds £5.

SNELLAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Wragby; containing, with the hamlet of Swinethorpe, 97 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 6., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow: the tithes have been commuted for £248. 12., and the glebe comprises 43 acres.

SNELSMORE, a tything, in the parish of CHIEVELEY, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newbury; containing 290 inhabitants. It comprises 869 acres, of which 79 are common or waste land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £250.

SNELSON, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 199 inhabitants.

SNELSTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 399 inhabit-

ants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Norbury. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SNENTON (*St. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the union of RADFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from Nottingham; containing 7079 inhabitants. This village, which a few years since contained not more than 250 persons, now presents a most respectable appearance, some new streets and many elegant houses having been lately erected: several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of stockings and lace. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The church is a very ancient edifice, covered with rough plaster; the burial-ground is near the summit of a bold excavated rock commanding extensive prospects over the vales of Trent and Belvoir. An additional church has been erected at an expense of £4700, by subscription, aided by a grant of £700 from the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower rising from the intersection; it was consecrated on the 26th of September 1839, and contains 1240 sittings, of which 800 are free. The county asylum for lunatics, noticed in the article on Nottingham, is in this parish. In the neighbourhood are some curious excavations in the stone rock, used as dwellings.

SNETTERTON (*St. ANDREW AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N.) from East Harling; containing 261 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1840 acres, of which 1540 are arable, 280 pasture, and 20 woodland: the road to Norwich through Thetford passes through it. The living comprises the consolidated rectories of All Saints and St. Andrew the Apostle, united to the rectory of Quiddenham, and valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1. There are but slight remains of the church of St. Andrew; that of All Saints is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

SNETTISHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 1151 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Snetham, had once a market on Friday, and there are still some remains of the ancient market-cross in the village. The parish comprises about 5600 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1700 pasture and marsh, 100 woodland, and 800 heath and waste; the substratum abounds with carrstone of excellent quality, which is extensively used for building, and, though soft and easily worked when taken from the quarry, becomes hard by exposure to the air. The village, which is on the road from Lynn to Wells, about two miles from the coast, is spacious and well built; and petty-sessions for the division are held in it on the second Monday in every month. On the beach adjoining the Lynn channel is a bed of shingle, of which great quantities are sent by vessels to Lincolnshire, and used in repairing the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £110; patron and impropriator, H. L. Styleman L'Estrange, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1762. The parsonage-house has been enlarged and improved by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Coldham.

The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower and spire, serving as a landmark for mariners; the chancel and north transept are in ruins. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also a school endowed for twenty boys. Ninety acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel, on the inclosure. Ancient brass instruments, in the shape of axe-heads, with handles to them, usually termed celts, have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

SNEYD, a township, in the parish of **BURSLEM**, union of **WOLSTANTON** and **BURSLEM**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 1328 inhabitants. The place adjoins the town of **Burslem** on the west, of which it forms a portion; and extensive coal-works and mines of ironstone are wrought here. A church district was formed in 1844, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SNIBSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **PACKINGTON**, union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Ashby**; containing 352 inhabitants. It is detached from the rest of the parish, and is on the road from **Leicester** to **Ashby**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

SNILESBY, or **SNILESWORTH**, a township, in the parish of **HAWNBURY**, union of **HELMSLEY**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (N. W.) from **Helmsley**; containing 116 inhabitants. It is a moorland township on one of the branches of the river **Rye**, and comprises by computation 2500 acres of laud, having scattered houses.

SNITTER, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Rothbury**; containing 163 inhabitants. It stands upon a conical mount, between two streams called **Wreigh** and **Lorbottle**, which shortly afterwards unite, and join the **Coquet** river; the lands in the neighbourhood are of the most excellent quality, and the hedgerows are unusually high and vigorous.

SNITTERBY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, E. division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Market-Rasen**; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Wadingham**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

SNITTERFIELD (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, **Snitterfield** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Stratford**; containing 822 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3600 acres; the soil is a stiff loam, alternated with gravel; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a copious brook which flows through the whole extent of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £271; patron, the Bishop of **Worcester**; impropiator, **Robert Phillips**, Esq. The residue of the great tithes have been commuted for £109. 10., and of the vicarial for £55, the principal part having been commuted for land in 1765; the glebe comprises 240 acres. The church exhibits portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles.

SNITTERTON, with **WENSLEY**, a township, in the parish of **DARLEY**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from **Matlock**; containing 604 inhabitants, of whom 46 are in the hamlet of **Snitterton**.

SNITTELEGARTH, with **BEWALDETH**, a township, in the parish of **TORPENHOW**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from **Ireby**; containing 73 inhabitants.

SNODLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), with **PADDLESWORTH**, a parish, in the union of **MALLING**, hundred of **LARKFIELD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **West Malling**; containing 500 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres, of which 800 are arable, 400 pasture, 150 wood, and 40 hop plantations; the lands are intersected by a stream tributary to the **Medway**, and on its banks is a paper-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £297; patron, the Bishop of **Rochester**. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. **John May**, Esq., in 1800, founded a school.

SNOREHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **DENGIE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from **Maldon**; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3, and in the gift of **J. H. Strutt**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £105. 12., and the glebe comprises $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is not a vestige of the church, and the inhabitants attend that of **Latchingdon**, with which place the parish is rated for the poor.

SNORING, GREAT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from **Little Walsingham**; containing 556 inhabitants. It comprises 1645a. 18p., of which 1405 acres are arable, 191 meadow and pasture, and 25 woodland. The living is a rectory, with that of **Thursford** annexed, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of **St. John's College**, **Cambridge**: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a handsome house, erected by **Sir Richard Shelton**. The church is a good structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses to the **Shelton** and other families; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina. The union workhouse is in the parish.

SNORING, LITTLE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Fakenham**; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises 1524a. 3r. 9p., of which 1151 acres are arable, 247 meadow and pasture, and 125 woodland. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of **East Barsham**, and valued in the king's books at £12: the tithes have been commuted for £347, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a Norman doorway on the south: in the churchyard is a detached circular tower with a Norman entrance, supposed to have belonged to a more ancient church. A house for lepers was founded here in 1380.

SNOWSHILL, a parish, in the union of **WINCHCOMB**, Lower division of the hundred of **KIFTGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 6 miles (N. E.)

from Winchcomb; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Stanton.

SNYDALE, a township, in the parish of NORMANTON, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Pontefract; containing 138 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1300 acres, chiefly the property of James Whitwell Torre, Esq., whose seat, Snyder Hall, is a handsome residence. Rent-charges have been awarded, as commutations for the tithes, amounting to £188. 0. 6., of which £108. 0. 4. are payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, £54. 0. 2. to impropriators, and £26 to the vicar. There is also a glebe of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

SOBERTON, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the tything of East Hoc, 954 inhabitants, of whom 863 are in Soberton tything. The parish comprises 5814 acres, of which 455 acres are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the rectory of Meon-Stoke: the tithes have been commuted for £828, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is principally in the early English style.

SOCKBRIDGE, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Penrith; containing 250 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the river Eamont, and abounds with limestone. The ancient hall, a quadrangular building with a tower, has been converted into a farm-house. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £40. 2. 7., and the vicarial for £3. 1. 5.

SOCKBURN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, partly in the S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, county of DURHAM, but chiefly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Darlington; containing 201 inhabitants, of whom 42 are in the township. This has been supposed to be the Saxon *Socabyrig*. In the time of Canute, Snaculf gave to the church of Durham "Socceburg and Grisbi;" and soon after the Conquest the place became the seat of the Norman family of Conyers. The parish comprises the townships of Sockburn, Over Dinsdale, and Girsby; the first, which is wholly in the county of Durham, contains about 1000 acres. Among other late improvements, a bridge of wood, consisting of one arch of upwards of 150 feet span, has been thrown across the river Tees by the lord of the manor and owner of the lands within the township, Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £79; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The church, principally in the early English style, has been partly taken down, and a new building erected on the opposite side of the Tees, in a situation more convenient for the parishioners, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Blackett and the master of Sherburn Hospital. The old edifice contains some ancient monuments, one of which is reported to be that of Sir John Conyers, representing him with his feet resting upon a lion, that appears to be contending with a winged dragon; and in an adjoining field is the Grey Stone, where, according to legendary story, the dauntless knight slew the "monstrous venomous and poisonous wyveron, ask, or worm, which overthrew and devoured many people in fight."

SOCK-DENNIS.—See STOCK-DENNIS.

SODBURY, CHIPPING (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 28 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 113 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1273 inhabitants. This town, which existed in the twelfth century, and was endowed by King Stephen with the same privileges as Bristol, is situated on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, at the foot of a hill near the source of the Little Avon. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 23rd and June 24th, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery; and on the Friday before Lady-day and Michaelmas-day, both statute-fairs. The town was governed by a bailiff until 1681, when the inhabitants were incorporated by charter of Charles II., which ordained that the municipal body should consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and twelve burgesses; but this grant was annulled by proclamation of James II., in 1688, at the request of the inhabitants: constables are now elected annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The parish comprises 100 acres, chiefly pasture and common; the surface here is flat, but the adjacent scenery of bold and mountainous character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patron, the Vicar of Old Sodbury. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and the Society of Friends; and a free grammar school is endowed with £20 per annum. The poor law union of Chipping-Sodbury comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,230.

SODBURY, LITTLE (*ST. ADELIN*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 125 inhabitants. Previously to the battle of Tewkesbury, a skirmish took place here between the forces of Queen Margaret, and the advanced guard of Edward IV., when several of the latter were made prisoners; and during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., Cromwell lodged for one night at the old manor-house. The parish comprises 1071 acres, of which 112 are common or waste; the lands are the property of W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of Mr. Hartley: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe consists of 31 acres. There are traces of a camp, probably of Roman origin, on the brow of the Cotswold hills facing the Severn, commanding an extensive view of the vale of Gloucestershire, and forming one of a line of intrenchments of great importance: within the area was discovered a coin with the legend *Caius Marius Imperator concordia Militum*, which motto is written on the sign of the Cross Hands, a posting-house 11 miles from Bath, in the parish of Old Sodbury. Little Sodbury House, now a ruin, was anciently the residence of the illustrious Tyndale, who retired to this place during the Reformation, and employed himself in the translation of the Bible; and subsequently of David Hartley, who was minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles in 1783, and negotiated the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America.

SODBURY, OLD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 871 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3617 acres, of which 312 are common or waste; the substratum contains stone of the soft oolite formation, which is quarried for building. The road from Bristol to Chippenham passes through the village, and meets the Bath and Cheltenham road at the Cross Hands inn here, a good posting-house, where is also a post-office. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £233. 8., and the vicarial for £512. 10.; and there is a glebe-house, with about half an acre of garden-ground. The church is an ancient structure, containing some interesting details of Norman architecture.

SOFTLEY, with **LYNESACK**, a township, in the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND**, union of **AUCKLAND**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Wolsingham; containing 910 inhabitants. This township, commonly called South Side, is bounded on the south by the river Gaunless, and contains several coal-works; the soil is mostly of a cold nature, especially on the north. A considerable portion of the land is tithe-free.

SOHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **STAPLOE**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Ely, and 69 (N. N. E.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Barway, 4162 inhabitants. This was a place of some note at a very early period, and St. Felix, first bishop of the East Angles, is said to have founded a monastery here about 630, which he made the seat of his diocese prior to the removal of the see to Dunwich; here, also, his remains were interred, but they were afterwards taken up and conveyed to Ramsey abbey, when the cathedral was erected at Soham by Luttingus, a Saxon nobleman. This building, as well as the bishop's palace, was destroyed by fire, and the monks, at that time a flourishing society, were killed by the Danish army under the command of Inguar and Ubba, in 870. Before the draining of the fens, here was a large lake, over which was a dangerous passage by water to Ely; but it was subsequently rendered more safe by the construction of a causeway through the marshes, at the expense of Hervey, Bishop of Ely. The town is situated upon the east bank of the river Cam, on the verge of the county; the streets are irregularly built, and the houses of mean appearance. Horticulture is carried on to a considerable extent, especially in the article of asparagus; the dairies are abundant, and cheese of a most excellent quality, and very similar to that of Stilton, is made. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 9th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and on the Monday before Midsummer, which is a pleasure-fair. The parish comprises 12,000 acres, of which 400 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £32. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £672. 14., and the vicarial for £1653; the impropriate glebe comprises 78

acres, and the vicarial four. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, with a lofty square embattled tower visible at a great distance, and in the interior are several monuments. At Barway is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; also a free school for boys, endowed with the profits of an estate of moorland allotted on the division of the commons, in 1658, and now producing £60 per annum; and children are apprenticed with a premium of £20 from funds given by Bishop Laney. Some few vestiges of the ancient palace and cathedral are yet visible; and several human bones were dug up at the east end of the street near the church, a few years since.

SOHAM, EARL (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **PLOMESGATE**, hundred of **LOES**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Woodbridge; containing 741 inhabitants, and comprising 1944a. 2r. 24p. A fair, chiefly for lambs, is held on July 23rd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Rev. J. H. Groome: the tithes have been commuted for £598, and the glebe consists of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early, but chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the roof is finely groined, and the font, of Caen stone, richly sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The town lands contain 45 acres, and nearly £1400 are vested in the funds for the poor. Soham Lodge was the residence of the Countess of Surrey, the wife of the poet; she died here, and was buried at Framlingham.

SOHAM, MONK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXNE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Framlingham; containing 404 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1569a. 2r. 33p., of which 58 acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. J. H. Groome: the tithes have been commuted for £445, and the glebe comprises 88 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower.

SOHO.—See **HANDSWORTH**.

SOKEHOLME, a chapelry, in the parish of **WARSOP**, union of **MANSFIELD**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Mansfield; containing 66 inhabitants, and comprising 984 acres.

SOLIHULL (*St. ALPHEGE*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the Solihull division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 13 miles (N. W.) from Warwick, and 105 (N. W.) from London; containing 3401 inhabitants. This town is situated on the road from Warwick to Birmingham, and consists principally of two spacious and parallel streets, intersected by two smaller; the houses are generally well built and of modern appearance, and are amply supplied with water from two copious springs to the north; the air is remarkably salubrious, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes about half a mile to the north of the town, the Stratford canal about two miles to the south of it, and the Hampton station of the London and Birmingham railway is within a distance of three miles to the north-east. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 29th of April

and 12th of October, and on the 11th of September for horses and for hiring servants. Petty-sessions are held on the first Saturday in every month, alternately with Knowle; and the town-hall, a neat brick building, is well adapted for the purpose.

The parish comprises 11,296 acres, of which 5583 are arable, 4080 meadow and pasture, and 568 wood and plantations; the surface is flat; the lands are well inclosed, and the scenery, in parts enlivened by the river Blyth, which intersects the parish, is enriched with abundance of hedge-row timber, chiefly oak. The soil is partly gravelly and light, and partly clayey loam, and generally in good cultivation, yielding crops of every kind; the substratum contains coal, but no mines are at present in operation. Olton Hall and Malvern Hall, situated in the parish, are handsome residences. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 18. 4., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Archer Clive, M.A., by whom a handsome parsonage-house has been erected, in the Elizabethan style: the tithes have been commuted for £1500, and the glebe comprises 91 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with an embattled tower rising from the centre and surmounted by an octangular spire. The interior abounds with rich details; the tracery, mouldings, and corbels are elaborately ornamented; and some very beautiful tabernacle-work which formed part of the ancient rood-loft, where the organ was originally placed, has been removed to the front of the west gallery built in 1840, at an expense of £435. The font, of octagonal form, is Norman, with circular pillars at the angles; in the chancel and transepts are piscinæ in trefoil arches with triangular canopies; and there were formerly numerous monuments, especially to the Holbech family, in the ancient chapel of St. Katharine, but the roof was destroyed by the fall of the spire in the year 1757, and many of the monuments were then injured. A church has been erected at Shirley-Street, *which see*. There are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics.

Various charitable bequests have been made to the parish at different times, yielding, in 1827, an annual income of £317, and have since that date been improved under the management of the trustees, now producing a gross revenue of £600, subject to deductions for keeping the buildings in repair. These funds, by order of the court of chancery in 1840, are partly appropriated to the maintenance of a free grammar school, which affords a classical and general education, and also includes an English school for the children of the poor. A sum is likewise allotted from the income to the support of schools for boys and girls at Shirley-Street; above 20 children of the parish are clothed; and a school near Solihull, in which are 70 girls, has an endowment of £25 per annum, arising from a bequest by Mrs. Martha Palmer. The rent of a farm producing £50 per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Collet, is partly distributed in donations of 1s. each to poor persons, twice in the year, at the gravestone of the testator; and the remainder is applied, at the discretion of the trustees, to other charitable purposes. The union of Solihull comprises eleven parishes or places, all in the county of Warwick, with the exception of the parish of Yardley, which is in the county of Worcester, the whole containing a population

of 12,406. A Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded at Hen-Wood, in the parish, by Ketelburn de Langdon, in the reign of Henry II., and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £21. 2. Near Olton Hall are some traces of an ancient moat.

SOLLARS-DILWYN, a township, in the parish of DILWYN, union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD; containing 165 inhabitants.

SOLPORT, a township, in the parish of STAPLETON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 353 inhabitants.

SOMBOURN, KING'S (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Stockbridge; containing, with the tything of Brook, 1125 inhabitants, of whom 146 are in the tything of Up Sombourn. This place, which, prior to the Conquest, was held in royal demesne, and now forms part of the duchy of Lancaster, was the residence of the celebrated John of Gaunt, of whose palace there are still some remains. What are thought to have been the ancient stables have been converted into a farm-house; and the gardens and pleasure-grounds, with the park, fish-ponds, and an extensive bowling-green, encompassed by an earthwork about three feet high, may yet be traced. The parish comprises by measurement 7450 acres, of which about 1500 are woodland. Considerable quantities of chalk are sent from the neighbourhood to Redbridge, for the improvement of the strong clay soil in the New Forest, by the Andover canal, which passes through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge at a place called Horsebridge, on the line of the old Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum. The living is a vicarage, with those of Little Sombourn and Stockbridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. 10½.; net income, £696; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, containing some interesting details, among which is the figure of an ecclesiastic in robes within a trefoiled niche. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Compton. On an eminence three miles to the north of the church are the remains of an encampment called the Ring, with a deep intrenchment inclosing an area of about twenty-one acres; and on the adjoining down, but within the parish of Stockbridge, are remains of smaller dimensions, probably the outworks of the former.

SOMBOURN, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. E.) from Stockbridge; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1515 acres, of which about 300 are woodland. The living is annexed, with that of Stockbridge, to the vicarage of King's-Sombourn.

SOMERBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 480 inhabitants. It comprises 1590 acres, of which the substratum contains stone of inferior quality, quarried for building and for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. M. Burnaby; net income, £224, arising from land; impropiators, S. Smith, Esq., and others. The

church is an ancient structure, with a tower and spire rising from the centre. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £15 per annum.

SOMERBY, a chapelry, in the parish and wapentake of CORRINGHAM, union of GAINSBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Gainsborough; containing 63 inhabitants.

SOMERBY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Grantham; containing, with the chapelry of Great Humby, 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2543*a.* 15*p.*, of which 588 acres are in Great Humby: there are quarries of stone, which is used for common building purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £645; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes were commuted for a corn-rent variable every fifteen years, by an act of parliament, in 1811; the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church contains a tablet to the Rev. John Myers, for 42 years rector. There is a chapel of ease at Great Humby; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. Some traces exist of a Roman road.

SOMERBY (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARDROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £198. 3., and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

SOMERCOATES, NORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Louth; containing 819 inhabitants. It is situated close to the sea, and comprises 4752 acres, of which 1208 are common or waste land; the general character of the soil is in some parts loamy, and in others sandy; the surface is flat, but well drained, and excellent crops are produced. There is a warren of 137 acres, with a good stock of rabbits; and in the northern portion of the parish is a rich salt-marsh, consisting of 600 acres, called the Pitties. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: the impropriate tithes, belonging to F. Lucas, and A. Floyer, Esqrs., have been commuted for £496, and the vicarial for £490; and there are 24 acres of glebe attached to the benefice. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and contains an octagonal font of Norman design. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship; and there is a free school for the parishes of North and South Somercoates, endowed with 14 acres of land, probably allotted at the inclosure, and with a house and 2 acres, purchased by aid of £50 left by John Mottram, in 1691; the whole producing £31 per annum. About £65, arising from land, are yearly distributed among the poor; and they also receive a small amount out of some charitable bequests.

SOMERCOATES, SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 375 in-

habitants. The parish comprises 2597*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, part of which was formerly marsh land, inclosed under an act of parliament passed in the year 1630; the village is scattered, and the property is divided among several families. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 6. 3., and in the gift of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £559. 10., and the glebe contains $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church is a neat edifice, with a very lofty spire; the interior was repewed in 1820, and has a curious font of octagonal shape. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is supported by subscription, for children who do not attend the free school in the village of North Somercoates; some trifling bequests are distributed, and the poor also receive the produce of a portion of land set apart for their benefit.

SOMERFORD-BOOTHES, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Congleton; containing 264 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £165.

SOMERFORD, GREAT (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 556 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1630 acres, and the river Avon forms its boundary on the north and east. At the inclosure in 1806, small allotments of land were awarded to poor tenants for cultivation, through the exertions of the incumbent, who has since let out for the same purpose about 100 acres of his glebe, on account of the success attending the original grant, as evinced by the highly improved condition of his parishioners. Lace-making is carried on to a limited extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and in the gift of Exeter College, Oxford; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains nearly 300 acres, allotted in lieu of tithes, and valued at £490 per annum. A parochial school was recently built on a small estate given to the parish by Queen Elizabeth.

SOMERFORD-KEYNES (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S.) from Cirencester; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Thames, and comprises 1533*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which about half is arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of a few acres of woodland; the soil is in some parts gravel, and in others clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £261; patron and impropiator, G. S. Foyle, Esq. Mr. George Soley recently bequeathed £200 to the poor.

SOMERFORD, LITTLE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Wightwick, whose tithes have been commuted for £260. A school is supported by subscription.

SOMERLEYTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.)

from Lowestoft; containing 504 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1410*a. 1r. 32p.*, and the navigable river Waveney forms its western boundary. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. George Anguish: the tithes have been commuted for £350; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 45 acres.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Uttoxeter; containing 120 inhabitants, and comprising 700 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield: the tithes have been commuted for land, valued at £190 per annum, and the ancient glebe contains about 20 acres of excellent quality.

SOMERSBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5½; net income, £92; patron, Robert Burton, Esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, on the south-west by Devonshire, on the south-east by Dorsetshire, on the east by Wiltshire, and on the north-east by Gloucestershire. It extends from 50° 48' to 51° 27' (N. Lat.), and from 2° 35' to 4° 5' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 1642 square miles, or 1,050,880 statute acres: there are 82,617 houses inhabited, 4703 uninhabited, and 769 in the progress of erection; and the population amounts to 435,982, of which number 209,383 are males, and 226,599 females. At the period of the Roman Conquest, the district now forming the county of Somerset was part of the territory of the Belgæ, a people of Celtic origin, who had migrated hither out of Gaul, about three centuries before the commencement of the Christian era. Between the native Britons and this tribe continued hostilities existed, in consequence of the efforts of the former to regain possession of the territory which had been taken from them; but at length, about 250 years after the first settlement of the Belgæ, Divitiacus, King of the Suessones, brought over to them from the continent a considerable army of their fellow-countrymen, and a treaty was concluded, in which a line of demarcation between the territories of each nation was agreed upon. This line consisted of a large and deep fosse defended by a rampart, called Wansdike, parts of which may still be traced. Commencing at Andover in Hampshire, it traverses the county of Wilts, and on approaching Somerset crosses the Avon near Binacre, and again at Bathampton, whence it continues over Claverton down to Prior Park, English-Combe, Stanton-Prior, Publow, Norton, and Long Ashton, and terminates on the shores of the Bristol Channel at Portishead, being 80 miles in length. Thus nearly the whole of Somersetshire was included in the territory of the Belgæ; and of the three chief cities of that people, two, Bath and Ilchester, were situated within its limits. In the Roman division of the kingdom it was included in *Britannia Prima*.

The county is co-extensive with the diocese of Bath and Wells, in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Bath, Wells, and Taunton,

the first having no archidiaconal court, and in the two latter the bishop exercising jurisdiction concurrently with the archdeacons. The first contains the deaneries of Bath and Redcliffe; the second, those of Axbridge, Cary, Frome, Ilchester, Marston, Pawlett, and the jurisdiction of Glastonbury; and the last, those of Bridgwater, Crewkerne, Dunster, and Taunton: the total number of parishes is 469. For purposes of *civil government* the shire is divided into various hundreds, and contains the cities of Bath and Wells; the borough, market, and sea-port town of Bridgwater; the borough and market towns of Frome and Taunton, the market and sea-port town of Watchet, the small sea-port town of Porlock, and the market-towns of Axbridge, Bruton, Chard, Crewkerne, Dulverton, Dunster, Glastonbury, Ilminster, Langport-Eastover, Milverton, Minehead, Shepton-Mallet, Somerton, Wellington, Wincanton, Wiveliscombe, and Yeovil. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into the Eastern and the Western divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for each of the cities, and one for the newly-enfranchised borough of Frome. Somersetshire is included in the western circuit: the Lent assizes are held at Taunton; the summer assizes at Bridgwater and Wells, alternately. The quarter-sessions take place on January 11th and April 19th at Wells; on July 12th at Bridgwater; and on October 18th at Taunton.

To describe the variety of SURFACE with some degree of perspicuity, it is necessary to consider it as divided into three districts. The first comprehends the north-eastern portion of the county, included between the harbours of Uphill and King-road, on the west, and the towns of Bath and Frome on the east: the next and central division, which is much the largest, comprising the entire middle part of the county, from the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire to the Bristol Channel, is bounded on the north-east by the Mendip hills, and on the south-west by the Quantock hills and the forest of Neroche; the third forms the remaining western part of the county. The general surface of the *North-Eastern* district is finely varied by lofty hills, which command magnificent views over the fertile plains that lie beneath them; the western part of it, however, including the hundreds of Winterstoke and Portbury, consists of low moorlands, as they are called, which are subject to frequent inundation. The extensive mountainous range called the Mendip hills, stretches from Cottle's Oak, near the town of Frome, on the eastern side of the county, in a direction nearly west-north-west, immediately northward of Wells and Axbridge, to a place called Black Rock, on the Bristol Channel, near Uphill, a distance of more than 30 miles. In the *Middle* division, on the borders of Wilts and Dorset, the lands are high, and chiefly occupied either as sheep-walks or in the production of corn. The country around Shepton, Bruton, Castle-Cary, Ilchester, Somerton, Langport, Petheron, and Ilminster, is exceedingly productive, both in corn and pasture, and abounds with good orchards and fine luxuriant meadows; westward of this extensive tract rise the Polden and Ham hills, with a bold aspect. A distinguishing feature in this division is its marshes or fen lands, which are divided into two districts, called Brent Marsh, and the Bridgwater or South Marsh. The two princi-

pal bogs of the district, comprising several thousand acres, situated one on each side of this river, a little to the westward of Glastonbury, are five or six feet higher than the adjacent lands, and consist of a mass of porous earth, saturated with, and floating in, water: some parts of the drained lands are occasionally subject to land-floods. The *South-Western* division of the county has nearly an equal proportion of lofty hills and fertile slopes and vales. In the vale of Taunton-Dean, which comprises thirty parishes, and the market-towns of Taunton, Wellington, and Milverton, the prospect is agreeably relieved by a mixture of arable and pasture ground; but to the north-west are wild and mountainous tracts. The Quantock hills, extending nearly the whole of the distance between the town of Taunton and the sea; the Brandon hills, to the westward of these; and others in this part of the county, are noted for their wild and picturesque scenery. The loftiest point of the Quantock hills is 1270 feet above the sea; the elevation called Dundry beacon, however, situated near the coast, is the highest land in the county, being, according to the ordnance survey, 1668 feet.

The mountainous parts of the county have a smooth, undulating, and rounded outline, seldom presenting cliffs or precipitous faces, except on the sea-shore. The extensive line of sea-coast is very irregular, in some places projecting in lofty and rocky promontories, and in others receding into fine bays, with low and level shores. From Stert point, at the mouth of the Parret, northward, the shore is for a considerable distance entirely flat, and composed of vast sand-banks, repelling the waters of the ocean, which anciently spread over these shoals, and covered the extensive district now called Brent Marsh. The general direction of the Somersetshire coast, from the western extremity until near the mouth of the Parret, is from west to east; here, however, commence the shores of the marshes of the middle district, which, extending in a direction nearly from north to south, form, with the last-mentioned, the bay of Bridgewater, so called from the sea-port of that name, situated some miles up the river Parret. This bay is terminated on the north by the promontory formed by Breane down; beyond this are two smaller bays and promontories, between which and the mouth of the Avon the coast runs nearly in a north-easterly direction. For its general fertility, Somersetshire is particularly eminent; and the variety of soil is so great, that almost every species may be found within its limits. In the north-eastern district the proportion of arable land is very small; in the middle division it is greater, but almost wholly on the south-eastern side; in the vale of Taunton, in the western part of the county, there is much arable land, and on the northern side, approaching Watchet: the whole amounts to nearly 300,000 acres. The rotations of crops are various; those commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas, the produce of which varies greatly. The grass lands are of very large extent, and the plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, furnishing a supply of produce much more than sufficient for consumption; London, Bristol, Salisbury, and other markets, receiving great quantities of fat oxen, sheep, and hogs; besides cider, cheese, butter, and different other articles from this county. Potatoes are very extensively grown in different districts, more especially on the fertile soils in the vicinity of Castle-Cary,

where 160 sacks per acre are a common crop. In the parishes of Wrington, Blagdon, Ubley, Compton-Martin, and Harptree, in the north-eastern district, teasel is produced, chiefly on a strong rich clay. Woad is also cultivated in this district, chiefly in the vicinity of Keynsham, the quality of which is much esteemed; three or four crops are commonly gathered in the season, and the average produce per acre is about a ton and a half. In the rich tract extending from Wincanton by Yeovil to Crewkerne, a great deal of flax and hemp is grown. The cattle of Somersetshire also form an object of great importance in its agricultural economy.

The *Woods and Plantations* occupy about 20,000 acres; the north-eastern district is but partially covered, and, according to the demand at the collieries, the wood it contains is cut at very irregular intervals. On the borders of Wiltshire was the large forest of Selwood, extending from Penscellwood to within three miles of Frome, and which was disafforested in the reign of Charles I.: it appears to have extended over a vale of about 20,000 acres, 18,000 of which have been cleared and converted into arable and pasture land, with a small portion of meadow; the remainder continues in coppice woods, the chief sorts of timber being oak and ash, while the underwood is principally hazel, ash, alder, willow, and birch. The country has different *uncultivated wastes*: in the north-western district are several uninclosed commons, the principal of which are Broadfield down and Lansdown, the former containing about 2500 acres, the latter nearly 1000; the surface of Lansdown is perfectly smooth, and it is remarkable for its excellence in feeding sheep. The large open tract called Leigh down, to the west of Bristol, is also subject to a right of commonage, and is chiefly depastured with sheep. More than one-half of the ancient royal forest of Mendip, on the hills of that name, is now inclosed; the remainder is covered to the extent of several miles with heath and fern, and furnishes pasturage for large flocks of sheep. In the middle division, the largest uninclosed upland common is the forest of Neroche, near Ilminster, containing 800 or 900 acres, and upon which different parishes have a right of commonage without stint; the next in size is White-down, near Chard; the low marshy wastes comprise several thousand acres. At the western extremity of the county, and partly in Devonshire (*which see*), is the great forest of Exmoor, extending from east to west for a distance of ten or twelve miles, and from north to south about eight, and containing nearly 20,000 acres. There are several hundred acres of uncultivated land on the Quantock and Brandon hills, and in some other parts, and the wastes of that part of Black-down which lies within this county are supposed to exceed 1000 acres: the occupiers of estates contiguous to these hills stock them with young cattle in the summer months.

The chief *MINERAL PRODUCTIONS* are coal, lead, calamine, limestone, freestone, and various other kinds of stone; and fullers'-earth, marl, and ochre, are also occasionally found. The *coal* beds are the nearest to London of any yet discovered, and constitute the most southern deposit of that mineral in England; the deposit is comparatively small, and lies northward of the eastern parts of the Mendip hills. These hills, which consist chiefly of limestone of that kind technically called mountain limestone, are famous for their mines, chiefly

of lead and *lapis calaminaris*. Those of lead, however, are nearly exhausted, at least the deep working is so incumbered with water that little can be done in them, though, in former times, many thousand pounds were annually paid to the see of Wells for the lord's share (one-tenth) of the lead dug in the forest, in the parish of Wells only: on Broadfield down, also, are veins of lead. The *Mendip mines* are governed by a set of laws and orders commonly called Lord Choke's Laws, which were enacted in the time of Edward IV., when on some disputes arising, that monarch sent Lord Choke, chief justice of England, down to his royal forest of Mendip, and the said laws were agreed upon by the lords royal of Mendip, *viz.*, the Bishop of Bath, Lord Glaston, Lord Benfield, the Earl of Chewton, and my lord of Richmond, at a great meeting then held at a place called the Forge. The *mountain limestone* formation near Bristol, which is a feature in English geology, constitutes the hills rising from beneath the red marl to the west of that city, and forms a range of considerable elevation, through which the Avon passes, in its course to the Severn. These hills consist of a prodigious number of strata, of very different natures, but chiefly of limestone of several varieties, the dip of which is about forty-five degrees. Some of the limestone strata contain different organic remains; and an assemblage of numerous strata, called the Black Rock, from the colour of the limestone, which is here quarried for paving-stones, contains numerous fossils and rounded concretions, penetrated by petroleum, which sometimes exudes from the rock. The strata alternating with the limestone are beds of clay of various kinds, which sometimes contain nodules of coral and geodes of iron-ore: thin beds of iron-stone and quartzose sand are also found, besides a bed of coal about two inches thick. The mountain limestone ranges round Bristol, in almost every direction, forming a kind of irregular basin, and reposes on the red sandstone, which visibly passes beneath it. On the top of the limestone strata forming the cliffs, on the side of the Avon, lies a yellowish sandstone, which has sometimes the appearance of breccia, occurring also in some other parts of the same district. The red clay in the neighbourhood of Bristol contains gypsum, and abounds with sulphate of strontian, in veins and large beds. The mountainous part of the western district of the county is formed of a series of rocks, differing much in mineralogical character, but a great proportion of them having the structure of sandstones; some of the finest of these sandstones graduate into a fine-grained slate, divisible into laminæ as thin as paper, and having a smooth, silky, and shining surface. Copper, in a state of sulphuret and of malachite, and veins of hematite, are frequently met with; and nests of copper-ore, of considerable magnitude, have been found in the subordinate beds of limestone. The Quantock hills, Grabbist hill, Croydon hill, Brendon hill, and some others to the west of them, consist chiefly of the kind of stone called *greywacké*, in some places interstratified with limestone; the quarries of limestone in the eastern side of the Quantock hills are very numerous. North Hill, extending along the sea-shore from Minehead to Porlock, and forming a very bold precipitous coast, is of greywacké; and the whole of the precipitous coast of the county presents a great variety of mineralogical strata. The kind of limestone called

by mineralogists *lias*, and which extends in a direction nearly north-east and south-west almost to the banks of the Humber, commencing in Dorsetshire a little to the west of Ilchester, passes by Bath, and occupies a large tract of this county. The greatest quantity of *freestone* is raised at Coombe down.

The principal *Manufactures* are those of woollen and worsted goods at Frome, Taunton, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe; of gloves, at Yeovil, Stoke, and Martick; of lace, at Chard and Taunton; of silk, at Taunton, Bruton, and Shepton-Mallet; of crape, at Taunton, and of knit worsted stockings, at Shepton-Mallet. Upon the Avon are several mills for preparing iron and copper, and others for the spinning of worsted, and the spinning and weaving of cotton. Many of the lower classes derive cheap and wholesome food from the salmon and herring fisheries of Porlock, Minehead, and Watchet, which are carried on to a considerable extent; the other fish found off the coast, and which are occasionally taken at different places upon it, are tublin, flounders, sand-dabs, hakes, pipers, soles, plaice, skate, conger-eels, shrimps, prawns, crabs, muscles, and starfish.

The chief *Rivers* are the *Lower Avon*, the Parret, the Tone, the Brue, and the Axe, of which the first, besides constituting the harbour of Bristol, is navigable for small craft as high as Bath, a distance of sixteen miles above that port. The *Parret* forms the harbour of Bridgwater, and falls into Bridgwater bay at Stert point; the navigable part of its source commences at Langport, whence to Stert point is a distance of about twenty miles. The *Tone* becomes navigable at Taunton to the Parret at Boroughbridge, about eight miles from Taunton, and near the centre of the county. The *Brue* is navigable up to Highbridge, a distance of two miles from its mouth. The smaller streams are very numerous; they all flow through fertile tracts, and the banks of many of them are adorned with extensive ornamented grounds belonging to the various seats of the nobility and gentry, with which the county abounds; some of the principal are the Yeo, the Calc, the Chew, the Frome, the Ivel, and the Barl. The *Kennet and Avon canal* enters the county from Bradford in Wiltshire, and joins the Lower Avon at Bath. The *Somersetshire coal canal* commences in the Kennet and Avon canal at Limpley-Stoke, near Bradford, and proceeds to Poulton; a railway branching from it in the parish of South Stoke extends to the collieries at Wilton and Clandown. The *Grand Western canal* enters the county near the parish of Thorn St. Margaret's, and proceeds to Taunton; and there is also a canal from Taunton to Bridgwater. The *Great Western railway* enters the county at Bathford, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bath, and, crossing the Avon on a bridge near the city, proceeds along the southern bank of the river to within a short distance of Bristol, whence it is again carried over the Avon to one of its termini at Temple Mead, in the county of Gloucester; it is $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and at Bristol joins the *Bristol and Exeter railway*, which runs through Somerset in a south-western direction, near the towns of Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wellington into the county of Devon.

The *Remains of Antiquity* that have been found are very various. The parish of Stanton-Drew, in the north-eastern district, is remarkable as containing the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones, forming two

circles, an oblong and an ellipsis, which are supposed to have once constituted a *Druidical* temple. The ancient boundary called *Wansdyke*, may be traced in several places; and in the vicinity of its course, near Great Bedwin, celts and ancient instruments of war have been discovered. Besides the *Roman* cities of Bath and Ilchester, there are numerous places which, although their names have been changed or altered, since that remote period, still bear evident marks of Roman origin in the foundations of some of their walls, and in various remains that have from time to time been dug from them; and among the many miscellaneous remains of this people which have been discovered, more especially at Bath; are included temples, sudatories, tessellated pavements, altars, hypocausts, and coins of different ages. Traces of ancient encampments are visible in various parts. The principal Roman road was the *Fosse-way*, which extends across the county from Bath, in a south-westerly direction to Perry-Street, on the confines of Devonshire. In a direction nearly parallel with this ran another road from the forest of Exmoor, through Taunton, Bridgwater, and Axbridge, to Portishead, whence was a *trajectus*, or ferry, across the Bristol Channel to the city of *Isca Silurum*, now Caerleon. On Salisbury hill are traces of the earthworks thrown up at the time of the siege of Bath by the *Saxons*. An encampment called Jack's Castle, near Wilmington, is supposed to have been of *Danish* formation. The intrenchments formed by the forces of Harold, near Porlock, in 1052, are still to be seen.

According to Tanner, the number of *Religious Houses* in the county, of all denominations, before the Reformation, including two Alien priories, was about 44. There are remains of the abbey in the Isle of Athelney, founded by King Alfred; of that of Banwell, established in the same reign; of those of Bath, Bruton, Cliff, Glastonbury, Hinton, Keynsham, Muchelney, and Wells; of the priories of Barlinch, Barrow, Bath, Berkeley, Buckland, Sordrum, Cannington, Chewton, Dunster, Frome, Hinton-Charterhouse, Ilchester, Kewstoke, Montacute, Portbury, Stavordale, Stogursey, Taunton, Woodspring, and Yeanson; and of the nunneries of Nunney, Walton, and Whiteball. Remains also exist of the ancient *castles*, of Bridgwater, Dunster, Montacute, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Stowey, Taunton, and Walton. Combe-Sydenham, near Stogumber, is a very old mansion, the seat of the family of the Sydenhams. The more modern seats of nobility and gentry are particularly numerous. Besides the celebrated waters of Bath, there are mineral *springs* of different properties at Alford, Ashill, Castle-Cary, East Chinnock, Glastonbury, Queen-Camel, Wellington, and Wells; at Nether Stowey is a petrifying spring. In the Mendip hills, and surrounded by wild and magnificent scenery, is *Wokey Hole* (so called from the neighbouring village of Wokey), an extensive natural cavern, the most celebrated in the West of England, in which the waters of the Axe take their rise, issuing from it in a clear and rapid stream. In the parish of Cheddar, in the same district, is an immense chasm in the hills, called *Cheddar Cliffs*, the scenery of which is particularly rugged and striking. Somersetshire abounds with rare and curious *plants*, and on the hilly wastes occur the dwarf juniper, the cranberry, and the wortleberry, the last being here provincially called *hurts*. The rocks on the coast have great quantities of the *lichen marinus*, or

sea-bread; in the low moors grows the *gale*, or candle-berry myrtle. The county gives the title of Duke to the family of Seymour.

SOMERSHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of *ST. IVES*, hundred of *HURSTINGSTONE*, county of *HUNTINGDON*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Huntingdon, and $64\frac{1}{4}$ (N.) from London; containing 1517 inhabitants. This town, formerly called *Summersum*, is supposed to have derived its name from an adjacent hill which was the site of a summer camp of the Romans; it is situated in a fertile country, abounding with springs of remarkable purity, some of which were considered to possess medicinal qualities, but are now disused. Several of the inhabitants are employed in preparing wicks for rushlights, which are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The market, long since discontinued, was on Friday: fairs are held on June 23rd and November 12th, but they are very inconsiderable. The parish comprises about 3200 acres. The living is a rectory, with Colne and Pidley annexed, valued in the king's books at £40. 4. 7., and annexed to the regius professorship of divinity in the university of Cambridge; net income, £1770. An exchange of tithes for land and corn-rents took place in 1796, and a commutation has been made recently for a rent-charge of £531. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The Baptists have a place of worship. A free school is endowed with the proceeds of £200, the bequest of Thomas Hammond, in 1746, and with some land assigned by the commissioners in 1765; the income is £26 a year. There is also a Feoffees' estate, yielding £55 annually, applied to repairing and maintaining a bridge over a stream called Cranbrook, on the road from Somersham to Colne, also a causeway leading from the bridge to the church. The bishops of Ely had formerly a palace here.

SOMERSHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of *BOSMERE* and *CLAYDON*, E. division of *SUFFOLK*, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 485 inhabitants, and comprising 1014a. 16p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mrs. Stubbin: the tithes have been commuted for £270. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists.

SOMERS-TOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of *ST. PANCRAS*, Holborn division of the hundred of *OSSLSTONE*, county of *MIDDLESEX*, 2 miles (N. W.) from *St. Paul's Cathedral*, London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £400; patron, the Vicar of *St. Pancras*. This place has, within the last 30 years, become a very populous neighbourhood, and a particular description is given in the article *PANCRAS, ST.*

SOMERTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of *BICESTER*, hundred of *PLOUGHLEY*, county of *OXFORD*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from *Deddington*; containing 329 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1780 acres, and is intersected by the river *Cherwell* and the *Oxford* and *Birmingham* canal; the soil is sandy and loamy, and the subsoil a blue clay, incumbent upon limestone. The locality is celebrated for its perennial springs, affording a plentiful supply of excellent water, and one of which, on the glebe, is said to be the source of the river *Ouse*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £225; patron, the Rev. H. Wintle. The tithes were commuted for land and a

money payment in 1765; there is a glebe of 47 acres, with a parsonage-house, built by Bishop Juxon, whose arms are beautifully painted on glass in the hall window; and in the orchard is an apple-tree of the golden-pippin species, planted by that prelate, and supposed to be one of the largest in the kingdom. The church contains several memorials to the Fermor family; and over the communion table is a fine painting of the Last Supper, which, during the period of the commonwealth, was much defaced, but has been restored by the Rev. H. Wintle. On the north side of the tower of the building is represented, in stone, Our Saviour between the Two Thieves; and in the churchyard is a handsome stone cross, having on its south side a crucifix in basso-relievo. Here was once a castle, as appears from the will of Thomas Fermor, Esq., dated 1580, by which he bequeathed "the castle-yard and chapel therein" to his executors, who erected on its site a free school, and endowed it with £10 per annum. There is also a girls' school, endowed by the Countess of Jersey with £20 a year. Some remains of the old mansion of the Fermors still exist, particularly the large western window, which gave light to the grand hall; and very recently an apartment could be traced, termed the Prince's chamber, from its having been once occupied by James II., who granted a charter for a fair at Somerton, which was held in a place now called Broad Pound. There is a powerful petrifying spring in the parish, forming a small cascade.

SOMERTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Ilchester, and 123 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1981 inhabitants. This was anciently the chief town in the county, and during the Saxon era, a castle was erected here, which became a royal residence; it was subsequently converted into a state prison, and was the place of custody of many distinguished persons, among whom was John, King of France, removed hither from Hertford Castle by Edward III. Its site was afterwards occupied by the gaol, in the erection of which the materials of the ancient edifice were used, and which now forms part of the premises of the White Hart inn. The town is situated near the river Cary, over which is a stone bridge, and consists of several narrow streets: glove-making is carried on to a considerable extent, in connexion with the Yeovil trade. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the Tuesday in Passion-week, and the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth Tuesdays following, for cattle; and September 30th and November 8th, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and pedlery. The town is governed by a bailiff and constables, annually chosen by the inhabitants; the county magistrates formerly presided at petty-sessions in the town-hall, which stands in the centre of the market-place, but they now meet at the Red Lion inn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 7½., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £259, with a glebe of 40 acres; and those belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, for £687, with 197 acres. The church is an ancient structure, having an octagonal embattled tower on the south side; the roof exhibits a very curious specimen of carving in wood. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a free

school founded in the 27th of Charles II., by Thomas Glover, who endowed it with an estate producing £10. 10. per annum, in addition to which is a rent-charge of £5, given by Alice Yates. On the eastern side of the hill above the village of Hurcot, are considerable quantities of fine white alabaster, and Roman pavements have been discovered in the immediate vicinity.

SOMERTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 143 inhabitants, and consisting of 995 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Marquess of Downshire: the tithes have been commuted for £287. 10., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church, which stands on high ground, and commands an extensive prospect, has some remains of Norman architecture, and contains the family vault of Viscount Blundell.

SOMERTON, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 61 inhabitants. It comprises 798*a. 1r. 27p.*, of which about 439 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture; the scenery is generally pleasing. The living is annexed to the rectory of Winterton: the tithes have been commuted for £270. The church has been long since demolished.

SOMERTON, WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 8½ miles (N. N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 248 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1199*a. 2r. 37p.*, of which about 539 acres are pasture, and 10 wood: the village consists of several detached houses at the foot of a gentle eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, Thomas Grove, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £320. The church has a circular tower, the upper part octagonal, and was repaired in 1839; the chancel contains a neat monument to a member of the Rising family. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, founded an hospital here for three lepers, subject to Butley Priory, in Suffolk.

SOMPTING, a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Shoreham; containing 515 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2854 acres, of which 1800 are arable, and the remainder pasture, common, or waste; the surface gradually rises from the southern extremity, and terminates in the north in steep downs, comprehending bold scenery, and commanding extensive views. At Sompting Abbots, the residence of Thomas Compton, Esq., Queen Caroline dwelt for some time. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7.; net income, £150; patron, C. Marshall, Esq., who is impropiator with several others. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with a tower at the west end, and contains a private chapel and an oratory, the latter of which is now used as a baptistery; the church was enlarged and repaired in 1828, and again in 1838. An hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony, was founded at Cokeham, at an early period, by William Bernchius.

SONNING (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, partly in the hundred of BINFIELD,

county of OXFORD, and partly in the hundreds of CHARLTON and SONNING, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Reading; containing, with the liberty of Early, and that of Woodley with Sandford, 2712 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in Sonning Town liberty, and 868 in the Oxfordshire portion, which consists of the liberty of Eye with Dunsden. This parish, which is of considerable antiquity, is said, during the separation of Berks and Wilts from the ancient see of Sherborne, to have been the seat of a diocese; but the fact has not been satisfactorily established. The bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, in which Isabel, queen of the deposed monarch Richard II., resided from the time of his imprisonment in Pontefract castle till his lamentable death in 1399. The village is situated on the bank of the river Thames, over which is a wooden bridge, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified: the Great Western railway intersects the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 1.; net income, £451; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; impropiator, R. Palmer, Esq. The vicarial tithes were exchanged for corn-rents in 1816, under an inclosure act; and the impropriate have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £1762. A new church capable of containing between 700 and 800 persons, is about to be erected, the estimated cost of which is £2000. An act for establishing a general cemetery here was passed in 1842. There is a place of worship for Independents. Sir Thomas Rich, in 1766, founded a free school, which he endowed with an estate now producing £52. 10. per annum; and there are other benefactions for education, yielding £26. 14. a year.

SOOTHILL, UPPER and NETHER, a township, in the parish and union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Dewsbury; containing 4453 inhabitants. The township comprises by admeasurement 2326 acres; the lands are in good cultivation, and the substratum abounds with freestone, which is extensively quarried. At Soothill Hall, the ancient seat of the Soothill family, now let out in farm-tenements, is a small room called the Bishop's parlour, which afforded an asylum to the Bishop of Elphin, who in the rebellion of 1645, was driven from his diocese, and died here in 1655. The township comprises the two villages of Earls-Heaton and Hanging-Heaton (*which see*), and various scattered hamlets. An old building now used as a malt-house, is supposed to have been originally a church or chapel.

SOPLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Christchurch; containing, with the tythings of Avon, Ripley, and Shirley, 939 inhabitants, of whom 325 are in Sopley tything. The parish comprises 4400 acres, of which 1400 are common or waste land. The village is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Avon, over which is a ford, said to have been crossed by Sir Walter Tyrrel on his way to Poole, after the death of Rufus, and which still bears his name. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, H. Compton, Esq.; impropiator, W. Wyndham, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £550, and the vicarial for £330; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The

parochial church is one of the smallest cruciform structures in the kingdom. An additional church was consecrated on the 5th December, 1839, containing 337 sittings, of which 250 are free; £700 for the erection, and £1000 for the endowment, were given principally by the Diocesan Church-Building Society at Winchester, and a grant was also made by the Pastoral Aid Society. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Near the main road are two large sepulchral barrows, situated in Derrat Lane, or Danes-rout lane, so called from the rout of the Danes at the place.

SOPWORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, and in a detached portion of the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Malmesbury; containing 216 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile from the road between Bath and Oxford, and comprises 1000*a.* 2*r.*; the soil rests upon a substratum of oolite, the surface of which is loose and broken, and, being mixed in several parts with clay, forms a kind of subsoil frequently called stone-brash. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort: the tithes have been commuted for £198; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 100 acres.

SOTBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 156 inhabitants, and comprising 1606 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £193. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; the glebe contains 300 acres.

SOTHERTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wangford; containing 222 inhabitants, and comprising about 1000 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Uggheshall, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 12 acres.

SOTTERLEY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Beccles; containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Frederick Barne, Esq., whose ancestor, Sir George Barne, was lord mayor of London in the time of Edward VI. The tithes have been commuted for £295; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 17 acres. The church is pleasantly situated in Sotterley Park, near the mansion, and consists of nave and chancel, with an embattled tower; a gallery was erected in 1836. The chancel contains several brasses to the ancient family of Playters, and on its northern side is a splendid monument of marble and alabaster to Sir Thomas Playters.

SOTWELL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of WALLINGFORD, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Wallingford; containing 148 inhabitants, and comprising 672*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* The living is annexed to the rectory of St. Leonard, Wallingford. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £119. 11.; Queen's College, Oxford, and God's House, Southampton, have a

portion of the impropriate tithes, which have been commuted for £102. 11., and the remainder have been exchanged for £51.

SOUGHTON, or **SYCHTYN**, a township, in the parish of **LLANSILLIN**, hundred of **OSWESTRY**, N. division of **SALOP**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Oswestry; containing 251 inhabitants.

SOULBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with part of the hamlet of **HOLLINGDON**, 615 inhabitants, of whom 499 are in the township of Soulbury. The London and Birmingham railway intersects the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £116; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Lovett. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Robert Lovett, in 1710, and the Rev. John Sambee, in 1728, endowed a school with property now producing an income of £77; and there are also some trifling bequests appropriated to charitable purposes.

SOULBY, a township, in the parish of **DACRE**, union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Penrith; containing 61 inhabitants. The village is situated on the margin of the beautiful lake **Ullswater**.

SOULBY, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, **EAST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Brough; containing 300 inhabitants. It comprises 2475*a. 2r. 5p.*, of which about 936 acres are arable, and 1539 meadow and pasture: the village is considerable, and is situated on the rivulet **Scandale**, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, erected in 1819. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the Tuesday before Easter, and August 30th, and are well attended. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron, Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; impropiator, J. Wakefield, Esq. Land was assigned in 1806, in lieu of all moduses and small tithes. The chapel was erected in 1663, and endowed at the expense of Sir Philip Musgrave.

SOULDERN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BICESTER**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Deddington; containing 604 inhabitants. The Oxford and Birmingham canal passes through the parish, and the river **Cherwell** forms the western boundary; the soil on the lower grounds is clay, and stony on the hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2., and in the gift of **St. John's College**, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £428. 11.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is a curious ancient structure, with a tower in the Norman style; a Norman arch which separated the nave from the chancel was destroyed in rebuilding the latter, and other alterations and repairs have defaced the original character of the edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SOULDROP (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of **WILEY**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Harrold; containing 332 inhabitants. This parish, which was inclosed agreeably with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the year 1770, is situated in the north-western portion of the county, and upon the high road between the towns of Bedford

and **Higham-Ferrers**, from which road a branch diverges, in the immediate vicinity of **Souldrop**, to **Harrold**. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1735 to that of **Knottling**, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770, and under the recent Tithe act have been further commuted for a rent-charge of £8. 17. 4.; there are 68 acres of glebe. The church has been rebuilt, but the ancient steeple remains, and, being situated upon very high ground, is, though not lofty in itself, a conspicuous object for several miles round.

SOULTON, a township, in the parish and union of **WEM**, **Whitchurch** division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 34 inhabitants.

SOUND, a township, in the parish of **WYBUNBURY**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Nantwich; containing 255 inhabitants. It comprises 1067 acres, of which 37 are common or waste land. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £92. 5., and the vicarial for £21. 3. 11., payable to the vicar of the parish of **Acton**.

SOURTON (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **LIFTON**, **Lifton** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Oakhampton; containing 732 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3740 acres, exclusive of a large tract of common formerly belonging to **Dartmoor**; the surface is hilly, and the subsoil is clay. The village is on the road from **Oakhampton** to **Tavistock**. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Bridestowe**.

SOUTH-ACRE (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 2492*a. 6p.*, of which 2066 acres are arable, 123 pasture, and 207 woodland: the river **Nar** runs along the northern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of **A. Fountaine**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £510; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises about $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church contains portions of the three styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; at the east end of the north aisle is a chapel, with the effigy of a Knight Templar supposed to represent **Sir Eudo Harsick**, who died in 1292, and by whom it is thought the church was erected. At **Racheness**, in the parish, was an hospital for lepers, in the time of **Henry II.**, subordinate to the priory of **Castle-Acre**. There are slight remains of the ancient hall, the seat of the **Harsicks**.

SOUTHALL, a chapelry, in the parish of **HAYES**, union of **UXBRIDGE**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from London. A considerable market for fat-cattle is held every Wednesday; and the place is also benefited by the **Great Western railway**, which has a station here. A chapel has been built and endowed at **Southall Green**, by **Henry Dobbs**, Esq., in whose family the patronage is vested.

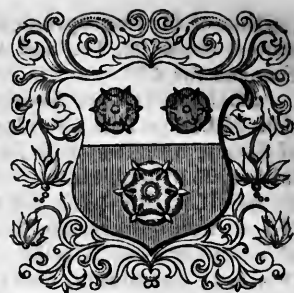
SOUTHAM, with **BROCKHAMPTON**, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **BISHOP'S-CLEEVE**, union of **WINCHCOMB**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Cheltenham**; containing 278 inhabitants, and comprising 1743 acres.

SOUTHAM (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Warwick, and 84 (N. W.) from London; containing 1670 inhabitants. This town, anciently called *Suthau*, is of great antiquity, and formerly possessed a mint; the monks of Coventry had a religious establishment here, and in Bury orchard, near the churchyard, foundations have been discovered, and many skeletons dug up. In an old mansion near the centre of the town, which appears to have been built prior to the reign of Elizabeth, Charles I. and his two sons are said to have slept, on the night before the battle of Edge-Hill, in which engagement a son of the Earl of Pembroke, who was buried in Southam church, was slain. The parochial register for the year 1641 contains an entry of money paid to the royal footman for opening the church doors, which had been locked up and sealed by the king's order, as a punishment to the inhabitants for not ringing the bells on his entering the place. The town is situated on an eminence rising from the eastern bank of the river Stowe, and consists of two streets; the houses in general are modern and well built, the inhabitants are adequately supplied with water from springs, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The river is crossed by a neat stone bridge of two arches, at the lower extremity of the town; and on the rising ground on the opposite side, an antique mansion forms a striking contrast with the other buildings. The market is on Monday, and well supplied with corn; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, the Monday after Holy-Thursday, and July 10th, for cattle and horses; the last of which is a show fair, at which, in imitation of that at Coventry, the procession of Lady Godiva is celebrated. A constable and headborough are appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

The parish consists of 2976 acres. The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £534. The church is a stately structure, principally in the decorated English style, with a fine tower surmounted by a lofty spire; in the roof of the nave, which is lighted by eight clerestory windows, enriched with tracery, is some tabernacle-work well carved in oak. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free school was founded in 1762, and endowed with land previously given for the relief of the poor; the proceeds amount to about £30 per annum, and are augmented with £30 from the rents of town lands. There is also an endowment of £200 per annum for the poor, and the repairs of the bridge. An infirmary for curing diseases of the eye and ear, established by Mr. Smith, a resident surgeon, in 1818, under the patronage of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, is supported by subscription. The union of Southam embraces 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 9907. Here is a mineral spring of similar properties to the waters at Leamington; also another called Holywell. The Rev. Mr. Holyoak, author of the first collection of English words published in the form of a dictionary, was rector of the parish in the seventeenth century.

SOUTH AMBERSHAM.—See **AMBERSHAM, SOUTH**.—*And all places, having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and county of itself, locally in the S. division of **HAMPSHIRE**, 75 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 27,744 inhabitants. This place probably derives its name from the ancient British *Ant*, the original appellation of one of the rivers which empty themselves into its fine estuary. To the



Arms.

the north-east of the present town, on the opposite bank of the Itchen, the Romans had a military station, called *Clausentum*, which was succeeded by the Saxon town of *Hantune*, on the site of the modern Southampton. In 838, the Danes, with a fleet of 33 ships, effected a landing on the coast, but were repulsed with considerable loss by Wulphere, governor of the southern part of the county, under Ethelwolf; and in 860 they again penetrated into the county, and burned the city of Winchester. In the reign of Athelstan two mints were established here. In 981, a party of Danish pirates having made a descent from seven large vessels, plundered the town, and laid waste the neighbouring coast. In the reign of Ethelred II., Sweyn, King of Denmark, and Olave, King of Norway, landed here with a considerable force, burned the place, massacred the inhabitants, and committed the most dreadful depredations in the surrounding country, till Ethelred purchased peace by the payment of £16,000, on the receipt of which the invaders retired to Hantune, where they embarked for their own kingdom. Canute, after his establishment on the throne, made this town his occasional residence; and it was whilst seated on the beach here, at the influx of the tide, that he took occasion to make that memorable reproof of his courtiers, for their gross flattery, which has been recorded by historians. Adjoining the walk round the marsh, on the present dock land, are to be seen the reputed remains of a double circular protection by posts and rails of the spot on which the occurrence took place; the tops of the posts a few inches above the mud only remain, and the progress of the docks will probably obliterate these, unless some record be placed to continue so interesting a remembrance.

At the time of the Conquest, the town was so much reduced by the repeated incursions of the Danes, that at the Norman survey the king had only 79 demesne tenants. Henry II. and his queen landed at the port, on their return from France, in 1174. In the reign of John, Adam de Port was governor of the castle; and in that of Edward III. the town was completely destroyed by the French and their allies, the Spaniards and Genoese, but they were repulsed, with the loss of the Prince of Sicily and other commanders. Richard II. enlarged the castle and strengthened the fortifications that had been erected for the defence of the town and harbour. Henry V., previously to the battle of Agincourt, marshalled his army here for his expedition against France, and during his stay in the town, detected a conspiracy formed against him by the Lords Cambridge and Scroop, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were here executed for treason, and buried in the chapel of

an ancient hospital, still remaining, called God's House. In the reign of Edward IV., Southampton was the scene of a sanguinary contest between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former having gained the victory, many of the Lancastrian chiefs were, by the king's order, executed with extreme barbarity. The town had increased materially in extent and importance, and its trade had become so flourishing, that, in the reign of Edward V., the lord mayor of London was appointed collector of the king's duties at this port. In 1512, Grey, Marquess of Dorset, embarked here with a force for the assistance of Ferdinand, King of Spain; and, ten years after, the Emperor Charles V. sailed from it, on his return to his own dominions, after having visited Henry VIII. Edward VI., in his tour through the western and southern parts of the kingdom, for the benefit of his health, visited the town, and was sumptuously entertained by the mayor and corporation; and Philip, King of Spain, on his arrival in England to espouse Queen Mary, landed at the port, and was entertained at the sheriff's house by the mayor and his brethren, who sent him a present of wine, which he received on board his ship, the *Grace de Dieu*.

The town is situated on a peninsular tract of ground rising from the north-eastern shore of Southampton Water, and bounded on the east by the river Itchen, over which is a floating or steam bridge leading to Gosport, constructed under an act obtained in 1834; on the south and west is a fine open bay formed by the confluence of the Itchen with the river Test. The shores of the bay, or estuary, are richly clothed with wood, and afford a succession of diversified scenery, the vicinity being studded with villages, mansions, and villas. Southampton Water, about two miles broad at its entrance near Calshot Castle, stretches north-westward nearly seven miles; and on the eastern shore are the ruins of Netley Abbey, forming an object romantically picturesque. The town, rising gradually from the margin of the water, is distinguished for the beauty of its situation; and the approach from the London road, through an avenue of stately elms and a well-built suburb, is exceedingly striking. The principal entrance is through Bar-gate, one of the ancient gates, on the north front of which are two gigantic figures representing Sir Bevois of Southampton and the giant Ascupart, whom, according to a legendary tale, Bevois is said to have slain in combat. From this gate, which is embattled and machicolated, a spacious street, more than half a mile in length, leads directly to the quay, for the improvement of which the old Water-gate was taken down about 35 years since. The old part of the town was formerly inclosed with walls nearly a mile and a quarter in circuit, of which, with their ruined circular towers, considerable portions are still entire, the principal being that reaching from the south-east of West-gate along the shore northward. Of the ancient gates, the chief now remaining are West-gate and South-gate, in addition to Bar-gate, in relation to which last, the more modern part of the town is distinguished by the appellation of Above-Bar, while the other part is called Below-Bar. In Above-Bar are many fine ranges of building, and a new street of handsome houses has been erected, leading to the western shore, with a terrace, commanding a view of the surrounding scenery. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with excellent water.

A literary and philosophical society, established some years since, by a proprietary of 30 members, is further supported by an unlimited number of annual subscribers of £1. 1., and lectures are given periodically. In a central part of the High-street, during six months of the year, is an exhibition of paintings for sale, well known as the Hants Picture Gallery. A medical society was instituted in 1834. The principal library and reading-rooms are in the High-street, at which a book of arrivals is regularly kept; and there are two circulating libraries and several reading-rooms in other parts of the town, together with billiard-rooms, elegantly fitted up. A mechanics' institute, in Hanover-buildings, was established a few years since, and is very flourishing; there are nearly 400 members, and it contains a museum, library, and lecture-room. Near the Platform is a subscription bowling-green. There are two assembly-rooms, one called the Long Rooms, erected on the west side of the town in 1761; and the other, recently built, termed the Archery Rooms. The theatre, in French-street, is well arranged and tastefully decorated; the season commences in August. Races are held in the autumn, and continue two days; the course, which is well adapted to the purpose, is pleasantly situated on Southampton Common, and was given by the corporation. The Archery grounds, on the west bank of the Southampton Water, form an agreeable promenade; and Mr. Page's botanic gardens adjoining contain a very extensive collection of indigenous and exotic plants, constantly keeping pace with the improved state of botanical science and discovery. A regatta takes place during the summer, at which prizes, given by subscription, are contested for by yachts and small vessels belonging to the fishermen of Itchen, on the Southampton river, than which none can be more favourably adapted to aquatic excursions, the bay being finely sheltered. A yacht club has been established, further to promote these sports.

The salubrity of the air, and the beauty of its situation, have made Southampton a resort for sea-bathing; and hot, cold, medicated, and vapour baths have been constructed. In addition to those previously established, a handsome and commodious building was lately erected in the Grecian style, at an expense of £7000, near the Platform on the beach; but this is now the Southampton dock-house, and stands in the centre of the land: the other baths, however, have been much improved, and the loss is therefore not much felt. Numerous respectable lodging-houses are let for the accommodation of visitors. On the beach is a causeway planted with trees, extending above half a mile: on the Platform, which has been much enlarged, is an ancient piece of ordnance, given by Henry VIII., and recently mounted on a handsome cast-iron carriage, the gift of John Fleming, Esq. The government, likewise, have presented to the town six pieces of ordnance, to be used on public occasions of rejoicing, and these are also on the Platform. Some barracks erected here during the late war, and occupying about two acres of land, were, in 1816, considerably enlarged, and converted into a military asylum, as a branch of the institution at Chelsea, under the patronage of the late Duke of York, for the orphan children of soldiers, and of those whose mothers are dead, and their fathers absent on service; the buildings are of brick, handsome and commodious, and are

appropriated to the reception of female children only. At Itchen Ferry, and on the western side of the town, are bathing-machines, with experienced guides. The environs are equally remarkable for the beauty of their scenery, and for the number of elegant mansions and villas; and in addition to the numerous attractions which the town itself possesses, and the facilities afforded for aquatic excursions, there are in various directions, extensive rides through a country abounding with extreme interest.

The port, of which the jurisdiction extends from Langstone harbour on the east, to Hurst Castle on the west, and midway from Calshot Castle to the Isle of Wight, carries on a considerable foreign trade: the *imports* are, wine and fruit from Portugal; hemp, iron, and tallow from Russia; pitch and tar from Sweden, and timber from other ports on the Baltic. There is also a good trade with Jersey and Guernsey; and by act of parliament of Edward III., making Southampton one of the staple ports for the exportation of wool, all cargoes of that material, not originally shipped to those islands from this port, must either be re-landed here, or pay a duty at the custom-house. A *coasting trade* is carried on with Wales, from which it imports iron and slates; with Newcastle, from which it obtains coal, lead, and glass; and with various other places. The *quay*, on which stands a convenient custom-house, is accessible to vessels of 250 tons' burthen, and a spacious stone-faced quay has been added on the eastern side for smaller craft. A landing *pier*, for the convenience of passengers to and from the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, was constructed by act of parliament, in 1832, and is 900 feet in length, curving at the eastern extremity for the accommodation of steam-packets; the carriage-road is 20 feet wide, and on each side of it is a foot-path protected by railing; the pier is of timber, and lighted with gas, and forms an agreeable promenade. In 1837, it was discovered to have been nearly destroyed by submarine insects, between high and low water mark; and, in consequence, all the piles have been replaced by others thickly studded with nails. Some very extensive and important *docks* have also been constructed here, the plan of which includes a tidal, and an inner or wet, dock, the former extending over a space of 16, and the latter of 14, acres. Of the tidal-dock, which was the first commenced, the foundation-stone was laid in 1838, and the work was opened August 29th, 1842, having been completed at a cost of £140,000; it has always 18 feet water at low-water spring tides, and the entrance is 150 feet in width, thus admitting vessels of almost any tonnage. Buildings, likewise, have been erected for the storage of goods, and a tramway has been formed to the station of the London railway, distant about 300 yards. The number of *vessels* of above 50 tons registered at the port, is 65, and their aggregate burthen 7520 tons. The *harbour* is spacious, and affords good anchorage for ships, which may ride at any time in security, being sheltered from all winds. Steam-vessels proceed regularly, during the summer and autumn, to Havre, and to Jersey and Guernsey; and there are sailing-packets on the same destination at all other seasons, daily; steam-packets also afford a constant communication with the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The trade of the town principally arises from the wants of the in-

habitants and visitors, and is facilitated by the Itchen canal navigation to Winchester, the river itself being navigable as far as Northam, where is an establishment for making the boilers of steam-engines, at which from 30 to 50 hands are also employed by the proprietors in iron ship-building. The London and South-Western railway, constructed under an act obtained in 1834, has its terminus here; the length of the line is 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it has a branch from Bishop's-Stoke, a few miles north of Southampton, to Gosport. The *market days* are Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, that on Friday being for corn; the markets are well supplied with fish, eggs, poultry, and provisions of every kind. The *fairs* are on May 6th and 7th, for cows and pigs, and on Trinity Monday and Tuesday: the latter, a very ancient fair, is proclaimed by the mayor with particular ceremony on the preceding Saturday, and continues till the Wednesday noon following; it is principally for horses, cattle, and pigs, and is held on the eastern side of the town, near the site of an ancient hermitage formerly occupied by William Geoffrey, to whom its revenue, arising from standings, &c., was originally granted. A court of *pie-poudre* is attached to it, and during its continuance all persons are free from arrest for debt within the precincts of the borough.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the reign of Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by Richard I., and by John, who assigned the customs of the port, together with those of Portsmouth, to the burgesses, for an annual payment of £200; their privileges were extended and confirmed by numerous subsequent sovereigns, and were modified by Charles I. The corporation, however, now consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into five wards, and the number of magistrates is 14. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the borough comprises about 1970 acres, erected into a county of itself by Henry VI.; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; and the corporation have the privilege of holding assizes, when the judges are travelling the western circuit, to try for capital crimes committed within the limits of the town and county of the town. A court of record occurs every alternate Tuesday by the recorder, for the recovery of debts to any amount; petty-sessions take place daily, and a court leet annually. The inhabitants

paying scot and lot have right of common on the Town Lands adjoining the town, the most extensive of which is the common, containing about 350 acres. The audit-house is a handsome building, erected about 50 years since, comprising in the upper story a spacious hall, where the business of the corporation is transacted, and the records and regalia are deposited; among the latter, which are very splendid, is a silver oar, borne before the mayor on public occasions, as the ensign of his admiralty jurisdiction. The guildhall is a room above the arches of the ancient Bar-gate, which is a beautiful and venerable structure in the Norman style; the principal archway is deeply moulded and enriched, and flanked by circular embattled turrets, and the approach is ornamented with two lions sejant, cast in lead, presented to the corporation in 1744, in lieu of two which were decayed, by William Lee, Esq., on his being elected a burgess. The south side of the gateway is neatly faced with stone, with a niche in the centre, in which is a statue of George III., presented by the late Marquess of Lansdowne, to replace a decayed figure of Queen Anne. The common gaol for the borough comprises four rooms for 50 prisoners: the bridewell contains three rooms, capable of receiving ten prisoners, and a small chapel, in which divine service is performed once in the week; the sheriff's prison for debtors contains two wards, and is adapted for ten prisoners.

Southampton comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 6901; Holy Rood, 2036; St. John and St. Lawrence united, 1132; St. Mary, 14,885; and St. Michael, 2149 inhabitants. The living of *All Saints* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £400. The church, rebuilt on the enlarged site of an ancient structure, is in the Grecian style, with a turret at the end rising from a square pedestal, and surrounded by six Corinthian columns, supporting a circular entablature surmounted by a dome. The area underneath the church is divided into arched catacombs, in one of which are deposited the remains of Captain Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator, and of Bryan Edwards, author of the *History of the West Indies*. The living of *Holy Rood* parish is a discharged vicarage, valued at £12. 1. 10½.; net income, £379; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the High-street, with a tower and spire at the south-west angle, and has a portico in front; among the monuments is one by Rysbrach to Miss E. Stanley, sister of the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, with an epitaph written by the poet Thomson, who has immortalised her memory in his poem of the *Seasons*. The living of *St. John's* is a discharged rectory, united to that of St. Lawrence, and valued at £6. 13. 4.: the church has been demolished. The living of the parish of *St. Lawrence* is a discharged rectory, valued at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £148. The old church, a small ancient building, has been taken down, and a much larger and very excellent edifice erected, which was consecrated March 31st, 1842, and is an ornamental feature in the High-street; it is in the later English style, and contains 600 sittings. *St. Mary's* is a rectory, in the precinct of the town, valued in the king's books at £37. 5. 5., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the church is modern, and has a very extensive churchyard, which is the principal

cemetery of the town. *St. Michael's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £12. 11. 10½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £145. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a tower between the nave and chancel, surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire. The massive circular columns that supported the roof have been replaced with lighter octangular pillars, and sharply-pointed arches; the windows are of a later style, and the tracery of the large west window has been carefully restored, and the upper compartments embellished with stained glass; a new window, also, of elegant design has been placed by the corporation in the chapel of the church, in which, from time immemorial, the mayors have been sworn into office. The font is of Norman character, and highly enriched; there are some ancient monuments, and in the chapel is an old cenotaph of Lord Chancellor Wriothsley, who in the reign of Henry VIII. passed sentence of death on Queen Anne Boleyn. *St. Paul's*, a proprietary chapel in the parish of All Saints, a handsome edifice in the later English style, was erected about the year 1831, and has an east window adorned with stained glass. There are also, a chapel dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and a free chapel dedicated to Our *Saviour*, the livings of both of which are perpetual curacies; net income of the former, £110; patrons, certain Trustees:—and of the latter, £70; patron, the Rev. W. Davies. The chapel dedicated to Our *Saviour* has been enlarged; and the first stone of a church in the Norman style, with a tower and spire, to contain 562 sittings, of which 332 will be free, was laid in June 1843. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in the reign of Edward VI.; the corporation have erected a convenient school-house, on the site of an ancient edifice called Westhall, and the endowment produces about £30 per annum. Among other eminent men who have been educated in the establishment, was the celebrated Dr. Watts, a native of Southampton, whose father kept a boarding-school in the town. A charity school was instituted in 1760, for qualifying twenty boys for the sea-service, by Alderman Taunton, who left considerable funds for charitable uses; but the number of scholars has, by a decree of the court of chancery, been reduced to ten, who are permitted to choose any mechanical trade, if they prefer it. Pensions of £10 a year were also paid from these funds to six decayed persons of the town, of whom the number has been increased to sixteen by a bequest of Charles D'Aussy, Esq.; and £40 per annum are appropriated from the same source, as a reward for female servants, and a portion on their marriage. The hospital of *Domus Dei*, or *God's House*, here, was originally founded in the reign of Henry III., partly as a convent for nuns, and as a chapel to a neighbouring friary, which was burned by the French in the reign of Edward III., by whom it was given to Queen's College, Oxford; after various changes, it was established as an hospital for a warden, four brothers, and four sisters. The buildings are ancient, and retain much of their original character; the chapel was long used as a place of worship by French Protestants. The *hospital of St. John*, on the site of which the theatre has been built, consisted of a master

and six boys, and was sold in 1774, under an act of the 13th of George III., for £425, which were appropriated towards the erection of the present *workhouse*, in which is a school for fifty children, who are maintained and instructed in consideration of an annuity of £40 charged upon the property of the corporation.

Thorner's almshouses, a neat and commodious range of building, receiving their name from the funds for erecting them having been bequeathed by Robert Thorner, Esq., in 1690, for gradual accumulation, were originally built in 1789, but have lately been enlarged, and now accommodate twenty-six widows: the same benefactor also left considerable funds for apprenticing children. *Almshouses* in St. Mary's parish were founded in 1565, by Richard Butler, mayor, and built on ground given by Thomas Lister, mayor, in 1545. There is also a *penitentiary*, or refuge for destitute females, a spacious building, with a handsome chapel attached to it, recently erected in front of Kingsland-place. Miss Elizabeth Bird bequeathed £1400 three per cents. to the corporation, in trust for the annual payment of £5 each to six unmarried women, members of the Church of England, and upwards of sixty years of age; and the late Mr. Newman left nearly £3000 in the funds for the erection and maintenance of an infirmary, which was established in 1839, in a building rented for the purpose. Southampton is one of the twenty-four corporations entitled to a share of Sir Thomas White's lending charity; and there are various other bequests for distribution among the poor. At Bittern, about a mile and a quarter from the town, supposed to have been the old station *Clausentum*, numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered, including considerable vestiges of a fortification, and a portion of a wall, coins from the reign of Claudius to those of Valentinian and Valens, tessellated pavements, bricks, fragments of pottery, urns, vases, and sculptured stones, on several of which were inscriptions. Southampton gives the title of Baron to the family of Fitzroy.

SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY of, on the southern coast, bounded on the east by the counties of Surrey and Sussex, on the north by that of Berks, on the west by Wiltshire and Dorset, and on the south by the English Channel. Including the Isle of Wight, it extends from 50° 36' to 51° 23' (N. Lat.) and from 45° to 1° 53' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of upwards of 1628 square miles, or 1,041,920 statute acres: it contains 66,617 houses inhabited, 3311 uninhabited, and 502 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 355,004 persons, of whom 175,023 are males, and 179,981 females. At the period of the invasion of Britain by Cæsar, the southern parts of this district were a portion of the territory of the Regni, and the more northern tracts part of that of the Belgæ, who had come over from Gaul, and violently dispossessed the former inhabitants. Under the Romans it was included in the division called *Britannia Prima*. The Isle of Wight, called by that people *Vectis*, is mentioned by Suetonius as having been conquered by Vespasian, about the year 43; but no other traces of Roman occupation have been at any time discovered in it than a few coins. On the establishment of the kingdom of Wessex, by Cerdic, a great part of the county was included within the limits of that kingdom, at the same time that a portion of its southern shores, together with the Isle of Wight, was comprised in the

Saxon kingdom of Kent. The ancient British name of this district was *Gwent*, or *Y Went*, a term descriptive of its open downs; and hence the appellation *Caer Gwent*, or the city of the Gwentians, now Winchester. When the Saxon dominions in Britain were divided into shires, this district received the name of *Hamtunscyre*, from the ancient name of the present town of Southampton; and this was afterwards corrupted into *Hampptescyre*, whence its modern appellations of Hampshire and Hants. The name of the Isle of Wight is considered by Mr. Whitaker and other antiquaries to have been derived from the British word *Guith*, or *Guict*, signifying the divorced or disjoined, and apparently indicating a supposition of its having once been connected with the main land: hence also arose its Roman name of *Vectis*, or the separated region: by the Saxons it was called *Weet*. William the Conqueror, on his accession to the throne of England, granted the lordship of the Isle of Wight, with a palatine jurisdiction, to his kinsman, William Fitz-Osbert. It afterwards several times escheated to, and otherwise became vested in, the crown, and was as often granted to different noble families. Sir Edward Widville, who, in the first of Henry VII., was made captain of the Isle of Wight, may probably have received a grant of the lordship of it; but since the period of his death it has remained in the possession of the crown, although some lands annexed to the castle at Carisbrooke continue to be holden by the governor *jure officii*. From the time that Edward I. purchased this lordship of Isabella de Fortibus, the defence of the island was generally entrusted to some person nominated by the crown, who was at first distinguished by the appellation of warden, afterwards by that of captain, and, in later times, by that of governor.

The county is in the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury; and the archdeaconry of Winchester, which is co-extensive with the county, comprises the deaneries of Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Sombourn, Southampton, Isle of Wight, and Winchester, and contains 305 parishes. The Northern division includes the minor sessional divisions of Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Kingsclere, Odiham, Petersfield, and Winchester; and the Southern division those of Fareham, Lymington, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, and the town and county of the town of Southampton. The ancient hundreds are 39 in number, and besides them are the liberties of Alresford, Alverstoke, and Gosport, Beaulieu, Bentley, Breamore, Dibden, Havant, Lymington, Soke (Winchester), and Westover; and the liberties of East and West Medina, in the Isle of Wight. The county contains the city of Winchester; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Christchurch, Lymington, Newport, Portsmouth, and Southampton; the borough and market towns of Andover and Petersfield; the sea-port and market-town of Yarmouth; the sea-ports of Newtown, Emsworth (a dependency on the harbour of Portsmouth), and Brading; and the market-towns of New Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's-Waltham, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Kingsclere, Odiham, Ringwood, Romsey, Stockbridge, and Whitchurch. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into the Northern and the Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and the Isle of Wight has, for electoral purposes, been constituted a

county of itself, with one representative. Two members are returned for Winchester, and two for each of the boroughs, except Christchurch and Petersfield, which, under the act, now send only one each. Hampshire is included in the western circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Winchester.

The form of the county, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, approaches nearly to a square, with a triangular projection at its south-western corner. The Isle is separated from the main land by a strait of unequal breadth, formerly called the Solent Sea, now the Sound, or, more usually the West Channel, the breadth of which, at its western extremity, is about a mile, and towards its eastern end, as much as 7 miles. The form of the island is somewhat rhomboidal, the greatest diagonal being 23 miles from east to west, and the transverse diameter, from north to south, about 13. The SURFACE of the whole county is beautifully varied by gently rising hills and fruitful valleys, and, in some parts, with extensive tracts of woodland. In the southern districts, approaching the coast, the population is much more dense than elsewhere; the mildness of the seasons, the beauty of the landscapes, and the proximity to the ports, operating as strong inducements to the continued residence of many families besides those engaged in commercial pursuits. The agricultural report drawn up by Charles Vancouver, Esq., for the consideration of the Hon. the Board of Agriculture, divides the main land into five districts. The *First*, called the woodland division, occupies the northern portion of the county, comprising an area of 103,944 acres, and includes the woodlands and wastes of Bagshot, &c. Its soil and substrata are various, but the great mass of the district has a strong brown and grey loam, resting upon a tough blue and yellow clay, having generally an excess of moisture, with numerous unsound and boggy places. The *Second* tract comprises the whole body of the county from the borders of Wiltshire to those of Sussex and Surrey, and is computed to contain 454,295 acres: the higher parts of this large central district have much the appearance of an elevated plain, divided into many unequal portions, and intersected by deep hollows, through which the brooks and rivulets rising in these elevated tracts descend, for the most part, in a southerly course towards the sea. The higher tracts are almost wholly in open and extensive sheep downs: the substratum is throughout a firm unbroken bed of chalk. The *Third* district is small, containing only 49,525 acres, and includes the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt, the hills of Binfield, Great and Little Worldham, Selborne, and Empshot, together with all the lower sides of the chalk hills surrounding and forming the vale of Petersfield, the soil of which is, for the most part, a grey sandy loam of good staple, lying on a kind of soft sand rock, being provincially termed *malmey* land. The *Fourth* division consists of the whole southern part of the county situated on the main land (excepting a tract of 26,895 acres, at its south-eastern extremity), and comprises an area of 333,489 acres. This large area, besides many extensive wastes and commons, comprehends the Forest of Bere, the New Forest, and Waltham Chase; its soils are various, but consist chiefly of light sandy and gravelly loams, intermixed with clay and brick earth, and resting on substrata of argillaceous and calcareous marl. Hayling Island, forming the south-western extremity of the

county, and Portsea Island, containing the town of Portsmouth, together with the tracts on the main land immediately opposite to them, constitute the *Fifth* district, comprising an area of 26,895 acres. In the islands and low grounds of the main land, a strong flinty and a tender hazel-coloured loam prevail. The soil and substrata of Portsdown hill, in the different degrees of its elevation, are similar to those of the chalk district.

Through the centre of the ISLE OF WIGHT from east to west, extends a range of lofty hills, affording only pasturage for sheep, and commanding views over every part of the island, with the ocean on the south, and the beautiful shores of Hampshire on the north. Its surface is otherwise much diversified: on the coast the land is, in some parts, very high, particularly on the south, where the cliffs are steep, and vast fragments of rock, which the waves have at some time undermined, lie scattered below; on the northern side the ground slopes to the water in easy declivities, excepting towards the Needles, or western extremity, where the rocks are bare, broken, and precipitous. The height of the cliffs, of which the *Needles* form the extreme point, is, in some places, 600 feet above the level of the sea; in some parts they are perpendicular, and in others overhanging; they contain many deep caverns. The Needles derive their name from a lofty pointed rock rising to the height of about 120 feet above low-water mark, and severed, with others, from the main land by the force of the waves: part of this rocky projection, about 60 years since, having been undermined by the sea, fell and totally disappeared. *St. Catherine's hill*, the highest point in the island, rises 750 feet above the level of high-water mark, and commands magnificent prospects; as also do the Culver cliffs, at the eastern end of the island; Carisbrooke Castle, and Bembridge down. The soil and substrata of the isle are extremely various. The *chalk downs* of Brading and Arreton form an unbroken range from Culver cliff, on the eastern coast, to the valley that separates them from Staple's heath; those of Gatcombe and Shorwell are isolated from the western range by a highly-cultivated valley, extending from Shorwell to Newport, and terminating northward in the waste called Parkhurst Forest. From the vale of Shorwell to the western extremity of the island the high chalk downs are broken only by three gaps, or carriage-roads, one of which is the passage between the head of the Yarmouth river and the innermost cove of Freshwater bay. The tract of downs situated towards the southern extremity of the island terminates abruptly towards the sea, in a precipice of limestone rock, having the appearance, particularly when seen from a distance, of an immense stone wall, and overhanging the romantic tract called the Undercliff, which extends along the sea-shore for a distance of nearly six miles.

With regard to the AGRICULTURE of the county, the rotations of crops on the *arable lands* are various; the grain and pulse generally cultivated consist of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, and beans. The most usual artificial *grasses* are the common broad clover, rye-grass, trefoil, sainfoin, and lucern: burnet is a plant that forms a large portion of the herbage of the downs; a much larger and stronger species is found on many of the low grounds, and upon the cold clay loams, where, as upon the downs, it has every appearance of being indigenous. In the parish of Alton and its vicinity, upon the borders:

of Surrey, *hops* are grown to a great extent; the produce varies greatly, but may be estimated, on an average, at about five cwt. per acre; their culture has been much encouraged by the reputation of the Farnham hops, that town, in Surrey, being situated only at the distance of a few miles. The entire extent of hop-plantations throughout the county is at present 1609 acres. Many *cows* are kept in different parts, for the purpose of suckling calves to supply the markets of London, Portsmouth, Chichester, Winchester, Newbury, Reading, Salisbury, &c., with veal; and the number of *sheep* is remarkably great. Numerous *hogs* are fed for a few weeks, at the close of the autumn, upon the mast produced in the forest and other woodlands; and a superior mode of curing being practised, the Hampshire bacon has become famous for its excellence. Upon the heaths and forests vast numbers of light small *horses* are bred, generally about twelve hands high, and provincially termed *heath-croppers*, which propagate indiscriminately upon these wastes, where they succeed in maintaining an existence throughout the year. *Gardening* is carried on to a great extent in the vicinity of all the large towns, and Portsea Island is considered to produce the finest brocoli in the kingdom. The county has also long been celebrated for its *honey*, called heath honey and down honey, from the different districts in which the bees collect it; the latter being the more valuable.

The woods are numerous and extensive. The *New Forest* comprises a large tract in the south-western part of the county: its ancient boundaries, according to the oldest perambulation extant, which is dated 8th of Edward I., were, the Southampton river on the east, the Sound and the British Channel on the south, and the river Avon on the west; northward, it reached as far as North Charford on the west, and to Wade and Ower bridge on the east. According to a perambulation made in the 22nd of Charles II., the forest then stretched from Godshill, on the north-west, south-eastward to the sea, a distance of about 23 miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, about 15 miles; and contained 92,365 statute acres. The extent of the wood and waste lands of the tract was, however, at that time, reduced to 63,845 acres, which belong to the crown, and are subject to certain rights of commonage, pasturage, pannage, and fuel, possessed by the proprietors of estates within, or adjacent to, the forest; which rights, and those of the crown, are defined by an act of the 9th and 10th of William III., for the increase and preservation of timber in the forest. In consequence of this act, the woodlands, which, according to surveys made at different periods, had been long remaining in a neglected state, received for a while some attention; but that, ere long, was withdrawn from them, when the superintendence of the surveyor-general of the crown lands ceased, and the whole fell by degrees under the sole direction of the surveyor-general of the woods. By a return just presented to parliament, the New Forest contains 57,684 acres of open land, 5605 under inclosure for the growth of timber, and 813 occupied as encroachments; 2307 acres are royal property, 25,830 freehold belonging to private persons, and 122 copyhold. The scenery is remarkable for its beauty, presenting magnificent woods, extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild heath, unlimited by artificial boundaries, together with numerous river views and the prospect of distant shores

The oaks seldom rise into lofty stems, and their branches, which are more adapted to what the ship-builders call knees and elbows, are commonly twisted into the most picturesque forms. The advantage of water-carriage to the various royal or private dockyards, in which its produce is employed, is superior to that of any other forest in the kingdom. The *Forest of Bere*, situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and extending northward from the Portsdown hills, which, according to a perambulation made in 1688, is now considered the boundary, comprises about 16,000 acres, upwards of one-third being inclosed. North-westward of it is the *Chase of Bishop's-Waltham*, containing about 2000 acres, which belong to the see of Winchester. The forest of *Alice-Holt and Woolmer*, on the eastern border of the county, approaching the confines of Surrey and Sussex, and to the north-east of Petersfield, is divided into two parts by intervening private property; its limits comprehend 15,493 acres, of which 8694 belong to the crown; the division called Alice-Holt contains about 2740 acres of crown land. *Parkhurst* or Carisbrooke forest, lying at a short distance to the north-west of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, occurs in Domesday book under the appellation of the King's park, and was afterwards called the King's forest; it includes about 3000 acres, nearly destitute of valuable trees. The total quantity of *waste land* in Hampshire, exclusively of the forests, falls little short of 100,000 acres.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are not numerous. On the southern shores of the county, particularly near the mouth of the Beaulieu river, iron-stone is washed up by the sea, and was formerly gathered, and conveyed to the iron-works at Sowley. It is also occasionally found in small quantities in different other parts of the county, particularly in the cliffs near Hordwell, which are upwards of 100 feet high, and abound with nodules of iron-ore, together with pebbles, or flints, many of them containing fossil shells, or their impressions, of various and scarce species, found in a blueish kind of clay or marl. The range of chalk hills crossing the county from east to west, and occupying the central part of it, forms a portion of the vast formation that constitutes so considerable a feature in the geology of England. The strata constituting the southern part of the main land, and the northern part of the Isle of Wight, lie upon a depressed portion of the chalk beds, which is termed the Chalk Basin of the Isle of Wight. Between Milton and Christchurch is found a hard reddish stone, of which several ancient structures in that part of the county are built. The numerous strata of various kinds and formations, and exhibiting great diversity of position, of which the Isle of Wight consists, form a remarkably rich field of study for the geologist. At Alum bay, at the north-western extremity of the island, is found a vein of white sand, in great demand for the glass-works of Bristol and Liverpool, as also for others situated on the western coasts of England and Scotland, and in Ireland. Eastward of this, along the northern foot of the downs, grist or quarry stone, of a yellowish grey colour, and very porous texture, is found in detached masses, and used for building. A strong liver-coloured building-stone rising in cubical masses, encrusted with a brownish kind of ochre, and inclosing specimens of rich iron-stone, occurs on the southern side of the island: rough calcareous freestone is frequently found in the marl-pits, in

loose detached pieces. Eastward of Staple's heath, and northward of Arretton downs, a close grey limestone is raised, the beds of which are separated from each other by small layers of marine shells, cemented together by alum, that substance being well known to pervade the western parts of the island. Freestone is sometimes found under marl in the northern districts of it: a plum-pudding stone exists in large quantities near Sandown fort, and is much used for paving and flooring. Potters' clay occurs in great variety in different parts of the county; and ochres of divers colours in the Isle of Wight.

The *Manufactures* are various, but not extensive; ship-building, however, in addition to the works of the royal dockyard at Portsmouth, is extensively pursued in most of the numerous creeks and harbours. The other productions are chiefly woollen goods, bed-ticking, light silk articles, sacking, leather, and a coarse kind of earthenware. At Overton are very large silk-mills, and the young female peasantry in the vicinity are much employed in the straw-hat manufacture, which is also carried on at many other towns in the county. There are paper-mills in different parts, those near Overton being of considerable importance. At Lymington is a manufacture of salt. The advantages for maritime commerce are very great, and the shores of the county, especially of the Isle of Wight, are likewise much resorted to during the summer for the purpose of sea-bathing; the most frequented places on the main land are Christchurch, Muddiford, Lymington, and Southampton; and in the Isle of Wight, Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, Shanklin, and Ventnor. In all the rivers and creeks that discharge their waters directly into the sea, salmon are caught; the fisheries of the Southampton Water are particularly extensive, and the boats engaged in them often make long coasting voyages to procure other fish, which are taken thence to the markets of London, Oxford, Bath, &c. Several persons also are employed on the flat and rocky shores of the Isle of Wight, in catching shrimps and prawns, and on its bolder shores, in taking crabs and lobsters.

The principal RIVERS are the Test, the Anton, the Itchen, the Avon, the Boldre water, and the Exe. The *Test*, below Redbridge, expands and forms the head of the Southampton Water, an arm of the sea which extends from the "Above Town" of Southampton to the Sound at Calshot Castle, and is rendered exceedingly picturesque by its woody and irregular shores: the general direction of the Southampton Water is from north-west to south-east. The *Itchen*, also called the *Arbre*, was brought into a regular channel, and made navigable up to Winchester, by Godfrey de Lacy, Bishop of Winchester, in 1215: towards its mouth it expands considerably. The *Avon*, by an act passed in 1665, was made navigable up to Salisbury; but the works having been swept away by a flood, the navigation was destroyed. The *Boldre* water is formed by several small streams rising in the New Forest, most of which unite above Brockenhurst, thence proceeding southward, by Boldre and Lymington, to the sea. The *Exe*, frequently called the Beaulieu river, from similar sources in the same district, flows south-eastwardly, and, beginning to expand near Beaulieu, opens into a broad estuary to the sea, below Exbury. The principal river of the Isle of Wight is the *Medina*, anciently called the *Mede*,

which rises near the bottom of St. Catherine's down, in the southern part of the island, and, flowing directly northward, divides it into two equal parts, each constituting a liberty, which derives its name from its position on the eastern or western side of this stream: passing on the eastern side of the town of Newport, the *Medina* mingles its waters with those of the sea in Cowes harbour. The other main streams of the island are the *Yar*, the *Wootton*, and the *Ear*; and its shores are also indented by various creeks and bays. A navigable *canal* has been made along the valleys of the Test and Anton, from *Andover* to the head of the Southampton Water: from Barlowes-Mill, near Andover, its course is by Stockbridge and Romsey to its termination at Redbridge, in the parish of Millbrook. From Redbridge a branch proceeds directly to Southampton, and a collateral branch extends from it in a westerly direction, up the valley between East Dean, Lockerley, and East Tytherley, to Alderbury common, within two miles of Salisbury, but neither of them is navigable. There is also a canal commencing at *Basingstoke*, made under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1778, to the river Wey, in Surrey, by which the navigation is maintained to the Thames; the length of the canal is 37 miles and a quarter, and the cost of cutting it amounted to about £100,000, a large portion of which was expended in forming a tunnel through Grewell hill, near Odiham, which is arched with brick, and is nearly three-quarters of a mile long. The *Winchester and Southampton canal* is one of the oldest in the kingdom, the act for its construction having been procured in the reign of Charles I., but, from the want of a suitable trade upon it, it does not appear to have realised the expectations of the projectors. The *London and South-Western railway* enters the county, from Surrey, at Farnborough, and passes by Basingstoke and Winchester to Southampton: a branch proceeds from it, at Bishop's-Stoke, about midway between Winchester and Southampton, to Gosport, thus connecting the metropolis with that important place and Portsmouth.

Within the limits of the county were the stations of *Venta Belgarum*, supposed to have been at Winchester; *Vindonum*, at Silchester; *Claesentum*, at Bittern; *Briga*, at Broughton; and *Andaoreon*, at Andover. The principal remains of Roman occupation discoverable are at Silchester, approaching the confines of Berkshire, where gold coins and rings, Roman bricks and pottery, &c., have been dug up; and about three-quarters of a mile north of Lymington is Buckland Rings, the remains of a Roman camp. Traces of other encampments are visible in various parts; some of the most extensive and remarkable are those of the camp on *Danebury hill*, to the west and north-west of which are several barrows, many more of these monuments being found in different parts of the county. Three *Roman roads* branch from Silchester, one of them proceeding to the northern gate of Winchester; another by Andover, to Old Sarum; and the third, northward, across Mortimer heath: from Winchester also was a road leading to Old Sarum. The number of ancient *religious establishments* was about fifty-three. There are still interesting remains of the abbeys of Hide, Netley, Beaulieu, and Quarr; as also of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. The *castles* of Hurst, and Porchester, and that of Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, are still standing; and there are also re-

mains of the castles of Christchurch, Odiham, and Warblington. The modern seats of the nobility and gentry are extremely numerous, more especially the villas. Several chalybeate *springs* are found in different parts of the Isle of Wight; at Pitland is one impregnated with sulphur, and at Shanklin another, the water of which is slightly tintured with alum. The water of the streams in the northern woodland part of the county is of a strong chalybeate quality, and that which issues from the bogs and swampy ground is charged with a solution of iron. In the strong loam, woodland clay, and chalk districts, the want of a regular supply of water during seasons of drought is severely felt. *Fossil* remains of different kinds are found in some of the strata of the county, among the natural curiosities of which may also be mentioned the immense chasms near the sea-shore in the Isle of Wight, called Blackgang, Luccombe, and Shanklin Chines; and there is a large natural cavern at Freshwater Gate, a small creek in the centre of Freshwater bay. *Samphire* grows plentifully on some of the high cliffs of the Isle.

SOUTHAY, a hamlet, in the parish of **KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **KINGSBURY**, **W. DIVISION OF SOMERSET**; containing 24 inhabitants.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and lowey of **TONBRIDGE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, **W. DIVISION OF KENT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Tonbridge; containing 1217 inhabitants. It is situated about midway between Tonbridge and the Wells, and consists of a number of scattered houses. A district church in the early English style, has been erected and endowed at an expense of £8436, defrayed by subscription: the property is vested in five trustees, who appoint the perpetual curate, whose net income is £153. In 1785, premises for a school were erected by the executors of the Rev. E. Holmes, and endowed with £1050, four per cents.

SOUTH-BURN, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBURN**, union of **DRIFFIELD**, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Driffield; containing 97 inhabitants. It comprises about 1030 acres of land, the property of various freeholders: the village which is small, is situated on the south side of the Kirkburn rivulet, between the roads from Driffield to Watton and Tibthorpe to Bainton.

SOUTHCHURCH, a parish, in the union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Rochford; containing 432 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Thames, and comprises 1882a. 1r. 31p., about one-sixth whereof is pasture, 15 acres woodland, and the remainder arable; a considerable portion of the shore is flat and overflowed by the tide, and large oyster-beds have for many years been preserved. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £27. 0. 10.: the tithes have been computed for £800, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a small edifice with a tower and spire.

SOUTHCOATES, a township, in the parish of **DRYPOOL**, union of **SCULCOATES**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 1167 inhabitants. It comprises about 1050 acres of fertile land, chiefly in pasturage, extending eastward from Drypool, along the Holderness road, and the shores of the Humber.

SOUTHCOT, a tything, in the parish of **ST. MARY, READING**, union and hundred of **READING**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Reading; containing 66 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 344 acres. It is situated a little to the south of the road leading to the town of Newbury.

SOUTH-COVE.—See **COVE, SOUTH**.

SOUTHEASE, a parish, in the union of **NEWHAVEN**, hundred of **HOLMSTROW**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 120 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the east by the river Ouse, and situated on the road from Lewes to Newhaven; comprises 904 acres, of which 282 are arable, and 340 down pasture; the surface in some parts is hilly, and the soil a loam incumbent on chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 10., and in the gift of the family of Lewis: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £210. The church is principally in the early English style, with a circular tower.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet, in the parish of **PRITTEWELL**, union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Prittlewell, and 42 (E.) from London. This place is situated at the mouth of the Thames, directly opposite to the river Medway, and at the southern extremity of the county, from which circumstance it probably derives its name. Though formerly an inconsiderable hamlet, consisting only of a few fishermen's huts, it has within the last few years grown into repute for sea-bathing, and, being the nearest watering-place to London, is rapidly rising into importance. It comprises the lower or old town, and the upper or new town; the former on the beach, and the latter on an eminence fronting the sea. The old village consists principally of an irregular line of houses facing the water, to which have been recently added some handsome dwellings, and a parade has been formed and partly inclosed: nearly in the centre is a commodious inn, and there are two others on a smaller scale; at the eastern extremity is a small theatre, which is opened every season, and on the beach are several good bathing-machines. The new town, which is considered as the more fashionable residence, is superior both in its situation and in the character and style of its buildings, and consists chiefly of the terrace, occupying an elevated site facing the sea, and having in the front a fine promenade; adjoining which is an hotel, containing several suites of apartments, a lofty assembly-room, with others for cards and refreshments, and every requisite accommodation. The library, a neat building in the later English style, has a good reading-room, and is well supported; and adjoining it is a billiard-room. In front of the terrace, and extending the whole length, is a shrubbery tastefully laid out in walks commanding a fine view of the sea; and within this inclosure are the baths, in the cottage style. A pier of frame-work has been constructed by an incorporated company of proprietors, and in the vicinity are many pleasant walks and rides through a district abounding with richly-diversified and picturesque scenery. A district church has been lately built, of which the patronage is now vested in four Trustees, but will afterwards reside in the Bishop of London; and there is a place of worship for Independents.

SOUTHERNBY-BOUND, a township, in the parish of **CASTLE-SOWERBY**, union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 136 inhabitants.

SOUTHERY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 7 miles (S.) from Downham-Market; containing 1023 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the south by the Isle of Ely, and intersected by the great Ouse river, comprises 3695*a. 1r. 14p.*, of which 2681 acres are arable, 711 pasture and meadow, and 23 wood: the road from London to Lynn runs through the village. A steam-engine of 60-horse power was erected in 1842, to drain the fen lands in the immediate vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of George Hall, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £629. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises $106\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is a very ancient structure, with a wooden screen separating the nave and chancel.

SOUTH-FIELDS, a liberty, in the parish of **St. MARY**, borough of **LEICESTER**, locally in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; containing 2566 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in frame-work knitting.

SOUTHFLEET (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Gravesend; containing, with the hamlets of Betsome, Hook-Green, and Westwood, 667 inhabitants. This was a place of importance during the heptarchy, when it was called *Sud-fleta*; and from its proximity to the old Watling-street, its distance from the station *Durobrivis* (Rochester), and the numerous Roman relics found on the spot, it is supposed to have been known long before the heptarchy, and to occupy the site of the *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus. The parish comprises 2541*a. 2r. 30p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 15., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £872, and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church is principally in the decorated English style, and exhibits many marks of antiquity, including six stone stalls under pointed arches, a piscina, a window of stained glass, and a font much admired for its curious workmanship. A school is endowed with a rent-charge of £20.

SOUTHGATE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of **EDMONTON**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing 2438 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation at the south gate, or entrance, of Enfield Chase, and it is still called South-street division; the Chase, however, has been entirely inclosed, and is now in a good state of cultivation. The village contains many handsome houses; the New River runs at its extremity, and the neighbourhood is well wooded: the Duke of Buckingham has a residence here, in the grounds of which is a very fine old oak-tree, that covers with its shade nearly an acre of ground. The chapelry is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Enfield, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Edmonton; net income, £180. The chapel, built in 1615, at the expense of Sir John Weld, has been pulled down and

rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been erected near the Green, in a very neat style. In an adjacent field called Camp Field, have been found several pieces of cannon, and a gorget belonging to Oliver Cromwell, having his initials handsomely inlaid with jewels, now in the British Museum; and in 1829, several ancient coins were dug up in the neighbourhood.

SOUTH-HAMLET, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Middle division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, union, and E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 1055 inhabitants, and comprising 741 acres. Here is a mineral spring.

SOUTH-HILL (*St. SAMPSON*), a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, Middle division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Callington; containing 640 inhabitants. The parish is separated from St. Ives by the romantic stream Lynher, and comprises 2953 acres, of which 402 are common or waste land. The lead-mine of Redmoor, here, was recently worked, but is not now in operation; common blue slate, however, is quarried for the roofing of houses. A small cattle-fair is held on the first Tuesday in April. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Callington annexed, valued in the king's books at £38; net income, £748; patrons, Lord Ashburton and George Stroud, Esq., the former of whom has two presentations, and the latter one. The tithes have been commuted for £380; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 240 acres, of which 50 are situated in Callington. The church is an ancient structure, with lancet-headed windows. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SOUTHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BIGGLESWADE**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing, with the hamlets of Broom and Stanford, 1379 inhabitants, of whom 579 are in the township of Southill, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Biggleswade. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Old Warden annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 15.; net income, £384; patron and impropiator, W. H. Whitbread, Esq. The tithes were commuted, for land and annual money payments in 1797. The church contains monuments to several of the Byng family, among which are those of the celebrated naval officer, Sir George Byng, first Viscount Torrington, and of his son, Vice-Admiral the Hon. John Byng, who was executed for alleged professional misconduct. The Baptists have a place of worship.

SOUTHMERE (*ALL SAINTS*), formerly a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **SMITHDON**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Burnham-Westgate. This place, though anciently of some note, has now dwindled into a mere hamlet, called Summerfield, containing a few inhabitants, who are considered as connected with the parish of Docking. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 11. 2., and in the gift of Eton College. There is no church.

SOUTHMINSTER.—See **MINSTER**, **SOUTH**.

SOUTHOE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **St. NEOTS**, hundred of **TOSELAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from St. Neots; containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with that of Hail-Weston annexed, and valued in the king's books at £14. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$;

net income, £288; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Pointer, who erected a schoolroom in 1818. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1797, under an inclosure act. There are some mineral springs in the parish. Bishop Chadderton was interred here.

SOUTHOLT (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Eye; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the great tithes, and annexed to the rectory of Worlingworth: the tithes have been commuted for £237. 10. A school is supported out of the rents of town lands, the proceeds of which, amounting to about £100 per annum, are also partly applied to the repairs of the church, and to the general purposes of the parish.

SOUTHORP, a hamlet, in the parish of BARNACK, union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. E.) from Stamford; containing 147 inhabitants, and comprising, with Walcot, 1840 acres, of which 271 are common or waste land.

SOUTHORPE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 41 inhabitants.

SOUTHOVER, county of SUSSEX.—See LEWES.

SOUTHPORT, a chapelry, in the parish of NORTH MEOLS, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERRY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 9 miles (N. W.) from Ormskirk, and 22 (N.) from Liverpool. This place, situated at the mouth of the Ribble, on the shore of the Irish Sea, has of late years been much resorted to for sea-bathing, and possesses most of the usual accommodations for visitors; it consists of one principal street of good brick houses, with gardens in front, and is surrounded by meols, or sand hills, resembling small tumuli. The Victoria baths here, built by subscription at an expense of £6000, form a handsome range of building with a colonnade in front; and attached to it are gardens and a conservatory, with a fine terrace walk of great extent. A theatre, newsrooms, and libraries, with other places of public resort, supply the means of amusement and relaxation. An episcopal chapel, called Christ church, was built in 1820, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; patron, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart. It was enlarged in 1830. Trinity church, a neat edifice in the early English style, was consecrated November 8th, 1837, having been built by subscription, and will accommodate 500 persons: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Trustees. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A Strangers' charity furnishes to sick poor the means of obtaining the benefit of sea air and bathing; and a dispensary was erected in 1823.

SOUTHPORT, HAMPSHIRE.—See PORTSEA.

SOUTHROP (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRIGHTWELL'S-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Lechlade; containing 403 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1400 acres, and is watered by the river Lead: there are several quarries, the material of which is used for repairing roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 8.; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford; impro-

priator, J. Tuckwell, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe contains about 50 acres.

SOUTHROP, a tything, in the parish of HERRIARD, union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BERMONDSPIT, though locally in that of ODIHAM, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. W.) from Alton; containing 349 inhabitants.

SOUTHROPE, a township, in the parish of HOOK-NORTON, union of BANBURY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing 282 inhabitants.

SOUTHROW, a hamlet, in the parish of BARDNEY, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 198 inhabitants.

SOUTHSEA.—See PORTSEA.

SOUTH-SHORE, a village, in the three townships of LAYTON with WARBRICK, BISPHAM, and GREAT MARTON, parishes of BISPHAM and POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 531 inhabitants. This is a modern bathing-village, situated on the coast, and consists chiefly of scattered lodging-houses, erected for the accommodation of the persons who resort to it during the season; to which circumstance its rise and present extent may be attributed.

SOUTHTOWN, formerly a parish, but now commonly termed a hamlet in the parish of GORLESTON, locally in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 1428 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Little Yarmouth, is a suburb to Great Yarmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Yare; and, as regards franchise, and matters of trade and jurisdiction, was united to that borough by an act passed in the 16th and 17th of Charles II. It consists of two separate parts, about a mile and a half distant from each other, of which the south-eastern, overlooking the sea, and adjoining Gorleston High-street, is called, by way of distinction, Southtown-on-the-Hill; the other extends from Yarmouth bridge about half a mile southward, along the western bank of the Yare, one side of the road being occupied by handsome private houses, and the other by timberwharfs, docks, and yards for ship-building, which afford employment to a great number of shipwrights and others. The living, a discharged rectory, was consolidated in 1520 with the vicarage of Gorleston; and the parochial church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has fallen into decay. There is, however, a church, dedicated to St. Mary, erected in 1831, by subscription, at an expense of £2300, the Earl of Lichfield, then Viscount Anson, giving the site and £500: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patrons, Trustees. The tithes have been commuted for £110.

SOUTHWARK.—See LONDON.

SOUTHWELL (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (N. E.) from Nottingham, and 132 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Hexgreave and Normanton, 3487 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, derived its name from one of many large springs, or wells, that formerly existed in the neighbourhood, but few of which are now remaining. It was distinguished, at a very early period, by the foundation of one of the first Christian churches in this

part of the country, by Paulinus, who, at the request of Ethelburga, wife of Edwin, King of Northumbria, had been sent over to England by Pope Gregory VII., to preach the doctrines of Christianity, which she had herself embraced, and who, having converted Edwin to the Christian faith, was made Archbishop of York, in 627. The history of the town relates chiefly to the progress of its religious establishment, which flourished, under a succession of prelates, till the Conquest, at which time the church had become collegiate, had ample revenues, and contained ten prebends, the number of which was subsequently augmented to sixteen. From that period till the Reformation, the possessions of the church continued to increase, and the establishment to prosper, especially during the reigns of Henry I., II., and III., Edward I., and other sovereigns, who contributed largely to its endowment. Popes Alexander III. and Urban III. were also munificent patrons; every succeeding archbishop was anxious to promote its independence, and the zeal and liberality of its own members were constantly devoted to its improvement. Soon after the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the archbishop, and the prebendaries of Southwell, surrendered the church to that monarch, by whom, at the request of Cranmer, the chapter was re-founded, in 1541, and Southwell subsequently erected into a see, of which, in 1543, Dr. Cox, afterwards translated to Ely, was appointed bishop. Edward VI., however, soon after his accession to the throne, dissolved the chapter, and granted the prebendal estates to John, Earl of Warwick, upon whose attainder, in 1553, they reverted to the crown; but they were restored by Queen Mary, who re-established the chapter upon its ancient foundation, and the prebendal establishment was finally confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, and a new code of laws instituted. During the civil war, Charles I. was frequently at this town, and held his court generally at the archiepiscopal palace, and occasionally at the King's Arms inn, now the Saracen's Head; at which latter place, on the 6th of May, 1646, he privately surrendered himself to the Scottish commissioners. The parliamentary troops, during their stay in the town, converted the church into a stable, broke the monuments, defaced the ornaments, demolished the palace (in which Cardinal Wolsey had resided during the summer previous to his death), and destroyed all the ancient records, except the *Registrum Album*, or white book, which is still in the possession of the chapter, and contains most of the grants to the church, from the year 1109 to 1525: the lands belonging to the see were sold for £4061.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence richly clothed with wood, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of various elevation, near the small river Greet, which is noted for the red trout abounding in it; it comprises the districts of Burgage, the High Town, Easthorpe, and Westhorpe, together forming a considerable though scattered town, well paved and supplied with water, and consisting of houses in general wearing a very neat and prepossessing appearance. Assemblies are held in a commodious suite of rooms erected in 1806; a harmonic society, established in 1786, is well supported; and there is a small theatre, opened in 1816. A pleasant promenade has been formed on the north side of the churchyard, and planted with trees, and the roads in the vicinity have been recently improved; the air is salubrious, and the environs afford some agreeable

walks. The only branch of manufacture is that of silk, for which a mill has been erected on the Greet, by a firm at Nottingham. The market is on Saturday; and fairs take place on Whit-Monday, which is a pleasure-fair, and Oct. 21st, a statute-fair. The town is under two separate jurisdictions, called the Burgage and the Prebendage: the former, denominated the Soke of Southwell *cum* Scrooby, includes twenty townships, for which quarterly courts of session are held by a *Custos Rotulorum*; and justices of the peace, nominated by the Archbishop of York and the Chapter of Southwell, and appointed by a commission under the great seal for the trial of all but capital offenders. The prebendage includes 28 parishes, over which the chapter, by their vicar-general, exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all episcopal functions, except confirmation and ordination. The house of correction for the county, after having been several times enlarged, was completed in 1829.

The parish comprises 5613*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*, of which 2179 acres are arable, 752 meadow, 2161 pasture, 117 woodland, and 85 hop-grounds. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Normanton in the Collegiate Church (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; net income, £144. The church, which is both parochial and collegiate, is a magnificent cruciform structure, chiefly of Norman architecture, with some portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles; it has a low central tower, and two others of the same height at the west end, richly ornamented, between which is the principal entrance, through a circular arch, with a large window above it, of the later style, highly enriched by elegant tracery. The nave and western transept are of Norman character; the former has a flat roof of panelled oak finely carved, and supported upon low and massive circular columns and arches, and is lighted by a range of clerestory windows of small dimensions, above a triforium of large and undivided arches. The roof of the aisles is groined in stone; the arches and piers sustaining the central tower are strikingly beautiful, from the simplicity of their style, and the stateliness of their elevation: the choir and the eastern transepts are admirable specimens of the early English style, perhaps unrivalled for their purity of design and fidelity of minute detail; the stalls and the screen are in the later period of the decorated style. On the eastern side of the north transept was formerly a chantry, or singing school, which has been converted into a library for the college, containing a valuable and extensive collection of works, chiefly on divinity. On the north side of the church is the chapter-house, in the decorated English style: the entrance doorway, which is double, is elegantly enriched with foliage of a character not very prevalent in England; the tracery in the windows, and in the stalls under them, is also very beautiful. The prebendal houses, and especially that for the residentiary prebendary, are handsome edifices. In the churchyard are some remains of the ancient collegiate buildings, the establishment of which is still retained, consisting of 10 prebendaries, several minor canons, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, and six boys as probationers, with a registrar, treasurer, auditor, and other officers; the chapter has the patronage of the minor canonries and twenty-one benefices. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

The free grammar school, which occupies the site of the college of the chantry priests, is under the superintendence of the chapter, and has two scholarships founded in St. John's College, Cambridge, by the Rev. Dr. John Keyton, canon of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry VIII., for boys who have been choristers in the collegiate church: the school has a small endowment. The poor law union of Southwell comprises sixty parishes or places, and contains a population of 25,011. Of the ancient episcopal palace there are considerable remains overspread with ivy, and forming an interesting and romantic ornament to the town; they consist chiefly of the chapel and great hall, which are almost entire, and fitted up as a modern residence; and in this portion of the building is a room lighted by the great west window of the hall, which is appropriated to the holding of the sessions: the quadrangle, once surrounded with offices, has been converted into a garden. Vestiges of a Roman fosse are perceptible on the Burgage hill. Of the springs which formerly distinguished the vicinity, and from one of which the town derived its name, St. Catherine's well, at Westhorpe, celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, and South well, about half a mile to the south-east of the town, are still open.

SOUTHWELL-PARK, an extra-parochial district, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 16 inhabitants.

SOUTHWICK (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **SUNDERLAND**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 1912 inhabitants. This place, hitherto a township of Monk-Wearmouth, has just been separated from it, and made a distinct parish. It was once the property of a family named Suthwyk, and afterwards formed part of the possessions of the Hedworths, and was also the residence of the Greys, of which family was Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of *Hudibras*, whose brother George lived here. The parish comprises 1018*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.* on the north of the Wear, upon the banks of which river are several limekilns, ship-yards, and earthenware and glass manufactories: the village is neatly built, and pleasantly situated, stretching along the heights above the Wear. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, by whom it has been endowed: the appropriate tithes, payable to the 10th canon of Durham cathedral, have been commuted for £114. 0. 6., and the impropriate for £36. 12. 2. The church is in the early English style, with a noble square tower, and was erected in 1842, at a cost of £1800, defrayed by the Dean and Chapter, who also gave the site (from which is a beautiful view of the vale of the Wear), and who have expended altogether many thousand pounds in the district. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school built in 1836. Human bones, and sometimes entire skeletons, have been found when removing the soil above the limestone quarries on Southwick hills.

SOUTHWICK, with **PARK**, a township, in the parish and union of **TEWKESBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 123 inhabitants.

SOUTHWICK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **OUNDLE**, hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, N. division of

the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from **Oundle**; containing 171 inhabitants. The parish is almost entirely surrounded with woods belonging to Rockingham Forest, and comprises 1354*a.* 30*p.*, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land; the soil is a strong clay mixed with marl. The village is situated in a valley, in the midst of beautiful scenery, about two miles from the river Nene. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; net income, £90; patrons, the family of Capron. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe containing about 40 acres. The church is a plain neat building; and in the chancel is a piece of sculpture, by Roubilliac, to the memory of G. Lynn, Esq., whose family held the estate, till 1841, for many centuries.

SOUTHWICK (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **FAREHAM**, hundred of **PORTSDOWN**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Fareham; containing 749 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons founded by Henry I. at Porchester, in 1133, was soon after removed hither, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £314. 17. 10. per annum; it acquired some historical celebrity from having been the scene of the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou, and there are still a few remains of the buildings, in Southwick Park. The parish comprises 4100 acres by admeasurement, of which 1727 are arable, 1167 meadow, 1016 woods, and 190 waste, &c.: good building-stone is quarried, and there are kilns for burning chalk into lime. The manor-house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840, was a large building of some antiquity, with two wings terminating in gables, and embattled: Charles I. was on a visit to the owner of the mansion at the time when the Duke of Buckingham, whom he had accompanied thus far from London, was assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth; and George I. was also entertained here. The publicans at Southwick enjoy the privilege, under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, of having no soldiers billeted upon them, or quartered in their houses. A fair for horses is held on April 5th; and here was formerly a market, granted to the priory in 1235, but long disused. The living is a donative, in the patronage of T. Thistlethwayte, Esq.; income, £156, with a house and garden: the tithes have been commuted for £147. The church contains a peal of bells valued at £1000.

SOUTHWICK (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **STEYNING**, hundred of **FISHERGATE**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 1 mile (E.) from New Shoreham; containing 957 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1175*a.* 6*p.*: the river Adur intersects its southern portion, and the Shoreham branch of the London and Brighton railway also passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £207. The church is principally in the Norman style, though the upper part of the tower, and some smaller portions, are of later date: in 1834 it was enlarged. Dr. John Pell, F.R.S., a celebrated mathematician, was born here.

SOUTHWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of **NORTH BRADLEY**, union of **WESTBURY** and **WHORWELSDOWN**, hundred of **WHORWELSDOWN**, **Whorwelsdown** and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Trow-

bridge; containing 1384 inhabitants. The manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymeres is carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of North Bradley. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.



Arms.

probably derived from an adjacent wood, the western confines still retaining the appellation of Wood's-end Marshes and Wood's-end Creek. It is supposed that the Danes, about the year 1010, had a fortified post here, but authentic information carries us no further back than to 1202, when the first chapel was built by the prior and monks of Thetford, in right of their cell at Wangford. The town appears to have enjoyed considerable prosperity for about a century and a half previously to the year 1659, when a dreadful conflagration took place, which in a few hours consumed the town-hall, and almost every public building except the church, with 238 dwelling-houses, and numerous granaries and warehouses, besides an immense quantity of merchandise, the value of all which was estimated at more than £40,000. The population at the time is supposed to have amounted to about 2000, the chief of whom abandoned the ruins and sought refuge principally in the neighbouring places. Another remarkable event was the memorable sea-fight between the English, under the command of the Duke of York, and the Dutch, under Admiral de Ruyter, which took place in Sole Bay, to the east of the town, on the 26th of May, 1672, when, though the former proved victorious, many brave and distinguished officers were slain, among whom was the Earl of Sandwich, second in command. The haven, which is formed by the mouth of the river Blyth, was originally at Dunwich, but the incursions of the sea on that ancient city having in the early part of the fourteenth century rendered the haven no longer navigable, it was cut in the year 1590 near to its present situation; in the year 1747 it had become choked up with sand, and was cleared out by act of parliament. In 1749, a pier was erected on the north side; and the Society of the "Free British Fishery," who were incorporated in 1750, having established a branch of their undertaking at this port, a south pier was added in 1752 to complete the works: by the same act of parliament, duties were also imposed on imports and exports.

The town is pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the North Sea, and is rendered peninsular by the sea and a creek called the Buss Creek, which runs into the river Blyth, over which is a bridge, formerly a draw-bridge, leading into the town. It consists principally of one paved street; the houses are mostly well built and of modern appearance, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from numerous excellent springs. The

SOUTHWOLD (*St. Edmund*), a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 36 miles (N. E.) from Ipswich, and 104 (N. E.) from London; containing 2186 inhabitants. The ancient names of this place were *Suwald*, *Suwalda*, *Sudholda*, and *Southwood*,

most considerable residences, however, are on elevated sites, commanding fine sea views, and especially on the cliffs, which are covered with all kinds of lodging-houses, for the accommodation of visitors, particularly those resorting hither for bathing, for which Southwold, from the nature of its situation and the convenience of the beach, is admirably adapted. There are hot and cold baths, and a good promenade; also a reading-room called the *Casino*, on the Gun Hill, with an assembly-room: races, likewise, are held annually. On St. Edmund's, commonly called Gun Hill, are six eighteen-pounders, presented by the Duke of Cumberland, who landed here from the Netherlands, October 17th, 1745; and to counteract the encroachments of the sea, a break-water has been made under Gun Hill cliff, extending upwards of 300 yards. The TRADE of the town consists in the home fishery, which is principally for soles, and employs several small boats; in the curing and reddening of herrings and sprats, in malting, and in the preparation and exportation of salt, for which there is a manufactory. The chief imports are coal, rock-salt, firs and deals, culm, iron, stone, slate, glass, earthenware, chalk, oats, &c.; and the exports wheat, barley, malt, oak-timber, bark, wool, refined salt, and fish. The number of vessels registered at the port is thirty-six, of between 40 and 100 tons' burthen; and of various kinds of boats there are about 250. The last harbour act received the royal assent 29th May, 1830, since which the scale of duties has been somewhat reduced. The entrance into the haven is on the south side of the town: the superintendence of it is vested in commissioners, who, though they have considerably improved the navigation within the harbour, find great difficulty in keeping it open, on account of the accumulation of sand about the bar. The river Blyth was made navigable to Halesworth, nine miles distant, under an act passed in 1757; and, besides the bridge crossing it at Blythburgh, there is a ferry to Walberswick. The market is on Thursday; and a fair is held on Trinity-Monday.



Corporation Seal.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry VII. in 1490, and confirmed, with extended privileges, by Henry VIII. and subsequent sovereigns. The corporation now consists, however, of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and, by a commission obtained in 1841, the number of magistrates is four. The guildhall was erected by the corporation, at an expense of £800: the old gaol having been taken down, a new one was built in 1819, which is now a national school. The parish comprises 646*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, annexed to Reydon, and in the gift of the Earl of Stradbroke; it is endowed with the great and small tithes, which have been commuted for £68, and its value, including a good residence, is estimated at about £136 per annum. The church, which was completed about 1460, is a very elegant structure in the later English

style, with a large and lofty tower, surmounted by a spire, and constructed of freestone intermixed with flint of various colours. At each angle of the east end of the chancel is a low hexagonal embattled tower, decorated with crosses; the south porch is very elegant, and above the clerestory roof is a light open lantern. The ceiling was, in former times, handsomely painted, and the interior very richly ornamented, as appears by the carved work of the rood-loft, screen, and the seats of the magistrates; the gallery was enlarged in 1836. On the south side of the churchyard are three grave-stones, in memory of Thomas Gardner, the historian of Dunwich and Southwold, and his two wives and daughter, on which are some singular inscriptions. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, each possess a place of worship. The corporation have estates under their controul for the building and maintenance of bridges, sea-walls, &c., and of the town-hall, for the payment of the salaries of the corporation officers, and for general purposes of improvement. John Sayer, in 1816, bequeathed £200 four per cent. consols. towards the support of the Burgh school; but that institution having been relinquished, the dividends are now applied, according to the will of the donor, to the relief of widows of Trinity pilots and masters of vessels belonging to the port. On a hill called Eye cliff, at a small distance from the town, are vestiges of ancient encampments, and, in many parts, of circular tents, now called Fairy hills, most probably of Danish origin. Numerous coins of Roman emperors and British kings have been found in the immediate vicinity, and fossil remains of the elephant and mammoth have been discovered in the cliffs, which are rich in agates, cornelians, and other valuable stones.

SOUTHWOOD (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLOFIELD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Acle; containing 52 inhabitants. The parish is crossed by the Norwich and Yarmouth railway, and comprises about 450 acres of land, chiefly arable: the village has fallen into a state of decay. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Limpenhoe annexed; net income, £163; patron, J. F. Leathes, Esq. The glebe contains 7 acres.

SOUTHWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of **EVER-CREECH**, union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 54 inhabitants.

SOUTHWORTH, with **CROFT**, a township, in the parish of **WINWICK**, union of **WARRINGTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newton-in-Mackerfield; containing 1155 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £230 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The Hall once belonged to the Roman Catholic college of Stonyhurst, and part of it is still used as a chapel by persons of that persuasion.

SOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **FOLESHILL**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Coventry; containing 1388 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Sow, the Oxford canal, and the road from Coventry to Hinckley, and consists of 2477 acres: the rateable annual value of the canal property here is £1400, and of mineral £50. Considerable coal-works are in operation; and many of the inhabit-

ants are engaged in the ribbon manufacture, in connexion with the trade of Coventry. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Stoke; impropiator, Earl of Craven. The church has been enlarged.

SOWERBY, with **INSKIP**, a township, in the parish of **ST. MICHAEL**, union of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Garstang; containing 735 inhabitants.

SOWERBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (S.) from Thirsk; containing 957 inhabitants. This place, at an early period, was the property of the Lascelles family, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, granted it to the Meynells, whose descendant, Thomas Meynell, Esq., is now lord of the manor. The township comprises 2528 acres, of which 27 are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder, two-thirds are arable, and about one-third meadow and pasture; the surface is varied, and the scenery pleasingly enriched with wood; the soil is fertile. The village is large and well built, and leading from it is a fine broad gravel-walk across the fields, commanding some extensive and interesting prospects; the manufacture of varnish is carried on. The Great North of England railway passes within a mile. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £34; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £300. The chapel, an ancient structure in the Norman style, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, in 1842, at an expense of £1100, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society. A parochial school is supported.

SOWERBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Halifax; containing 8163 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the south side of the vale of Todmorden, and comprises by computation 3670 acres, of which one-half is inclosed, and an act of parliament has just been obtained for inclosing the remainder. The lands under cultivation produce abundant crops, and the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale; the river Calder and the Manchester and Leeds railway pass on the north. Good building-stone is extensively quarried, and the Millstone group contains a seam of plate-coal. The village of Sowerby, which is on an eminence, is spacious and well built; and within the chapelry are parts of the villages of Sowerby-Bridge and Mytholmroyd, as well as numerous scattered hamlets. The manufacture of woollen, silk, worsted, and cotton goods, is carried on extensively. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £190; patron, the Vicar of Halifax: there is a glebe-house, with about 35 acres of land. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1765, on the site of an ancient chapel of ease of which some portions are preserved in the grounds of Field House, where they have been formed into an artificial ruin; it is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a handsome monument, with a well-executed statue, to the memory of Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Haugh-End, in the chapelry. In 1840, a district church, dedicated to St. George, was erected in the Norman style, at a cost, including a neat parsonage-house in the

vicinity, of £2600, of which £300 were a grant from the Ripon Diocesan Society; net income of the incumbent, £150. There are eight places of worship for various denominations of dissenters; also a grammar school for boys with an endowment of £16 per annum, for teaching twelve scholars, who are chosen by the minister and churchwardens. In 1711, the Rev. Paul Bairstow, bequeathed property now producing £103 per annum, of which £85 are distributed among poor persons; to whom, also, Mrs. Mary Wadsworth bequeathed property producing £21 per annum. John Bentley, in 1654, left £20, to be lent on interest to tradesmen; besides which there are several small benefactions for the poor generally, and an almshouse for three men and three women, who each receive half-a-crown per month. A large Druidical stone here was, some years since, split up, and appropriated to building a cottage.

SOWERBY-BRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Halifax; containing 5000 inhabitants. This place, which, at the commencement of the present century, comprised only a few scattered houses called the Old Causeway, has since that period increased with surprising rapidity in extent and population. The town consists of a spacious street of well-built houses, about a mile in length, and of numerous detached and pleasant villas; the surrounding scenery is varied, and the whole has an aspect of cheerfulness and prosperity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen, worsted, waste-silk, and cotton goods; and in the making of cards for flax, cotton, and worsted mills, under a patent obtained by Mr. James Walton. The weaving of tarpaulings is also carried on; there are three iron-foundries, several chemical-works, and a large brewery; on the banks of the Calder are some extensive corn-mills; and stone of excellent quality for building is found in abundance, and quarried for the supply of the neighbouring districts. The Calder and Hebble navigation, and the Rochdale canal, pass through the chapelry; and there is a first-class station here on the Manchester and Leeds railway, which near this place runs through a tunnel 640 yards in length. The chapel of ease, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and which had become totally inadequate to the population, was taken down in 1819, and a more spacious edifice erected in the centre of the village, by subscription, aided by a grant of £800 from the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it has a finely-groined roof, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 300 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £230; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school built in 1837, by a grant from government, and likewise used for the meetings of a mechanics' institution recently established. Numerous fossil trees were dug up while making the excavations for the railway.

SOWERBY, CASTLE (*St. KENTIGERN*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Heskett-Newmarket; containing, with the townships of Busta-beck-Bound, How-Bound, Row-Bound, Southernby-Bound, and Stockdalewath-Bound, 1007 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's

books at £17. 10. 5.; net income, £98, with a glebe-house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land, in 1767. A school is endowed with £10 per annum. At Birksceugh are the remains of a chapel, formerly called Lady Chapel; and in How-Bound is Castle Hill, the site of an ancient castle from which the parish derives its distinguishing prefix.

SOWERBY, TEMPLE, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-THORE, EAST ward and union, county of WEST-MORLAND, 7 miles (N. W.) from Appleby; containing 381 inhabitants. The village is situated on the river Eden, which is here crossed by a bridge considered to be the finest in the county, erected in 1823, at an expense of £3700, to replace a structure destroyed by a flood in 1822. There are two spacious streets of well-built houses, with several commodious inns; and in the vicinity are many villas inhabited by genteel families. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on the last Thursdays in Jan., Feb., March, June, July, August, and October, and on the second Thursday in May. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, the Earl of Thanet. A rent-charge of £155 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure of red freestone, with a square tower and portico, rebuilt and enlarged in 1770, at the expense of Sir William Dalston. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Knights Templars had a preceptory here, which, when suppressed in 1312, was given to the Hospitallers.

SOWERBY-UNDER-COTCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-SIGSTON, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. by S.) from North-Allerton; containing 63 inhabitants. This place is on the west side of the river Codbeck, opposite the lofty acclivity of Cotcliffe wood, and comprises about 610 acres, belonging to several proprietors.

SOWTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, partly in the hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, but chiefly in that of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Exeter; containing, with part of the tything of Clist-Satchfield, 382 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great road from London to Exeter, and comprises by admeasurement 1094 acres; the small stream of Clyst runs through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 15 acres.

SOYLAND, a township, in the chapelry of RIPPONDEN, parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Halifax; containing 3603 inhabitants. It comprises about 4960 acres, of which a considerable portion forms part of the bleak mountainous ridge of Blackstone-Edge, on the borders of Lancashire. The manufacture of cotton and woollen goods is carried on. The township includes a portion of the village of Ripponden, several scattered hamlets, and detached dwellings, with some neatly-built houses in the dells and on the acclivities of the hills with which the surface is diversified. There are places of worship for Wesleyans both of the Old and New Connexion. A mineral spring here, called the Swift Cross Spa, is slightly impregnated with iron, and

holds in solution sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali.

SPALDING (*St. MARY AND St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 44 miles (S. E. by S.) from Lincoln, and 100 (N.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Wickham, 7778 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have derived its name from a *Spa*, or spring of chalybeate water, in the market-place, is of great antiquity, as appears from the remains of Roman embankments in the neighbourhood; and at an early period in the Saxon annals, it is mentioned as one of the points on the boundary line of the estate belonging to Crowland Abbey, and as the residence of Thorold de Buckenhale, the last Saxon governor of the province of Mercia, who, in 1051, founded here a cell for a prior and five monks subordinate to that monastery. At the Norman Conquest, the manor was presented to Ivo Talbois, Earl of Angiers, and nephew of the Conqueror, who built a castle here, by which the religious society were so harassed that they abandoned their convent, which, falling into the hands of the earl, was, together with the church of St. Mary and the manor, given in 1074 to the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, to which it became an alien priory, inhabited by monks of the Benedictine order. At the time of the suppression of alien priories, this establishment was exempted; it was subsequently raised to the dignity of an abbey, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £878. 18. 3.

The town is situated on the river Welland, in a fenny district, remarkably well drained; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and there are many wells of excellent water for the supply of the inhabitants; the houses are in general substantially built and of neat appearance, and several of them are very handsome. An antiquarian society was established many years since by Mr. Maurice Johnson, of which Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Stukeley, and other distinguished persons, were members; and many of the valuable books, some manuscripts, relics of antiquity, and natural curiosities, are still preserved. There is a theatre, a small neat building, opened for three weeks in the month of September. The land in the vicinity is extensively appropriated to grazing, and wool forms a material article in the trade of the town; very considerable business is also carried on in corn, coal, and timber. The river Welland is navigable inland to Stamford, and sloops of from fifty to seventy tons' burthen can come up from the sea to the centre of the town, which maintains a regular coasting trade with London, Hull, Lynn, &c. The port is a member of that of Boston; there is a quay for landing goods, with spacious storehouses for their reception, and this place may be considered one of the most thriving towns on the eastern coast. The market, which is one of the largest in the kingdom for fat-cattle, is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on April 27th and June 30th, by letters-patent of George I.; and on Aug. 28th, Sept. 25th, and Dec. 6th, by prescription, chiefly for live stock. The town has, for many centuries, been the principal seat of jurisdiction for the parts of Holland; in the Saxon times, the courts of law were held here by the earls, and subsequently to the Conquest the priors were invested with judicial authority, and possessed the power of life and

death. At present, the quarter-sessions for the parts of Holland take place here and at Boston; and petty-sessions for the wapentake occur every week. Courts of sewers, and of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, in the hundred of Elloe, and the parishes of Gosberton and Surfleet; and also courts leet and baron, at which the steward presides, are held here. The town-hall, situated at the north-west end of the market-place, was erected at the expense of John Hobson, about the year 1620; the lower part is let for shops, and the rents are given to the poor, according to the will of the donor. A new house of correction for the parts of Holland, an airy and commodious edifice, was built in 1824.

The parish comprises 10,367 acres of arable and pasture land, the former of which predominates; it includes the large tract of inclosed fen called Spalding common, now well drained, and in a profitable state of cultivation. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Trustees, who are seised of the rectory in trust for the incumbent; net income, £950 per annum. The church was erected about 1284, when the old conventual church was taken down, and is principally in the later English style of architecture, with a fine tower surmounted by a crocketed spire: considerable additions were made to it in 1466, among which is the beautiful north porch. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was well endowed by John Blanche and John Gamlyn, and latterly by Mr. Atkinson; and, by letters-patent of the 30th of Elizabeth, four trustees were incorporated, whose successors have a common seal. During the confusion of the civil wars the school fell into disuse, but it was restored by Charles II. with all its former endowments, the amount of which, arising from about ninety-two acres in land, is £199. 15. per annum: the learned Dr. Bentley was once head master. The Petit school was founded in 1682, by Thomas Willesley, and well endowed with land: the premises were rebuilt in 1826, at a cost of £300, and the revenue is £170 per annum. The Blue-coat school, founded by one of the Gamlyn family, and re-established by the parishioners in 1710, has an income of about £200, and the school-house was rebuilt in 1815, at an expense of £350. An almshouse for twenty-two persons was endowed in 1590, by Sir Matthew Gamlyn; and another was established in 1709, for eight widows, by Mrs. Elizabeth Sparke. There are also estates, amounting to £452 per annum, vested in trustees called Town Husbands, for the benefit of the poor; and connected with this charity are eleven almshouses for widows. The union of Spalding comprises 9 parishes, and contains a population of 20,549. A portion of the abbey buildings is yet remaining, partly converted into tenements, and partly in ruins; many relics of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood at different times, and several have been taken out of the river Welland.

SPALDINGTON, a township, in the parish of BUBWITH, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Howden; containing 313 inhabitants. This township, which is on the south side of Spalding moor, comprises 3385a. 37p., the property of Lord Howden and others. Spaldington Hall, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Vavasour, and a fine speci-

men of the Elizabethan style, was taken down in 1838. The village is small; and about a mile distant from it, eastward, is the hamlet of Spaldington-Outside, on the Market-Weighston road. There is an Episcopal chapel; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SPALDWICK (*St. James*), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 415 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Cambridge to Northampton, and comprises 1470 acres; the soil is a strong clayey loam, mixed in some parts with gravel, and produces every kind of grain of the best quality, and the oxen and sheep fed upon the pastures are remarkably fine flavoured, especially the latter, in consequence of the sweetness of the herbage. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday and November 28th, for sheep and cattle of all sorts, and for pedlery. The living is a discharged vicarage, formerly in the patronage of the holder of the now suspended prebend of Longstowe in the Cathedral of Lincoln, and valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 10.; net income, £96; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 40 acres. The church, erected about 1300, has a northern entrance of Norman architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

SPALFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH CLIFTON, union of NEWARK, N. division of the wapentake of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 806 acres. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813.

SPANBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Falkingham; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Swaton. The church is a small low structure, which has been of larger dimensions.

SPARHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Reepham; containing 321 inhabitants. It comprises 1799 acres, of which 1202 are arable, 223 meadow and pasture, and 15 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 11., and in the patronage of Edward Lombe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £481. 18., and there is a glebe-house, with 91 acres of land. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a pinnacle at each angle. At the inclosure, 20 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

SPARK-BROOK, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ASTON, hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK. This is a beautiful suburb of the town of Birmingham, situated on the road to Stratford-on-Avon, and distant about a mile and a half from the Post-office. It contains several seats, among which are, the Farm, that of Samuel Lloyd, Esq.; Yew-Tree Cottage, the residence of Thomas Simcox, Esq.; the Larches, formerly inhabited by Dr. Withering, the botanist, and Dr. Priestley, in whose time the rioters attacked it, now occupied by William Sharp, Esq.; and the Poplars, a large brick mansion, the residence of John Smith, Esq.

SPARKFORD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Wincanton; containing 286 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises 955 acres, of which 257 are arable, 651 pasture, and 47 wood and gardens; the soil is loamy, and dairy-farming is chiefly carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Bennett: the tithes have been commuted for £245. 6., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church was rebuilt about twenty years since by the patron.

SPARKFORD, BISHOP'S, and WEST, two tythings, in the parish of St. FAITH, city and union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing respectively 191 and 239 inhabitants.

SPARSHOLT (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, partly in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, but chiefly in that of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, 3¼ miles (W.) from Wantage; containing, with the hamlet of Fawler, and the chapelry of Kingston-Lisle, 903 inhabitants, of whom 506 are in Sparsholt township. The Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, pass through the parish; and the Ikeneld road through the vale of White Horse, to the south of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 3½.; patrons and improprators, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £530, and the vicarial for £358. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the respective glebes contain 132¼ and 12 acres. The church, principally in the Norman style, contains three stone stalls and a piscina. Abraham Atkins, in 1788, gave a school-house at Kingston-Lisle, and endowed it with a moiety of the rents arising from a certain estate; the income is about £63.

SPARSHOLT (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Winchester; containing 375 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230; improprator, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.

SPAUNTON, a township, in the parish of LASTINGHAM, union of PICKERING, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Pickering; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises about 1228 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Feversham, and is on the west side of the river Severn.

SPAXTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W.) from Bridgwater; containing 1002 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the foot of the Quantock hills, and comprises 3387 acres, of which 95 are common or waste land: there are several quarries, some containing an excellent sandstone, of which the church was built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 8. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. William Henry George: the tithes have been commuted for £650; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 66 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. The Rev. Joseph Cook, rector, bequeathed lands, in 1708, producing a liberal income;

for the maintenance of six persons in an hospital; also £6 per annum, for teaching children.

SPECKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **YEOVILTON**, union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **SOMERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 26 inhabitants.

SPEEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEWBURY**, partly in the hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, and partly in that of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, 1 mile (W.) from Newbury; containing, with the chapelry of **Speenhamland**, and the tythings of **Bagnor**, **Church-Speen**, **Marsh-Benham**, and **Wood-Speen**, 3069 inhabitants, of whom 224 are in **Church-Speen**, and 632 in **Wood-Speen**. This place was the *Spina* of the Romans, a station on the road from Gloucester to Silchester. To the north of the church, traces of an agger, or fortification, are distinctly visible; on **Speen Moor**, a large urn has been found under a tumulus of earth eight feet high; and a Roman altar, consecrated to Jupiter, was discovered in 1730, at **Fulsham**, in the neighbourhood. This was the principal scene of the second battle of Newbury, fought October 27th, 1644, between what is now the castle and the village. A market was formerly held on Monday, but has been long disused. The parish is bounded on the south by the river **Kennet** and the **Kennet** and **Avon** canal, and on the north by the river **Lambourn**, and comprises 3350 acres, the soil of which is generally of a gravelly nature, and the surface much varied. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of **Speenhamland**, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10.; net income, £424; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of **Salisbury**: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1779. The church contains some curious monumental figures. An additional church has been erected and endowed by the vicar, the Rev. **H. W. Majendie**, in the hamlet of **Stockcross**, and was consecrated in November 1839.

SPEENHAMLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of **SPEEN**, union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**; adjoining the town of Newbury, and containing 867 inhabitants. The great western road passes through the village. A chapel of ease was erected in 1831, chiefly by subscription, and contains 1000 sittings; and a school-house has been built and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. **Page**, of **Goldwell House**. There is also an almshouse, founded in 1664, by Mrs. **Anne Watts**, for two widows.

SPEETON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **BRIDLINGTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **York**, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from **Bridlington**; containing 125 inhabitants. This township, which belongs to **W. J. Denison, Esq.**, comprises about 1820 acres of land, and commands a beautiful view of the shore from **Scarborough** to **Flamborough head**: the village is situated on an eminence north-east of the road from **Bridlington** to **Scarborough**, and the sea bounds the chapelry on the north. A kind of blue stone is picked off the cliff in large quantities, and made into cement. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44. 8.; patron, Mr. **Denison**: the chapel is an ancient humble edifice. A windmill upon **Speeton heights** is a conspicuous object, and can be seen at a great distance both by sea and land.

SPEKE, a township, in the parish of **CHILDWALL**, union of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from

Prescot; containing 548 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £372. 11. 9., of which £311. 17. 3. are payable to the Bishop of **Chester**, and £57. 12. to the vicar.

SPELDHURST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **TONBRIDGE**, partly in the hundred of **SOMERDEN**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, but chiefly in the hundred of **WASHLINGSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 3 miles (N. W.) from **Tonbridge-Wells**; containing 2753 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a branch of the river **Medway**, and comprises 3919 acres, of which 1367 are arable, 1401 pasture and meadow, 545 woodland, and 256 common. Good building-stone is quarried; iron-ore abounds, rendering the springs more or less chalybeate, and the well from which the **Tonbridge** water is drunk is situated here. Fairs for cattle are held at **Groombridge**, in the parish, on May 17th and September 25th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5., and in the patronage of Mrs. **Harbroe**: the tithes have been commuted for £498, and the glebe comprises 8½ acres, with a house. The church, struck by lightning and burned down in 1791, but rebuilt in the following year, contains two curious epitaphs on **Sir Walter** and **Lady Anne Waller**, and some monuments to the **Bacon** family. There is a private chapel at **Groombridge**, built in 1625; and a chapel was erected by subscription, in 1682, on the boundary line dividing this parish from that of **Tonbridge**. The Duke of **Orleans** was detained prisoner at **Groombridge** in the reign of **Henry V.**, and built a porch to the old church.

SPELSBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Chipping-Norton**; containing, with the hamlets of **Dean**, **Ditchley**, **Fulwell**, and **Taston**, 597 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 9.; net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean** and **Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford**. The tithes were partly commuted for land and money payments in 1779, and the remainder in 1802. The church, founded by the **Beauchamp** family, had once a lofty and elegant spire, which, in 1772, was taken down, from the insufficiency of the tower to sustain its weight; and other alterations have contributed to destroy the original character of the edifice. In the north aisle is the sepulchral chapel of the family of **Lee**, which contains the remains of **Henry, Lord Wilmot**, and of his son **John**, the celebrated Earl of **Rochester**. On an eminence near the village is an extensive triangular intrenchment called **Castle Ditches**.

SPENNITHORNE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANG-WEST**, N. riding of **York**; containing, with the townships of **Bellarby** and **Harmby**, 785 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in **Spennithorne** township, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from **Middleham**. In **Spennithorne** township are 1261 acres, of which 1198 are arable and pasture, and 63 woodland; the scenery is beautiful, and embraces, in its variety, wood, water, and rich pastures. There are some quarries of limestone. The village is neat, and pleasantly situated on the north side of **Wensleydale**: the river **Ure**, which is here very devious in its course, passes at a short distance on the west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 10. 5.; net income, £425; patron, **Marmaduke Wywill, Esq.** The rectorial.

tithes of Spennithorne and Harmby were commuted for land in 1775; and some tithes in Harmby have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £10. 16. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school, erected in 1833, is supported by subscription. John Hutchinson, a philosophical writer, was born here in 1667.

SPERNALL (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **ALCESTER**, Alcester division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N.) from Alcester; containing 107 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Arrow, near the road from Birmingham to Cheltenham, by way of Evesham, and comprises 1159 acres, of which 137 are woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 1½., and in the gift of Charles Chambers, Esq., R.N.: the tithes have been commuted for £160; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 28 acres. The church, a Norman structure, was repaired, and the chancel rebuilt, in 1844.

SPETCHLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **PERSHORE**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 3¼ miles (E. by S.) from Worcester; containing 155 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Worcester to Evesham, and comprises 757 acres. A first-class station of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is situated here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 3., and in the gift of Robert Berkeley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £148. 18., and the glebe comprises nearly 24 acres. The church contains several monuments worthy of notice to the memory of the Berkeley family. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SPETISBURY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **LOOSEBARROW**, Blandford division of **DORSET**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 654 inhabitants. The river Stour runs past the village. The living is a rectory, with Charlton-Marshall annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 18. 1½., and in the gift of I. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. In 1728, a school was founded and endowed with land given by Dr. Sloper and Bishop Hall, and now producing £110 per annum. Here was a priory, a cell to the abbey of Preaux, in Normandy, but afterwards considered part of the cell of Monks' Toft, in Norfolk, belonging to the same house. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient British encampment called Spetisbury Rings, in which coins and other relics of the Saxons have been found.

SPEXHALL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Halesworth; containing 215 inhabitants, and consisting of 1484 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £286; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 45 acres.

SPILSBY (*St. JAMES*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the E. division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,

31 miles (E.) from Lincoln, and 133 (N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Eresby, 1457 inhabitants. The town is situated upon an elevated spot of ground which commands an extensive south-easterly view of a tract of marsh and fen land, bounded by Boston deeps and the North Sea, and is within twelve miles of Skegness, on the best part of the Lincolnshire coast. It consists of four principal streets diverging from a spacious square, forming the market-place, which is ornamented on its east side by a cross, consisting of a plain octagonal shaft rising from a quadrangular base, and resting on five steps. A subscription library and news-room is connected with the chief inn. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the Monday before, and the two next Mondays after, Whit-Monday (when Whitsuntide falls in May, otherwise there is no fair on the latter day), and on the third Monday in July, for cattle and for wearing-apparel: a market for fat-stock, recently established, takes place every fortnight. There is a court of requests for Spilsby and other parishes; and the general quarter-sessions for the South division of the parts of Lindsey are held here, in January and July. A court-house and house of correction, begun in June, 1824, were completed within two years, at an expense of £25,000; the latter occupies about two acres of ground, and is surrounded by a brick wall, in which, in front of the building, is a Doric portico.

The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy; net income, £109; patron and impropiator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The church is an irregular stone edifice, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry VII., at a much later date than the body of the structure. Amongst several ancient monuments is one in memory of the celebrated Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, commanded 4000 English troops despatched to France, in aid of Henry IV., King of Navarre; he died in 1601, and was interred here. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a grammar school, originally founded by the Willoughby family, and rebuilt in 1826, has an income of £66. 10. per annum. In 1735, the Duke of Ancaster and others endowed a school for 20 boys. There are a national and a Lancasterian school; and about £90 per annum, vested in trustees, are distributed half yearly to persons of good character. The poor law union of Spilsby comprises 66 parishes or places, and contains a population of 26,699. At Eresby are extensive remains of the foundations of a chapel, made collegiate in 1349, for a master and twelve priests, by Sir John Willoughby, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and at the same place was formerly an elegant mansion belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, which, in 1769, was destroyed by fire, one gateway pillar of exquisite brickwork alone remaining.

SPINDLESTONE, a township, in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, union of **BELFORD**, N. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3¼ miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 151 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Waren river, and comprises 455 acres, of which 175 are pasture, and the remainder arable land; coal exists, though it is not wrought, and there are also whinstone, limestone, and freestone. Messrs. Nairn have constructed here a reservoir of four acres for their extensive mills. Waren House, the residence of Philip Nairn, Esq., is surrounded with plan-

tations, and has fine sea and land views. Here was anciently a military station of considerable extent, and vestiges of mounds and intrenchments are conspicuous.

SPITALFIELDS (*CHRISTCHURCH*), a parish, in the union of WHITECHAPEL, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 20,436 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-eastern part of the metropolis, was anciently called Lolsenorth Field, and appears to have been selected as a place of sepulture by the Romans, during their occupation of London. On breaking up the ground in 1576, for clay to make bricks, numerous urns containing ashes and burnt bones were discovered, in each of which was a brass coin of the emperor reigning at the time of the interment. Among these were some coins of Claudius, Vespasian, Nero, Antoninus Pius, Trajan, and others; and vials, glasses, and pottery of red earth, were also found, with various other relics of Roman antiquity. The present name is derived from a priory of canons of the Augustine order, and an hospital for poor brethren, entitled "the New Hospital of our Lady without Bishopsgate," founded in the year 1197, by Walter Brune, citizen, and afterwards sheriff, of London, and Roesia his wife, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; the establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue, according to Dugdale, was estimated at £478. 6. 6. From the time of the Reformation it was the custom for a bishop, a dean, and a doctor of divinity, to preach a sermon each upon the Resurrection, on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Easter-week, in a pulpit cross in the churchyard of the priory: during the protectorate of Cromwell the practice was discontinued, and the cross destroyed; but the sermons, called the "Spital Sermons," were revived after the restoration of Charles II., and preached in the parochial church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, and are now delivered before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city, at Christchurch, Newgate-street. Undistinguished by any important features for many years, this place at length became the seat of the silk manufacture, originally established at Canterbury and other towns by the refugees who, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in the reign of Louis XIV., had found an asylum in England. From this time it began to increase, and it is now one of the most populous districts in the vicinity of the metropolis.

The parish was originally a hamlet in Stepney, from which it was separated by act of parliament in 1729. In Church-street and several other streets are some spacious and well-built houses; the other parts are inhabited chiefly by weavers and persons connected either immediately or remotely with the silk trade, who work in their own dwellings. The place has long been celebrated as the principal seat of the silk manufacture, which is carried on to a very considerable extent. Within the parish and the immediate vicinity are many houses in the trade engaging from 200 to 1500 persons each; and including the adjacent parishes of Bethnal-Green and Shoreditch, and the hamlet of Mile-End New Town, and its neighbourhood, not less than 15,000 looms are at work, affording occupation to more than 50,000 persons, exclusively of those engaged in other departments of the trade, which, in all its branches, is computed to employ from 130,000 to 150,000 in the district. The principal articles made are broad silks and plain and

figured velvets of the best quality; and connected with the manufacture are numerous dyeing establishments, some of which are on a large scale. In Brick-lane is the very extensive ale and porter brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton; in Wheler-street is a soap-manufactory, in which about 40 persons are employed; and there are several manufactories of harp and violin strings, violins and double basses, and materials for colouring spirits and vinegar. In Montague-street is a timber-yard, in which is a great assortment of fancy mahogany and rosewood veneers; and in Bell-lane is a large timber and building yard. The market, principally for fruit and vegetables, is very extensive, and has been for many years in high reputation for the supply of potatoes. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Tower Hamlets court of requests.

The LIVING is a rectory not in charge; net income, £445; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, who pay a stipend of £120 to the curate. The church, built in 1729, under the provisions of an act of parliament in the reign of Anne, is a stately and massive structure in the Roman style, with a tower surmounted by a pyramid of rather cumbrous appearance. On the north side of the chancel is a monument by Flaxman to Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Knt., lord mayor of London, whose statue in his civic robes, with the sword and mace lying at his feet, is finely executed in marble; and on the south side is a monument to Edward Peek, Esq., one of the commissioners for building 50 new churches in the reign of Anne, and who laid the first stone of this edifice. Sir George Wheler's chapel, in Chapel-street, was built by that gentleman for the accommodation of his tenants, previously to the erection of the parochial church, and for many years after continued in the family, but was subsequently purchased by the Tillards, whose lands were contiguous to those of the founder; it is a proprietary Episcopal chapel, now in the patronage of the Rev. Richard Tillard. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school was founded in 1708, and is endowed with benefactions amounting to £241 per annum. A national school was built in Quaker-street, in 1819, at a total expense of £3300, raised by subscription, and is adapted to the reception of 1000 children; in the boys' room divine service is performed every Sunday evening by the rector. On the opposite side of the street is an infants' school, established in 1820. In Wood-street is the Protestant Dissenters' charity school, instituted in 1717, by subscription, for 50 boys and 50 girls; the house is substantially built, with a good garden behind, and in one of the lower rooms is a library, with a philosophical apparatus for the members of the Eastern Mechanics' Institute, who hold their meetings here. In Bell-lane is the Jews' free school, originally founded in 1818 for 270 boys, and rebuilt on a larger scale in 1820.

SPITTAL-ON-THE-STREET, a chapelry, in the parish of GLENTWORTH, union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (E.) from Gainsborough. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas. An hospital for poor women, with a chapel dedicated to St. Edmund, existed here in the reign of Edward II., and was augmented in that of Richard II., and is now under the superintendance of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

SPITTAL, with **POULTON**, a township, in the parish of **BEBINGTON**, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Great Neston; containing 209 inhabitants.

SPITTLE, or **SPITAL**, a considerable fishing and sea-bathing village, in the parish of **TWEEDMOUTH**, union of **BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**, in **ISLANDSHIRE**, forming a part of the detached portion of the county of **DURHAM**, locally northward, and for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division, of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 1 mile (S. E.) from **Berwick**; containing 1631 inhabitants. This place, situated on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Tweed, and consisting of two principal streets, was formerly inhabited by smugglers and others of disreputable character; but, since the inclosure of the adjacent common, these have gradually been superseded by honest and industrious fishermen. Here are six houses for curing red and white herrings; and good accommodation is afforded for persons who resort to the place for sea-bathing, or for drinking the water of a powerful chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood. On Sunnyside hill, half a mile from the village, is an extensive colliery, the property of the corporation of **Berwick**. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

SPITTLE, a township, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (W. by N.) from **Newcastle**; containing 10 inhabitants. This place, which is farm land, is the property of **Robert Ormston, Esq.**: the village is situated on the north side of the **Hexham turnpike-road**, and on a tributary of the river **Tyne**. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of 13s. 4d. Here is a mineral spring, of which the water contains a considerable quantity of sulphur.

SPITTLEGATE, a township, in the parish and union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **WINNIBRIGGS** and **THREE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 1 mile (S. by E.) from **Grantham**; containing, with **Houghton** and **Walton**, 1980 inhabitants. This place, with **Grantham** and **Little Gonerby**, was lighted with gas, in 1833, by a company established with a capital of £6000. A church was built in 1841, containing 800 sittings, of which 400 are free.

SPITTLE-HILL, a township, in the parish of **MITFORD**, union, and W. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from **Morpeth**; containing 12 inhabitants. This place, which comprises about 154 acres, takes its name from an hospital founded in the reign of **Henry I.**, and dedicated to **St. Leonard**, by **William de Bertram**, who endowed it with land for a chaplain. The advowson was vested in the barons of **Mitford**; but prior to the 14th century, the abbot of **Newminster** obtained possession of the lands. The hospital continued to exist till the year 1464, and on the death of one of the **Percys**, who held the advowson, was valued at 40s. per annum; the site is now occupied by a modern mansion, the residence of **Mr. Bullock**, owner of the township, which has been for many years the property of his family. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £16. 12. 2.

SPIXWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **St. Faith**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of

NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Norwich**; containing 52 inhabitants. The parish is on the old road from **Norwich** to **Cromer**, and comprises 1224a. 16p., chiefly arable. Adjoining the village is **Spixworth Hall**, erected in 1609, and situated in tastefully laid out grounds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of **J. J. Longe, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £360; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square tower; on the north side of the chancel is a splendid monument to **William Peck** and his wife **Alice**, and there are numerous memorials to the **Longe** family.

SPOFFORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Follifoot**, **Linton**, **Plumpton**, **Little Ribston**, and **Wetherby**, 3398 inhabitants, of whom 969 are in the township of **Spofforth** with **Stockeld**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Wetherby**. This place was the residence of the **Percy** family previously to their settlement at **Alnwick**, and possessed a formidable castle, their baronial seat, which was demolished by the **Yorkists** after the battle of **Towton**, in which the **Earl of Northumberland**, and his brother **Sir Charles Percy**, were slain; the remains consist chiefly of the grand hall, which, though a ruin, retains much of its ancient magnificence, and is about 76 feet in length, and 37 in breadth, and lighted by a lofty window, enriched with flowing tracery. The parish is bounded on the south by the river **Wharfe**, and on the north-east by the **Nidd**, and comprises by computation 12,600 acres, of which 3800 are in the township of **Spofforth**, and chiefly the property of **Col. Wyndham**, who is lord paramount of the manor, the copyholders being all under the rectorial manor; the district abounds with limestone and sandstone. The village is situated on the **Crimple brook**, and on the **London road** to **Harrogate** and **Knaresborough**; it is neatly built, containing several handsome houses, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £73. 6. 8.; net income, £1538; patron, **Colonel Wyndham**. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the **Norman** and early **English** styles, and contains a monument with a recumbent figure of a **Knight Templar**. At **Wetherby** is a chapel of ease. The **Wesleyans** have a place of worship; and some schools are supported by charity. There is a mineral spring, not now in use, from which the parish is supposed to have derived its name; and adjoining the rectory-house was an ancient hall, in which was formerly deposited a quantity of armour, probably for arming the rectorial copyholders of the manor.

SPONDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Derby**; containing 1586 inhabitants. The parish was formerly more extensive, the chapelries of **Chaddesden** and **Stanley** having been recently separated from it, and erected into distinct parishes. It comprises 3089 acres by admeasurement, of which 609 are arable, 2363 pasture, 92 wood, and 25 water; and the beautiful mansion of **Locks Hall**, surrounded by a park of 200 acres, is situated here. The chief produce is cheese. The village, seated on a commanding eminence overlooking the vale

of Derwent, is of considerable extent, and the residence of several highly respectable families. The inhabitants are principally employed at cotton-mills, and in the manufacture of stockings, lace, and net, for the Nottingham market; about 50 persons also are occupied in brick-making. The Derby canal passes for more than two miles through the parish, and has a wharf about half a mile from the village; and there is an intermediate station near the place, on the branch line between Derby and Nottingham, of the Midland-Counties' railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; net income, £162; patrons, the Trustees under the will of the late W. D. Lowe, Esq., who, with Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., are improPRIATORS. The tithes for the liberty of Spondon were partly commuted for land and a money payment in 1788; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 69 acres. The church, which is in the decorated English style, and contains in the chancel three stone stalls, has, within the last few years, undergone a thorough repair at an expense of £1200: in the churchyard is an antique stone, apparently Saxon. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; and a school is endowed with land producing about £15 per annum.

SPOONBED, a tything, in the parish of PAINSWICK, union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 694 inhabitants.

SPORLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing, with Palgrave, 773 inhabitants. The parish, including those of Great and Little Palgrave, comprises 4180a. 10p., of which about 3690 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 90 woodland and plantations. The living of Sporle with Great Palgrave is a vicarage, with the rectory of Little Palgrave annexed, and is valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College; improPRIATOR, W. Lucas, Esq. The tithes of Sporle and Great Palgrave have been commuted for £929. 4., and the glebe comprises 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the vicarage is endowed with land producing £80 per annum; the tithes of Little Palgrave have been commuted for £120, and its glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient and spacious building of flint, with a tower quined and embattled with freestone, and a large embattled porch; a piscina and a niche of elegant design, which had long been concealed under a thick coat of plaster, were opened in 1842. At the inclosure, 92 acres of land were allotted to the poor, producing £52 per annum. A priory of Black monks, a cell to the abbey of Saumers, in Anjou, was founded here, as it is thought, by Henry II., and at the suppression was granted by Henry VI. towards the endowment of Eton College; the moat may still be traced. Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, was rector of the parish.

SPOTLAND, a chapelry, consisting of the townships of Further and Nearer Side, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Rochdale; containing 18,480 inhabitants. The chapelry is about 6 miles long and 4 broad, and forms an extensive suburb to the town of Rochdale, largely participating in the cotton and every other branch of trade and manufacture carried on there. The river Spodden runs

through the district. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale; it has a glebe-house. The chapel was erected in 1835, in the later English style, with a campanile turret, at an expense of £4430. There are places of worship for dissenters. Samuel Taylor and Robert Jacques, in 1740, conveyed to trustees property for education, of which the income is £20; and the premises were rebuilt in 1819, at a cost of £400. Another school is endowed with £14. 10. per annum; and a dispensary for the parish of Rochdale is situated here.

SPRATTON (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlet of Little Creaton, 966 inhabitants, of whom 889 are in Spratton township. The parish is situated on the road from Northampton to Leicester, through Welford, and comprises by computation 2483 acres. A few hands are employed in the manufacture of carpets. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of R. J. Bartlett, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for land under an inclosure act; there is a glebe-house, and the land contains about 200 acres, valued at £350 per annum. The church has a highly-ornamented spire, and is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early and decorated English styles, of the former of which the western entrance is a beautiful specimen: in a chantry is a monument representing a Knight Templar. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists.

SPREYTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockerwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Oakhampton; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 2979 acres, of which 916 are common or waste land. The ground is hilly, and the village is supposed to be on as elevated a site as any in the county; the view from the tower of the church is altogether panoramic, and embraces, among numerous interesting objects, and beautifully picturesque scenery, more than 30 churches. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 8.; net income, £135; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Holland; improPRIATORS, the Landowners. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 90 acres. The church has a good tower of granite, and on the timber of the roof of the chancel are an inscription and several Latin verses, in which Henry Talbot is named as Lord of Spreyton, and a benefactor to the church, in 1452.

SPRIDLINGTON (*St. Hilary*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union, and county, of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln; containing 292 inhabitants. The western part of the parish adjoins the road from Lincoln to Hull; the number of acres by computation is 2400; the surface is flat, and the soil in some parts light, and in others clayey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £454; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Frederick Gildart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774; there is a glebe-house, and the land contains 250 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SPRINGFIELD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX,

1 mile (N. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 2256 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from that of Chelmsford by the river Chelmer, is supposed to have derived its name from the extraordinary number of springs within its limits; it comprises by admeasurement 2728 acres, of which the soil is a good loamy earth, partially mixed with gravel, and the surface rises gently from the banks of the river. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground commanding fine views, and has been much increased since the formation of the Chelmsford and Maldon navigation: the county gaol is here. The living is a rectory in two portions, called Bosworth's and Richard's, consolidated by Bishop Sherlock, the former valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and the latter at £11. 4. 9½; patron, the Rev. Arthur Pearson. The tithes have been commuted for £848; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 55½ acres. The church, an ancient edifice with an embattled tower, was fully repaired in 1837, when the lower part of a handsome window, which had been bricked up, was opened, and a carved oaken screen restored to its pristine beauty, by John Adey Repton, Esq.; there is an elegant font in the Norman style. An additional church, built by subscription, in the Norman style, and the site of which was given by Sir Henry and Lady Mildmay, was consecrated in July 1843, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dr. Goldsmith is said to have composed his *Deserted Village* whilst residing at a farm-house nearly opposite the church; and Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here, in 1749.

SPRINGTHORPE (*St. GEORGE AND St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the hamlet of Sturgate, 209 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1072 acres, of which 220 are common or waste; the surface is flat, uninclosed, and badly drained; the soil is a stiff clay, producing chiefly wheat and barley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £177, and the glebe comprises 14½ acres. The church is a very ancient dilapidated edifice, in the Norman style.

SPROATLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hull; containing 372 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Hull to Aldborough, and comprises 1380 acres of land, of level surface, and wholly laid out in agriculture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10.; net income, £230, with a house; patron, John West Hugall, Esq. The tithes of the lordship were commuted for annual money payments in 1762. The church, built in 1819, upon the site of an old edifice dedicated to St. Swithin, is of white brick, principally in the later English style: when laying the foundation, some antique tombstones were found, one of them bearing a Saxon inscription. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Bridget Biggs, in 1733, gave an estate for the erection and support of a school, of which the income is about £90.

SPROSTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (E.) from Middle-

wich; containing 171 inhabitants. The inappropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent-charge of £86.

SPROTBOROUGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Cadeby, 534 inhabitants, of whom 381 are in Sprotborough township, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Doncaster. This place anciently belonged to the Fitzwilliam family, one of whom founded an hospital here, dedicated to St. Edmund, prior to 1363, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £9. 13. 11. The manor subsequently became the property of the Copley family, of whom Sir Godfrey built the present spacious mansion, in the reign of Charles II., and whose descendant, Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., is now lord. The parish comprises about 3400 acres of fertile land, situated in the vale of the river Don, and abounding in richly diversified and pleasingly picturesque scenery. Sprotborough Hall consists of a centre and two wings in the Grecian style, and contains many stately apartments, an extensive library, and a valuable collection of paintings; the grounds are tastefully laid out in lawns, and embellished with woods and plantations. The village is on the western acclivity of the vale, and had formerly a cross, which was removed in 1520. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £44. 18. 9.; net income, £685; patron, Sir J. Copley. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains some monuments to the families of Fitzwilliam and Copley. A national school is supported chiefly by the rector and the Copley family; and there are several bequests for the poor.

SPROUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 585 inhabitants. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes through the parish, a part of which is within the liberties of Ipswich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 9., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £566; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church has some interesting monuments, of which one is to the Rev. J. Waite, rector in 1670.

SPROWSTON (*St. MARY AND St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 1235 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Norwich to North Walsham, and comprises 2576a. 1r. 9p., of which 2098 acres are arable, 231 pasture, and 246 wood. The Hall, the ancient seat of the Corbets, has been greatly improved by the present proprietor. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, the appropriators; net income, £94. The church, chiefly in the early style, with a square brick tower, contains a monument of marble to Sir Miles Corbet and Catherine his lady, a descendant of whom, Thomas Corbet, was one of the judges that signed the death-warrant of Charles I. There is a place of worship for Baptists. At the inclosure of Mousehold heath in 1800, the owners agreed to pay £30 per annum, to provide coal for the poor. There are remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, now converted into a barn.

SPROXTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 394 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2222*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.*; the surface is hilly, and the soil is in general incumbent on limestone of the oolite species, of which there are three quarries, supplying a good material for purposes of building and agriculture; the part of the village below the hill is situated on red sandstone, which is also used for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Saltby consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4.; net income, £282; patron and improprator, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes have been commuted for 135 acres of land, of which 70 are in the parish of Saltby, and the whole of which is valued at £260 per annum. The church is in the later English style, with slight traces of Norman architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Danish tombstone, which for centuries had served as a bridge over a brook, was recognized some time since as an ancient relic, and removed into the vicarage-garden; and several coins were discovered on its removal, near the same place.

SPROXTON, a township, in the parish of HELMSLEY, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (S.) from Helmsley; containing 172 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Helmsley to York, a little to the west of the river Rye, and comprises 3370 acres of arable and pasture land, all the property of Lord Feversham, the lord of the manor.

SPURM-HEAD, or SPURN-HEAD, in the parish of KILNSEA, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 12 miles (S. S. E.) from Patrington. This place, which is identified with the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, projecting into the mouth of the river Humber, near its influx into the North Sea, and forming a peninsular promontory, connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, which is overflowed at high water. It is inhabited only by a few veteran seamen, who are pensioned by the Trinity House of Hull, and have the management of the life-boats stationed here for the assistance of distressed mariners, who are frequently exposed to great hazards in navigating this part of the coast, to lessen which two lighthouses have been erected, that are also under their care.

SPURSHOT, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 31 inhabitants.

SPURSTOW, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tarporley; containing 508 inhabitants. A mineral spring called Spurstow Spa was formerly much frequented, and baths were erected by Sir Thomas Mostyn, for the accommodation of visitors; but the waters are not at present in repute. The improper tithes have been commuted for £130, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

STADHAMPTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of DORCHESTER,

county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Bensington; containing 384 inhabitants, and comprising 609*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy, incorporated with that of Chislehampton; net income, £52; patron, Charles Peers, Esq. In the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew-tree. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The Rev. John Owen, D.D., the learned non-conformist, dean of Christ-Church, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the time of the Commonwealth, was born here; and Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, is supposed to have been also a native.

STADMERSLOW, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N.) from Burslem; containing 309 inhabitants, located principally at the village of HARRISEY-HEAD. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STAFFIELD, a township, in the parish of KIRK-OSWALD, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 257 inhabitants. The village is situated in a deep vale, on the north side of the river Croglin, and near it are the remains of an old border fortification called Scarrowmanwick. Staffield Hall is distinguished for its walks and beautiful scenery.

STAFFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of BARWICK, union of YEovil, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Yeovil; containing 321 inhabitants.

STAFFORD, a borough and market-town, consisting of the united parishes of *St. Mary* and *St. Chad*, and the head of a union, locally in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 10,730 inhabitants, of whom 9245 are in the borough, 136 miles (N. W.) from London, on the road to Chester. This town,



Arms.

which is of great antiquity, was originally called *Stadford* or *Stadford*, from the Saxon *Stade*, signifying a place on a river, and from the *trajectus* or ford across the Sow, on which it is situated. It is said to have been, in 705, the devotional retirement of St. Bertelin, the son of a Mercian king, upon whose expulsion from his hermitage, at a spot called Bertelney, and Betheney, meaning the island of Bertelin, several houses were built, which formed the origin of the present town. In 913, Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, erected a castle on the north side of the river, and surrounded the town with walls and a fosse, of which the only remains are one side of a groove for a portcullis, at the entrance to Eastgate-street. Edward the Elder, brother of Ethelfleda, about a year after the erection of the castle, built a tower, the site of which Mr. Pennant supposes to have been the mount called by Speed Castle hill. From this period to the Conquest, the town appears to have increased considerably in extent and importance, and though it had not received any charter of incorporation, it is, in Domesday book, called a city, in which the king had eighteen burgesses in demesne, and the earls of

Mercia twenty mansions. William, out of all the manors in the county, reserved this only for himself, and built a castle to keep the barons in subjection, appointing as governor Robert de Toeni, the progenitor of the house of Stafford, on whom he bestowed all the other manors, with the title of Baron de Stafford. The castle, after having been rebuilt by Ralph de Stafford, a celebrated warrior in the reign of Edward III., remained till the civil war in the time of Charles, when it was garrisoned by the royal forces under the Earl of Northampton, but was at length taken by the troops under the command of Sir William Brereton, and subsequently demolished by order of the parliament. The remains consisted chiefly of the keep, and were situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, about a mile and a half to the south-west of the town; the walls were eight feet thick, and at each angle was an octagonal turret, with a tower similarly shaped on the south-west side. About fifty years since, the only visible remains were part of a wall, which the late Sir William Jerningham underbuilt, to prevent it from falling; in doing which it was discovered that the basement story lay buried under the ruins of the upper parts. Sir George Jerningham (now Lord Stafford) afterwards began to rebuild the castle on the old foundation, but has completed only the south front, flanked with two round towers, in which are deposited some ancient armour and other curiosities.

The town is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Sow, about six miles distant from its confluence with the Trent; the entrance from the London road is by a neat bridge over the river, near which was one of the ancient gates. The houses are in general well built of brick, and roofed with slate, and many of them are of modern erection; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. There is a theatre; assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the town-hall, and races take place in September on Marston-field. The environs are pleasant, abounding with noble mansions and elegant villas. The principal branch of manufacture is that of shoes and boots for the London market, and for exportation; the tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent; and Stafford, in common with the neighbourhood, is noted for the quality of its ale. The river Penk joins the Sow near Rutford bridge, an elegant structure of three arches, nearly a mile distant; the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes near the town, and one of the principal stations on the Grand Junction railway is situated here. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on April 5th, May 14th, June 25th, October 3rd, and December 5th.

The inhabitants first received a regular charter of incorporation in the fourth year of the reign of John, confirming all privileges previously enjoyed; but after various additions in subsequent reigns, it became forfeited in 1826, by the common council neglecting to fill up vacancies; and, on petition, a new charter was granted by George IV., in 1827.



Corporation Seal.

The corporation, under the act of the 5th and 6th of

William IV., cap. 76, now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the number of magistrates is nine; the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, comprising an area of 600 acres. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions take place weekly; and the corporation have power to hold quarterly courts of session within the borough, for all offences not capital; but they transfer to the judges travelling the circuit all causes requiring the decision of a jury. The assizes and sessions for the county, which had previously been held here, were restored by Queen Elizabeth, the inhabitants having represented to her, on visiting the town, in 1575, that to their removal its decay at that time was, among other causes, to be attributed. The county-hall is a handsome modern building of stone, in the centre of the High-street, and occupying nearly the whole of one side of a spacious square, appropriated as a market-place, over part of which is a room for 1000 stand of arms, for the Staffordshire militia: towards its erection the corporation contributed £1050. It is 120 feet in length, ornamented in the front with finely-sculptured figures of Justice and Peace, and contains several good apartments, with an assembly-room in the centre, elegantly fitted up, and extending nearly the whole length. The county gaol and house of correction is a substantial edifice.

The living of *St. Mary's* is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £340. The church, formerly collegiate for a dean and thirteen prebendaries, is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty octagonal tower rising from the intersection, the upper part of which is of later date; the north entrance is richly adorned with delicate shafts and bold hollows embellished with flowers and foliage. The interior is beautifully arranged; the piers and arches are of the early English, passing into the decorated style, and to the east of the transepts diminish gradually in height; the windows are generally in the decorated style, though intermixed with others of the later English, of which the east window is an elegant specimen. The chancel is spacious, and the roof is supported on finely-pointed arches, and piers of clustered columns; in the north transept is a font of great beauty, highly ornamented with sculptured figures and animals; there are also many ancient and modern monuments, among which the most conspicuous are those of the family of Aston, of Tixall. The church has recently undergone a thorough course of external and internal restoration, at an expense of nearly £10,000, of which £5000 were the gift of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, and £4000 were raised by subscription, under the auspices of the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, the rector. The living of *St. Chad's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Prees in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The church is a small edifice, originally in the Norman style, with a tower of the later English, between the chancel and nave; the chancel is still in good preservation, and, with the exception of a modern east window, retains its original character; but the nave is of more recent date. A church of which the first stone was laid by the Earl of Harrowby, in November, 1837, has been endowed

with £1300, vested in the three and a half per cent. consols., by the present rector, in whom and his representatives the patronage is vested; it is a neat structure, containing 600 sittings, of which 300 are free. Churches have likewise been erected in the hamlets of Marston and Whitgreave, in the parish of St. Mary, the livings of which are perpetual curacies; patron, the Rector. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion; also a Roman Catholic chapel in that part of the environs called Forebridge, a small handsome edifice, erected by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq., and containing several ancient oak stalls removed from Lichfield cathedral.

The free grammar school, which, according to Leland, was originally established by "Sir Thomas, Countre Parson of Ingestre by Heywodde, and Syr Randol, a chauntre preste of Stafford," and further endowed with subsequent benefactions, was, on petition of the inhabitants, refounded by Edward VI., who augmented the revenue, in 1550; the income is now about £350 per annum. An institution for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen of the county is supported by subscription, and has also an income arising from property vested in old South Sea stock. A county infirmary, or hospital, was established in 1766, and the present building erected in 1772. A county general lunatic asylum was instituted in the year 1818, for patients from all parts of the kingdom, upon moderate terms, regulated according to their circumstances; the buildings, erected at a cost of £30,524, are capable of accommodating 212 inmates, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds comprise 30 acres. Almshouses for twelve aged and infirm persons were erected in 1640, by Sir Martin Noel, at an expense of £1000, and twenty families reside in them. The poor law union of Stafford comprises 20 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,293. A priory of Black canons was founded by Richard Pecche, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1181, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £198. 0. 9.; a small portion of the buildings remains, now converted into a farm-house, about two miles east of the town. A house of Friars Eremites, of the order of St. Augustine, was established in the suburb of Forebridge, by Ralph, Lord Stafford, to which, on the abolition of the priory of Stone, the monuments of the family were removed; it continued till the suppression, at which time these splendid memorials were destroyed. A priory of Franciscan friars was instituted at the north end of the town walls by Sir James Stafford, of Sandon, in the reign of Edward I., the income of which at the Dissolution was £35. 13. 10.; and in addition to these were, a free chapel in the castle, dedicated to St. Nicholas; the free chapel, or hospital, of St. John, near the river, in Forebridge, for a master and poor brethren, the revenue of which was £10; and a free chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, of which the income was £4. 12. 4. Several silver coins, of a later date than the reign of Edward VI., a silver cross, the lower portion of an ancient font or piscina, a cannon-ball, and two small mill-stones, were found on repairing the walls of the castle, some few years since. Among eminent natives have been, John de Stafford, a Franciscan monk; Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and chancellor of England, in the reigns of Richard II. and

Henry IV.; Thomas Ashebourn, a strenuous opponent of Wycliffe; Thomas Fitz-Herbert, a learned Roman Catholic divine of the 16th and 17th centuries, and principal of the English College at Rome; and Izaak Walton, the well-known author of the treatise on the art of angling. Stafford gives the title of Baron to the family of Jerningham.

STAFFORD, WEST, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 212 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern branch of the river Frome. The living is a rectory, with that of Frome-Billet united, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of John Floyer, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church, according to the date 1640 over the porch, seems to have been rebuilt in that year. Frome-Billet was once a parish, but the church having been destroyed, and the place becoming almost depopulated, the living was united, about the middle of the 15th century, to that of West Stafford; it contains an ancient mansion, which formerly belonged to the family of Gould, now the property of Mr. Floyer.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-west by Cheshire, on the west by Salop, on the south by Worcestershire and a detached part of Salop, on the south-east by Warwickshire, and on the east and north-east by a small projecting portion of the county of Leicester, and by Derbyshire. It extends from $52^{\circ} 23'$ to $53^{\circ} 14'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 33'$ to $2^{\circ} 22'$ (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 1148 square miles, or 734,720 statute acres: within its limits are 97,777 houses inhabited, 5458 uninhabited, and 904 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 510,504, of which number 258,864 are males, and 251,640 females. Its ancient British inhabitants were the *Cornavii*, whose territory, on its subjection by the Romans, was included in the division called *Flavia Casariensis*. On the completion of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, it was comprised in the powerful kingdom of Mercia, several of the principal towns of which were situated within its limits. The county is in the *diocese* of Lichfield, and province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry containing the deaneries of Tamworth, Tutbury, Lapley, Treizull, Alveton, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Stone, with 146 parishes. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the hundreds of Cuttlestone East and West, Offlow North and South, Pirehill North and South, Seisdon North and South, and Totmonslow North and South; and contains the city of Lichfield; the borough and market towns of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Tamworth, Stoke-upon-Trent, Walsall, and Wolverhampton, the three last recently enfranchised; and the market-towns of Burslem, Burton-upon-Trent, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Hanley, Lane-End, Leek, Longnor, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stone, Uttoxeter, and Wednesbury. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been formed into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for Lichfield, and two for each of the boroughs, except Walsall, which sends only one. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Stafford.

Its SURFACE is various. The Northern part rises into hills, called the Moorlands, constituting the southern extremity of the long mountainous range which stretches hence through the north of Derbyshire, and along the western confines of Yorkshire, towards the borders of Scotland. These moorlands are to the north of a supposed line drawn from Uttoxeter to Newcastle-under-Lyme, and comprise extensive tracts of waste and uncultivated land, appropriated almost entirely to the pasturage of sheep. A large portion of them has been inclosed with stone walls, almost the only fence to be seen in this part; but the inclosures have not been subdivided, and large breadths have never undergone the least improvement. The pleasant vale in which is situated the town of Cheadle, in this part of the county, is bounded, in the vicinity of that town, by high barren hills, composed of huge heaps of gravel: the wastes upon these hills, and others equally dreary and barren, extending both northward and westward of Cheadle, are extensive, and almost their only produce is heath, broom, whortleberries, and mountain cinquefoil. Eastward of this town also, approaching the borders of Derbyshire, are similar desolate wastes, one of which, near the banks of the Dove, is called Oak-moor, from its being nearly covered with dwarf oaks. A little to the north of this commences a large tract of limestone country, included between the rivers Dove and Churnet, extending westward as far as Ipstones, and northward as far as Longnor, and comprising an area of 50 or 60 square miles. This is the most valuable part of the moorlands, the soil naturally producing a fine herbage. Many of the hills here, which are composed of immense masses of limestone, rise to a great height, and in various places present huge perpendicular cliffs. The Weaver hills, in the southern part of the district, of very considerable extent, rise, in common with some other of the highest peaks of the moorlands, to an elevation of 1000 feet and upwards above the tide in the Thames at Brentford, and command remarkably extensive views, in which are included the Peak hills of Derbyshire; these are almost covered with irregular excrescences, clothed with moss or lichens. Many other parts of the moorlands, notwithstanding their great superiority of elevation, are entirely wet peat moors, or moss; such are Morrage, Axedge, the Cloud heath, High Forest, Leek Frith, and Mole Cop.

The Middle and Southern parts of the county are level, or diversified only by gently rising eminences. The following tracts, however, are exceptions to this observation, *viz.*, the limestone hills of Dudley and Sedgley; the parish of Rowley-Regis, principally composed of an isolated mountain terminating in various peaks, the loftiest of them, called Turner's Hill, being the highest spot of ground in the south of Staffordshire, rising 900 feet above high water in the Thames at Brentford; the hills of Clent, in the detached portion of the county lying to the south of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, and nearly equal in height to those of Rowley; Barbeacon, rising 653 feet, and many others of less elevation. The quantity of land in the county devoted to AGRICULTURAL purposes is estimated at 600,000 acres, of which 500,000 are arable, the rest meadow or pasture. Of the arable lands, 200,000 acres are of the clayey, or of the more friable of the mixed loams; an equal quantity is of gravelly or sandy loam, or of the

calcareous soils, and the remaining 100,000 acres are, for the most part, of light sandy or gravelly loams, suitable for turnips. The courses of crops are various: it may be observed, however, that the Norfolk system, including the rotation of turnips, barley, clover, and wheat, is in common practice on the light soils. The crops of grain and pulse usually grown are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas. On the moorlands oats are almost the only grain ever cultivated, and are generally sown for three succeeding years, after which the ground is laid down for grass: a considerable quantity of oaten bread is eaten in the moorlands. Buck-wheat, here called French wheat, is sometimes cultivated, both as a crop and for ploughing under as manure. Hemp and flax are also grown, though upon a small scale; and many leases are subject to restrictions, to prevent the cultivation of these plants to any great extent. The common artificial grasses are red clover, white clover, trefoil, and rye-grass; burnet and rib-grass are also sown in considerable quantities. In the parish of Tettehall, near Wolverhampton, great quantities of a peculiar kind of pear, called from the name of the place where it is produced, are grown.

The Woods, wastes, and impracticable lands, are supposed to occupy upwards of 100,000 acres. The county is well stocked with almost every species of thriving English timber, growing on the numerous estates of the nobility and gentry. Plantations to a great extent have been made on various parts of the steep moorland hills, particularly those of Dilhorne, Kingsley, and Oakmoor: from the underwood of these, many rods and staves, to make crates for the use of the potteries, are cut. *Needwood Forest*, in the eastern part of the county, situated between the rivers Trent and Dove, before the passing of an act of inclosure about the commencement of the present century, was an entirely wild tract of nearly 10,000 acres, presenting much romantic and beautiful scenery, and affording pasturage to numerous herds of deer: it was also subject to a common right for cattle and horses. Of the wastes at present remaining, *Cannock Heath* is by far the most extensive, containing upwards of 25,000 acres, near the centre of the county, and chiefly to the north and east of the small town of Cannock. Although now a bleak and dreary tract, entirely devoid of trees, it is asserted to have been covered in former times with a profusion of majestic oaks, and to have been a favourite chase of the Saxon monarchs of Mercia.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are numerous and valuable, consisting chiefly of coal, iron, lead, copper, marble, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. The coal strata occupy an area of more than 75,000 square acres; the most extensive deposit is in the southern part of the county, and extends in length from about one mile south of Rugeley to Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, a distance of 22 miles, while its breadth in some places is not much less than 9 miles. In its southern part, at various depths below the surface, is found the thick coal, or ten-yard stratum, beneath which are valuable beds of iron-stone, the clay iron-ore of mineralogists. The whole of the beds of coal, iron-stone, sandstone, and shale in this district have suffered much dislocation from the action of volcanic rocks, which are found to occupy large areas underneath the surface, and to protrude through and form hills of basaltic rock of greater

or less elevation at Rowley-Regis, Barrow Hill, and Powk Hill. The base rock of this coal-field is a limestone, known by its peculiar fossils to belong to the Wenlock formation of geologists; it rises to the surface in a ridge of hills from Dudley, in Worcestershire, to Sedgley, again round the town of Walsall, and in isolated patches in other places. In the north of the county coal and iron-stone are also raised in abundance, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and the Potteries, near Lane-End and Hollybush, and in the vicinity of Cheadle and Dilhorne. In the numerous mines of coal and iron, and in the foundries, blast-furnaces, slitting-mills, and other iron manufactories, an immense number of workmen are employed; and the works on the banks of the Birmingham canal are particularly numerous and extensive. The other metallic ores obtained are those of *copper* and *lead*, of both which considerable quantities are raised at Ecton, near Warslow, approaching the north-eastern border of the county: a copper-mine is also worked at Mixon, within a few miles of Leek; and a lead-mine near Stanton Moor, in the same part of the county. *Limestone* forms the substratum of a very great part of the country already described: an immense quantity of it is raised for burning into lime; and the limeworks on Caldon Low, and in the neighbourhood of the Weaver hills, are particularly extensive. The limestone, in different places, has some of the qualities of *marble*, and is susceptible of a high polish; in others it is composed, in a great measure, of petrified animal remains. The kind of marble called rance-marble, which is white, with red veins formed of shining gritty particles, and takes so good a polish as to be frequently used for chimney-pieces and monuments, is found in great abundance in Yelpersley Tor and the adjoining hills: there is a considerable quantity of grey marble at Stansop. In the great limestone district, particularly on the banks of the river Dove, are some veins of *gypsum*, which is also dug between Needwood Forest and Tutbury; and many of the moulds used in the potteries are composed of this material, after it has been burned and ground. Extensive quarries of excellent *freestone* are numerous; *clays* of almost every description are found, and potters'-clay, of several sorts, abounds chiefly in the vicinity of Newcastle, in which district the pottery wares were formerly manufactured from it. At Amblecoat, in the southern part of the county, is a clay of a dark bluish colour, of which glass-house pots of a superior quality are made. Yellow and red *ochre* are also found; and a blue clay, obtained at Darlaston, near Wednesbury, is used by glovers. A kind of black *chalk* exists in beds of grey marble, in Langley-close; and a fine reddish earth, little inferior to the red chalk of France, is obtained near Himley Hall.

The MANUFACTURES are various and extensive: that of hardware, in the southern district, is very important, and affords employment to many thousand persons. At Wolverhampton, and in its vicinity, are made locks of every kind, edge-tools, files, augers, japanned goods, and a great variety of other articles of the same material. The town and neighbourhood of Walsall are famous for the manufacture of saddlers' ironmongery, such as bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, spurs, &c., sent thence to every part of the kingdom. The making of nails employs many thousand persons in some of the most

populous parishes in this part of the county, particularly in those of Sedgley, Rowley, West Bromwich, Smethwick, Tipton, Wombourne, and Pelsall, and in the Foreign of Walsall; and many women and children are employed in making the lighter and finer sorts. The other kinds of hardware produced are chiefly plated, lackered, japanned, and some enamelled goods, toys, tobacco and snuff-boxes, of iron and steel; and machinery for steam-engines. Some places also partake of the manufacture of guns; and there are several works for making brass, and for preparing tin plates, chiefly in the northern part of the county. In those parts of Staffordshire situated in the vicinity of Stourbridge and Dudley, in Worcestershire, are a number of large glass-houses, where the manufacture is carried on to a great extent. The manufacture of china and earthenware, in the north-western part of the county, is the most extensive and important in the kingdom: the district called the Potteries consists of numerous scattered villages occupying an extent of about ten square miles, and containing about 20,000 inhabitants. This manufacture, though of very ancient establishment in this part of the country, was of inferior importance until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when, chiefly by the exertions of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., it was raised to such a pitch of excellence, as confers great honour upon that gentleman's ingenuity and taste; and, in consequence, several of the villages of this district, particularly Burslem and Hanley, have grown rapidly into populous market-towns. The several species of ware invented by Mr. Wedgwood, varied by the industry and ingenuity of the manufacturers into an infinity of forms, and differently painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the fine earthenwares at present manufactured in England, which are the object of a very extensive traffic. Notwithstanding that almost every part of the kingdom receives supplies of pottery from this district; yet by far the greater portion of its produce is exported to foreign countries; and the exports of earthenware and china to the United States alone amount to 60,000 packages annually. The quantity of wool manufactured is small, nearly the whole of the produce of the county being sold to the clothing and hosiery districts. The cotton manufacture is considerable; and the works at Rochester and other places near the Dove are on a large scale, as are also those at Fazeley and Tutbury. The town of Leek and its neighbourhood have a considerable manufacture of silk and mohair, the articles being chiefly sewing-silk, twist, buttons, ribbons, ferrets, shawls, and handkerchiefs. Tape is manufactured at Cheadle and Tean, affording employment to many of their inhabitants. Stafford has manufactures of shoes and boots, for exportation and home consumption; and tanning and hat-making are carried on to a great extent in several of the towns. This county is also celebrated for its ale, particularly that made at Burton.

The principal *Rivers* are the Trent, the Dove, the Tame, the Blythe, the Penk, and the Sow: the *Severn* also, though not considered a Staffordshire river, takes its navigable course by the parish of Upper Arely; at the south-western extremity of the county. The *Trent*, which ranks as the third largest river in England, becomes navigable at Burton, a little below which, being joined by the Dove, it enters Derbyshire; after a course, through this county and bordering upon it, of upwards

of 50 miles. The *Dove*, which, throughout its course, forms the boundary between this county and that of Derby, not far from its source enters the beautiful and sequestered Dove-dale, flowing through it in a southerly direction, to the vicinity of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, whence it proceeds south-westward towards Uttoxeter, near which town it assumes a south-easterly direction, by Tutbury, to its junction with the Trent to the north-east of Burton. From the great inclination of the bed of this river, its water flows with great rapidity, in some places dashing over rugged masses of rock, in others forming gentle cascades. Near the village of Ilam, in this county, the Dove is greatly augmented by the waters of the rivers *Manifold* and *Hamps*: the former, rising near the source of the Dove, takes a very circuitous route through a romantic vale situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and, sinking into the earth to the south of Ecton Hill, between the villages of Butterton and Wetton, emerges again at Ilam, shortly before its junction with the Dove, and at the distance of about four miles from the spot where it sinks into the ground. The stream is joined during its subterranean transit by the *Hamps*, which in like manner passes under ground for a considerable distance.

The extent of ARTIFICIAL NAVIGATION for the ready transport of the produce of the mines, manufactures, &c., is remarkably great. The *Grand Trunk canal*, which was planned, and in a great measure executed, by the celebrated engineer Brindley, enters this county from Cheshire, near Lawton, and almost immediately passes through the Harecastle tunnel, which is 2880 yards long; the highest level of the canal is at Harecastle, from which, on the south-eastern side, there is a fall of 316 feet. The *Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal* branches from this at Haywood, near the confluence of the rivers Sow and Trent, and quits the county, in its course to the Severn, a short distance to the south of Kinver: this canal, with the Grand Trunk, completes the communication between the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The *Coventry and Oxford canal* branches from the Grand Trunk at Eradley Heath, and near Fazeley enters Warwickshire; from Fazeley a branch proceeds to Birmingham, and is called the *Birmingham and Fazeley canal*. The *Wyrley and Essington canal*, commencing at a place called Wyrley Bank, forms a junction with the Birmingham canal a little beyond the village of Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton; its branches are, one from the vicinity of Wolverhampton to Stow Heath, another from Pool-Hayes to Ashmore Park, and a third from Lapley-Hayes to Ashmore Park. At Huddlesford commences a branch from the Coventry canal, called the *Wyrley and Essington Extension*, which forms a junction with the Wyrley and Essington line near Bloxwich; on the western side of Cannock Heath a branch is carried southward, by Walsall Wood, to the limeworks at Hayhead. Its whole extent, including the branches, is $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from Cannock Heath to the Coventry canal it has a fall of 264 feet. The *Birmingham canal*, from that town in Warwickshire, joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal a little to the north of Wolverhampton, after a course of 22 miles. Of the very numerous branches of this canal, one proceeds northward, over Ryder's Green, to the collieries of Wednesbury, and the vicinity of Walsall; and another, beginning about a mile from Dudley, passes south-westward

by Brierly Hill, and to the left of Brockmore Green joins a canal which, commencing in a large reservoir at Pensett's Chase, and passing nearly in a straight line by Wordsley, crosses the river Stour, and joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, a few miles to the west of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, to which town there is a small branch. The cut which connects the Dudley canal with that of Birmingham, called the *Dudley Extension canal*, has part of its course in this county. *Sir Nigel Gresley's canal* extends from the Grand Trunk, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, past that town, to the coal-mines in Apedale. The *Grand Junction railway* enters the county a little to the north-west of Birmingham, and passing by Wednesbury, Penkridge, and Stafford, quits it to the north-west of Madeley. The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway, also, crosses an angle of the county, on its eastern side.

Several large single stones at Cannock are supposed to be *Druidical*, as also are the eight upright stones, called the Bridesstones, near Biddulph, on the north-western boundary of the county; and on Drood, or Druid heath, where are several singular earthworks, Mr. Shaw, the historian of the county, considers the chief seat of the Arch-Druid of Britain to have been situated. Thyriss, or Thor's house, a cavern in the side of a lofty precipice in the vale of the Manifold, near the village of Wetton, is also thought to have been the scene of Druidical rites. Some very ancient artificial caves have been discovered at Biddulph. The encampment of Billington, about three miles to the west of Stafford, and that on Castle hill, near Beaudesert park, in the vicinity of Rugeley, are of ancient British formation. Under the Roman dominion, the tract now constituting Staffordshire contained the stations of *Etocetum*, at Wall, near Lichfield; and *Pennocrucium*, now Penkridge. Sheriff-Hales, near the confines of Shropshire, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the site of the station *Uxacona*, or *Usacona*. Two of the great prætorian ways also crossed Staffordshire: the *Watling-street*, entering it from Warwickshire, near Tamworth, proceeded westward across the southern part, and quitted it for Shropshire, to the west of the town of Brewood: the *Ikeneld-street*, which entered from Warwickshire, at the village of Handsworth, near Birmingham, proceeded thence, in a north-north-easterly direction, to a little beyond Shensstone, where it crossed the Watling-street, and afterwards pursued a north-easterly course, entering Derbyshire at Monks' Bridge, on the Dove. Roman domestic remains, and traces of their roads, are discoverable in different places; and Roman earthworks are visible at Arelly wood, Ashton heath, Ashwood heath, near Kinver at Oldbury, near Shareshill, and in Tiddesley park. Near Maer are intrenchments supposed to have been thrown up by Cenred, in the progress of his hostilities against Osred, King of Northumbria; and on Sutton-Coldfield is a camp, considered to be of Danish formation. The number of *Religious houses* in the county, including free chapels, hospitals, and colleges, was about 40; and remains of the abbeys of Burton and Croxden, and of the priories of Rowton, Stafford, and Stone, are still visible. The remains of ancient *castles* are chiefly those of Alveton, Caverswall, Chartley, Dudley, Healy or Heyley Castle, Tamworth, and Tutbury; and among the most remarkable ancient *mansions* are Bentley Hall and Moseley Hall, in both which Charles II. remained con-

ceased for some time after the battle of Worcester. Staffordshire contains numerous modern seats of the nobility and gentry, many of which are elegant, and several magnificent; and among the most distinguished are, Trentham, the property and residence of the Duke of Sutherland; and Beaudesert, that of the Marquess of Anglesey. Salt *springs* exist in different places, the principal in the parish of Weston; and there are other mineral springs of various qualities, the most remarkable of which are, that near Codsall, formerly famous for the cure of leprosy; St. Erasmus' well, between Ingestrie and Stafford; and that at Willoughby. Numerous *fossil* remains occur in various parts of the strata of the county, more particularly in some of the limestone beds. At Bradley, to the east of Wolverhampton, a stratum of coal, about four feet thick, and eight or ten yards below the surface, having been set on fire, burned for about fifty years, and has reduced a considerable extent of land to a complete calx, used for the mending of roads: sulphur and alum are found in its vicinity. The county gives the inferior title of Marquess to the family of Leveson-Gower, dukes of Sutherland.

STAGBATCH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HERFORD, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Leominster; containing 37 inhabitants.

STAGSDEN (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bedford; containing 632 inhabitants. It comprises about 3386 acres, of which 220 are arable, 1100 meadow and pasture, and about 80 woodland; the soil is chiefly clay, producing good wheat; the timber is oak and elm, with plantations of fir. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron, the Hon. G. R. Trevor; impropiators, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £558, and the vicarial for £350, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower. A school is endowed with £6 per annum.

STAIN, a hamlet, in the parish of WITHERN, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, containing 14 inhabitants.

STAINBROUGH, a township, in the parish of SILKSTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Barnsley; containing 482 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1700 acres, chiefly the property of Thomas Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq., lord of the manor. Wentworth Castle, situated here, now the seat of Mr. Wentworth, was erected in 1730, by Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, on the death of whose son, in 1791, the earldom passed to his cousin, and, after his decease in 1799, became extinct, when the estates descended to the Vernon family, who assumed the name of Wentworth. The castle is a magnificent structure, chiefly in the Grecian style, and contains many elegant and stately apartments, and a gallery 180 feet in length and 24 wide, divided into three compartments by a double range of marble pillars with gilt capitals. In the area of the quadrangle is a marble statue of Thomas, the third Earl of Strafford, by Rysbrach; and near the south lodge is a fine stone

column, surmounted by a female figure, and dedicated in 1744 to John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who had died the preceding year: the park is well stocked with deer, and richly wooded, and on the east side of the grounds is a serpentine canal, over which is a handsome stone bridge. There is a large colliery carried on in the township by Messrs. Cooper and Company. A neat small chapel was erected in 1841, at the expense of Mr. Wentworth, who presents to the living, a donative; and there is a school for children of both sexes, with a small endowment.

STAINBURN, a township, in the parish of WORKINGTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (E.) from Workington; containing 179 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. Here was formerly an oratory, subordinate to the priory of St. Bees.

STAINBURN, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Otley; containing 248 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2900 acres of land in good cultivation, the property of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., lord of the manor: the village consists chiefly of scattered houses, and the township also includes the small hamlets of Braythorne and Moorside. The chapel is a neat edifice in the Norman style, with narrow windows: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron, the Rector of Kirkby-Overblows. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There are some trifling bequests for the poor.

STAINBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KEST-EVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W.) from Colsterworth; containing 190 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Witham, comprises 1390 acres, according to survey; the soil is various, but well adapted for grain, and the substratum is partly red-stone rock, and partly freestone, which latter, though now little used, is said to have supplied the materials for building many of the beautiful churches in the fenny district. The village is on the south-western border of the county. The living is a rectory, with which that of Gunby was consolidated in 1773, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £466; patron, the Earl of Harborough. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773; the glebe comprises 256 acres, with a house. The church was neatly rebuilt in 1805, at the expense of the late earl. Near the river are the remains of a Roman villa, where a sudatory, tessellated pavements of ordinary character, and pieces of leaden pipes and tiles, have been found; and near the village is an ancient fortification with some outworks, now called Tower Hill, but no record of it is extant, nor are any traces of masonry discernible. In the western portion of the parish are two tumuli, not far distant from each other, and supposed to be the graves of some slaughtered Danes.

STAINDROP (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the townships of Hilton, Ingleton, Langleydale with Shotton, Raby with Keeverstone, Staindrop, and Wackerfield; and containing 2436 inhabitants, of

whom 1399 are in Staindrop township, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Darlington, and 244 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, formerly called also *Stainthorp*, or the stony town, is of great antiquity, and was granted by King Canute, who had a mansion at Raby, to the monastery at Durham. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Barnard-Castle to Bishop-Auckland, in a valley, and consists chiefly of one long well-built street. In the vicinity are very extensive works for smelting lead-ore. A market on Saturday, and fairs on the Vigil of St. Thomas the Martyr and two following days, were granted in 1378, by Bishop Hatfield, but after a time, fell into disuse; the market, however, has been revived, and is well supplied with provisions. The magistrates hold petty-sessions every alternate Saturday; and a court leet and court baron for the lordship of Raby take place at Michaelmas by the lord of the manor, when constables are sworn in at the former, and debts under 40s. are recoverable at the latter. The parish comprises about 14,000 acres. Staindrop Hall is the seat of R. G. Hubback, Esq.; and the Rev. J. W. D. Merest, John Trotter, Esq., John Lort Phillips, Esq., and William Hodgson, Esq., have good houses here. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Cockfield; improprator, the Duke of Cleveland. The church, formerly collegiate, is a handsome structure, exhibiting portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and contains some ancient monuments to the Neville family. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and schools are supported by subscription. A collegiate establishment was founded here in the reign of Henry IV., by Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for a master, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen, six poor officers, and other men; its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £170. 4. 6.

STAINES (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Brentford, and 17 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2487 inhabitants. This place has by some been thought to derive its name from a Roman milliarium, said to have been fixed here; and the traces of a Roman road pointing towards Staines' bridge, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, who also describes the town as having been surrounded by a ditch, may strengthen this conjecture. But the more general opinion is, that its appellation is derived from a stone which, standing on the bank of the Thames near it, marks the extent of the jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London, as conservator of the river; the stone bears date 1285, and was raised upon a pedestal, erected upon the spot where it originally stood, in 1781. In 1009, an army of Danes, after having burned the city of Oxford, learning that troops were on the march from London in pursuit of them, retreated to their ships, and crossed the river at this place. The town, which has been much improved of late, consists principally of one wide street, containing several good houses, terminating at the river, across which was formerly an iron bridge of one arch; but this being considered unsafe, a handsome stone bridge has been erected, which was opened in 1832, and a new street made in a line with it. The town is lighted with gas from works situated on the opposite bank of the river,

on the road to Egham. A building was erected near the bridge in 1835, for a literary and scientific institution. The market is on Friday; the market-house is a small edifice surmounted by a spire. There are fairs on May 11th and September 19th. The parish comprises 1822a. 2r. 21p., of which about 700 acres are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and 454 common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with Laleham and Ashford annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £425; improprators, the family of Coussmaker. Attached to the vicarage are 59 acres of glebe in this parish, 16 in Laleham, and 26 in Ashford. The church is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, rebuilt in 1828, and a square embattled tower of brick, erected by Inigo Jones in 1631, and in 1829 raised twelve feet and surmounted with a battlement of stone, crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. The poor law union of Staines comprises thirteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,216. Duncroft House, in which King John is said to have slept the night after he had signed *Magna Charta* on the neighbouring plain of Runymede, is in the parish. A forest anciently extended from Staines to Hounslow, but part of it has been inclosed.

STAINFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of HACCONBY, union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Bourne.

STAINFIELD, a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGIE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wragby; containing 154 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2097 acres, of which 275 are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is tolerably fertile, the surface flat, and a portion fenny land. There are some remains of the ancient mansion of the Tyrwhitt family, now occupied as a farm-house. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and improprator, T. T. Drake, Esq. A priory of Benedictine nuns was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Henry Percy, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £112. 5.

STAINFORTH, a township, in the parish of GIGLESWICK, union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N.) from Settle; containing 261 inhabitants. A considerable part of the lands here belonged to Sawley Abbey, and at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Arthur D'Arcy. The township including Great and Little Stainforth, comprises about 3480 acres, in pasture, divided among various proprietors, subject to small quit-rents payable to Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle. The village of Great Stainforth is beautifully situated in the fertile valley of Ribblesdale, which abounds with romantic scenery; and between Great and Little Stainforth is a fine waterfall, formed by the Ribble in its passage over the limestone rock, a short distance above which an ancient bridge spans the river with one lofty arch, adding greatly to the effect. About a mile above Stainforth, on a brook which flows into the Ribble, is another fall of water, of very considerable elevation, embosomed in magnificent scenery, and called Catrig force, immediately from the foot of which the water again rushes

down the precipitous rock, in several successive falls of varying height and character, the banks on either side being overhung with bold and broken rocks, interspersed with wood. There are some good houses in the village; and Taitlands, the residence of Thomas Redmayne, Esq., is a handsome mansion, commanding an extensive view of the valley. A district church was erected in 1841, by Mr. Dawson, at an expense of £2500, on a site purchased by subscription; it is in the Tudor style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 250 sittings, all free. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by subscription with £2100, and in the patronage of five Trustees.

STAINFORTH, a township, in the parish of **HATFIELD**, union of **THORNE**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Thorne; containing 924 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2355 acres, the property of H. B. Simpson, Esq., and some smaller proprietors. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Don, near its communication with the Stainforth and Keadby canal; and there are good bridges over the river and the canal, and a spacious quay for loading and unloading a considerable number of sloops that trade here, of which several belong to the inhabitants. The chapel of ease, an ancient edifice erected in the 14th century, was rebuilt in 1819, at an expense of £700, raised by subscription. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Henry Travers, in 1706, bequeathed land now producing £15 per annum, for teaching children.

STAININGHALL.—See **STANNINGHALL**.

STAININGTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **ECCLESFIELD**, union of **WORTLEY**, N. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Sheffield, on the road to Glossop; containing upwards of 2000 persons. This place comprises 5652 acres, and is chiefly a mountainous moorland district, on the north side of the river Rivelin, abounding, especially in the south and west portions, with game, which is strictly preserved. Revell Grange, the seat of Francis Wright, Esq., is a handsome mansion here. The neighbourhood contains coal of moderate quality, of which there are several mines in operation; and there are some quarries of good freestone for building. The village consists chiefly of scattered houses; the population is partly employed in the manufacture of clasp-knives and anvils, and in grinding cutlery. A fair for cattle is held on the first Monday in November. The church, erected in 1830, at an expense of £3500, by parliamentary grant, is a neat structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 799 sittings, of which 348 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Ecclesfield, with a net income of £150, and a glebe-house erected in 1840. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and a national and infants' school is supported by subscription.

STAINLAND, a township, in the parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Halifax; containing 3759 inhabitants. The township comprehends the two manors of Stainland and Old Lindley, the former the property of the Earl of Scarborough, and the latter belonging to

the family of Thornhill, and comprises by computation 2335 acres, a considerable part of which was inclosed under an act of parliament, in 1807; the district abounds in variety of surface and scenery. The population is partly employed in the woollen, cotton; and worsted manufactures; and there are two mills for making pasteboard used in the woollen manufacture. Coal abounds in the township and vicinity, and three mines are at present in full operation; there are also some extensive quarries of freestone. Bradley Hall, here, the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Mexborough, which was burnt down in 1629, and subsequently rebuilt, is now a farm-house. The village is situated on an eminence above the vale of Dean-Head rivulet, commanding a pleasing view of the surrounding country; in the neighbourhood are several handsome mansions, and the Elland station on the Manchester and Leeds railway is distant only about two miles and a half. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, originally erected in 1755, was rebuilt in 1840, as a district church, at an expense of £1800, of which £300 were granted by the Ripon Diocesan Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is in the Grecian style, with a tower, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax, with a net income of £150. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1816. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school in connexion with the Church is supported by subscription. James Gledhill bequeathed £100, of the interest of which he appropriated £2 to the incumbent, and the remainder to be distributed in linen to the poor. Roman tiles have been found at Slack, in the township; opposite to the chapel is an ancient cross, and there is a fine spring of water called St. Helen's Holy well, impregnated slightly with iron, and containing sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali.

STAINLEY, NORTH, with **SLENDINGFORD**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 441 inhabitants. This place, literally *Stone-lea*, or *Stonelay*, is situated on the south bank of the river Ure, and comprises by computation 4230 acres, of which the soil is fertile, the surface finely undulated, and the scenery picturesque. Bramley Grange farm, here, was not long since purchased as the site of an episcopal palace erected for the Bishop of Ripon. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £302. 0. 6., and the appropriate for £37. 12. 6., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. A neat chapel has been erected by subscription, and a day and Sunday school is supported.

STAINLEY, SOUTH, a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ripley; containing 251 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of Sir Solomon Swale, who, having suffered severely for his loyalty during the parliamentary war, was presented with the first baronetcy conferred after the Restoration. Sir Solomon, in those unsettled times, having neglected to sue out a renewal of the lease by which he held some property under the crown, a chancery clerk, noticing the omission, obtained it for himself, and involved the baronet in a litigation which, in a few years, ended in his becoming a prisoner in the king's bench, where he died of a broken heart; and Stainley Hall, the ancient family seat, is now a ruin. The parish, which is within

the liberty of Knaresborough, comprises by measurement 2012a. 3r. 1p., whereof 1199 acres are arable, 750 meadow and pasture, and 61 woodland and plantations; the surface is undulated, and the scenery, which is enriched with wood, is in many parts beautifully picturesque; the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds with limestone, which is extensively quarried and burnt into lime. The village is situated on the road from Leeds to Ripon, and the parish includes also the hamlet of Cayton. The living is a vicarage; net income, £75; patrons, R. Reynard and I. S. Browne, Esqrs. The church, a small ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the decorated English style, has been rebuilt in the early English style, at a cost of £700, contributed by the vicar, landowners, and other inhabitants. A parochial school for 20 children is supported by the vicar and J. Simpson, Esq., of Cayton Hall.

STAINMORE, a chapelry, in the parish of BROUGH, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Brough; containing 611 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £119; patron, the Earl of Thanet. The chapel was erected as a school in 1594, consecrated for divine service in 1680, and repaired in 1699 by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, who built a house adjoining, in which about 30 children are instructed for an endowment of £30 per annum. At a place called Maiden Castle is a Roman fort, and there is another at Rere Cross, which, according to tradition, was erected in the first or second century, by Marius, a petty king of the Britons, in memory of a victory he had obtained there over the Picts.

STAINSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of AULT-HUCKNALL, union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 101 inhabitants.

STAINSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of ASHBY-PUEBORUM, union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 24 inhabitants.

STAINSIKER, or STAINSAIRE, with [HAWSKER, a township, in the parish, union, and borough of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Whitby.

STAINTON, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 69 inhabitants.

STAINTON, a township, in the parish of DACRE, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 305 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772.

STAINTON, with STREATLAM, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 373 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in the hamlet of Stainton. This place at an early period belonged to the Traynes, lords of Streatlam, and was acquired, by marriage with the heiress of Trayne, by Sir Adam Bowes. The estate afterwards became separated from the Streatlam property, but was re-united to it in 1526, when the Hedlam family assigned the lands to Sir William Bowes. About a century subsequently, however, a portion of Stainton was again detached, and so continued until the

commencement of the present century, when the late Earl of Strathmore once more annexed Stainton to Streatlam. The village is small, and scattered on a high exposed site; the houses standing on the brink of large quarries of freestone, from which the materials for most of the buildings in the neighbourhood have been obtained. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £100, and the impropriate for £204. 13. 6.

STAINTON, a township, in the parish of URSWICK, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Dalton; containing 80 inhabitants.

STAINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Kendal; containing 605 inhabitants, of whom 365 are in the township of Stainton, exclusively of that of Sedgwick. The chapelry, including Sedgwick, comprises about 2004 acres, of which 1910 are arable, 40 meadow, and 54 woodland: the Lancaster canal passes through. On a stream tributary to the Belo, are two mills for spinning flax, and a woollen-mill; and the manufacture of bobbin is also carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £89; patron, Vicar of Heversham. The chapel, called Cross-Crake chapel, founded in the reign of Richard II., by Anselm de Furness, son of the first Michael le Fleming, was rebuilt in 1773, and had a burial-ground attached to it in 1823. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Helme are the remains of an encampment.

STAINTON, a township, in the parish of DOWNHOLME, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Richmond; containing 47 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1840 acres, of which a moiety is uninclosed: the village is situated among the fells, about a mile southward of the river Swale.

STAINTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Hemlington, Ingleby-Berwick, and Malby, the chapelry of Thornaby, and the town of South Stockton, 2256 inhabitants, of whom 391 are in the township of Stainton, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Stockton. The parish is in the district of Cleveland, and occupies an elevated site, commanding a view of the sea and the mouth of the river Tees; the soil is a loam resting upon clay, and there is a quarry of whinstone affording excellent materials for the roads. The township of Stainton, the most considerable division in the parish, comprises the manors of Stainton, Thornton, and Stainsby, respectively styled in Domesday book *Steintun*, *Tornetun*, and *Stemaneshie*: the most important owners of property, at various periods, appear to have been the families of De Brus, Thweng, Gower, and Pennyman. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Thornaby annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2.; net income, £270; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower; situated on an eminence, and was thoroughly repaired in 1810. Attached to the vicarage is a library of 344 volumes on divinity, bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Lumley, vicar from 1667 to 1676. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school, to which Mrs. Bourdon, in 1817, left £5. 5. per annum, is further supported by subscription.

STANTON (*St. WINIFRED*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (W.) from Tickhill; containing 226 inhabitants. The parish, including the hamlet of Hellaby, comprises by computation 3050 acres; the surface is varied, and the substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, which is extensively quarried and burnt into lime. Hellaby Hall, an ancient mansion on the property of Sir R. J. Eden, is now a farm-house. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15.; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Scarborough. The great tithes have been commuted for £51. 10., and the vicarial for £100; the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains, at the extremity of the south aisle, a chapel called the Holm Choir, formerly belonging to the mansion of Holm Hall. Schools are supported in connexion with the Establishment.

STANTON-BY-LANGWORTH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGIE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (W.) from Wragby; containing, with the hamlets of Newbell and Reasby, 222 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; net income, £183; patron, the Earl of Scarborough, who, with Earl Manvers, is impropiator. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764.

STANTON-DALE, a township, in the parish of **SCALBY**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, 8½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Scarborough; containing 306 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2970 acres, of which the greater portion is a moorland tract, extending along the coast of the German Sea. The soil and manorial rights of the liberty and royalty belong to certain freeholders; and the inhabitants claim exemption from tithes and tolls, pursuant to a charter of King Stephen, who, in 1140, granted the manor to the Knights Templars, on condition that a chaplain should constantly be retained by them to perform divine service daily, and to make intercession for the kings of England: the chantry was dissolved in 1540. There is a school, built by subscription in 1832.

STANTON, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SEDFIELD**, N. E. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Darlington; containing, with the township of Elstob, 150 inhabitants, of whom 128 are in the township of Stainton. This place, called also Stainton-le-Street, derived that name from its situation on the line of a Roman vicinal road leading from Old Durham and Mainsforth, through Bradbury, Mordon, and Sadberge, to the ford across the river Tees at Sockburn. The parish occupies elevated ground commanding extensive views of the German Sea and the Cleveland hills, and comprises 1948a. 36p., of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally of a strong clayey quality. The village is situated on the road to Sedfield, and the western branch of the Clarence railway passes through the township of Elstob. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £283. 3., and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church, situated on rising

ground to the west of the village, is a neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel: the parsonage-house is a commodious residence, fronting the south. A school was founded and endowed in 1749, by the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, and has since received several donations, chiefly from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities.

STANTON-LE-VALE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, S. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6.; net income, £99; patron, J. Angerstein, Esq.

STANTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **BISHOPTON**, union of **SEDFIELD**, S. W. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Darlington; containing 74 inhabitants. It once belonged to the family of Conyers, who in the year 1613 assigned the lands to their tenants, of whom the Elstobs and Wellfoots were the principal; and in 1684, the freeholds were the property of the families of Tatham, Fewler, Allinson, Newton, and others. The township comprises 1083a. 1r. 21p., of which 637½ acres are arable, 376 pasture, 60 woodland, and 10 waste. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 10., and the impropriate for £136. 6.

STANTON, MARKET (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCastle**, N. division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 184 inhabitants. This was formerly a market-town, from which circumstance it derived the adjunct to its name; and in the centre of the present village is a spacious green which was the ancient market-place. The market has been long discontinued, and a fair held on the 29th of October was removed to Horncastle in 1768. The parish comprises by measurement 1123 acres. Stainton Hall, a handsome mansion, was built by the late John Loft, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Loft. The church is a neat structure, repaired and beautified by the late Mr. Loft.

ST. ALBAN'S, county of **HERTFORD**.—See **ALBAN'S, ST.**—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

STALBRIDGE (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **STURMINSTER**, hundred of **BROWNSHALL**, **Sturminster** division of **DORSET**, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from Sherborne, and 111 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of **Gomershay**, **Thornhill**, and **Weston**, 1882 inhabitants, of whom 1297 are in the town. This place, in Domesday book written *Staplebridge*, at the time of the Conquest belonged to the abbey of Sherborne. The town, and the greater part of the parish, are situated on a rock which supplies building materials for the neighbourhood; the streets are partially lighted by subscription, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. From the south end of the main street another diverges; and at the intersection is an ancient stone cross, rising 30 feet, including the height of the pedestal, which is ornamented on the sides with sculptured emblematical figures. On the pedestal is the frustum of a pyramid, twelve feet high, with fluted angles, and decorated on one of the faces with a figure

of Our Saviour having a lamb at his feet, and at the bottom with shields of arms, and surmounted by canopied shrines, in one of which is a representation of the Crucifixion. Above these are enriched canopies, terminating in a crocketed pinnacle formerly surmounted by a cross, and the whole is supported on three octagonal flights of steps, which diminish in the ascent. In the park once belonging to the manor-house, the Anglesea cricket club is held, and a building has been erected for the accommodation of the members, who meet weekly during the season; but the rest of the park is converted to agricultural purposes, and is surrounded by a wall five miles in circumference. Stalbridge was formerly noted for the manufacture of stockings: several of the inhabitants are now employed in winding silk. A branch of the river Stour, and the Dorsetshire and Somersetshire canal, pass through the parish. In the reign of Edward I. a grant of a market and fair was made to the abbot of Sherborne; the present market is on Tuesday; on every alternate Tuesday is a great market for cattle; and fairs are held on May 6th and Sept. 4th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 4. 7., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe contains 53 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STALHAM (*St. Mary*), a post-town and parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 14 miles (N. E.) from Norwich, and 122 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 729 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Cromer to Yarmouth, comprises about 1600 acres, bounded on the west and south-west by the river Ant; the town is spacious, and a considerable trade in corn is carried on, for which there are commodious wharfs, one at Wayford Bridge, and another to the south, communicating with the river by a cut. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and incumbent, the Rev. B. Cubitt; improPRIATOR, the Rev. R. Johnson. The great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £170, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; there are remains of a richly-carved screen, and the font is elaborately sculptured. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure of the parish, 60 acres of land were allotted to the poor, who have also £20 arising from bequests. Part of a Roman pavement was discovered about the year 1800, to the south of the village.

STALISFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Charing; containing 378 inhabitants. It comprises about 2200 acres; the soil is generally clay, and the substratum flint rock; the surface is hilly, and the scenery varied. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £335, and the vicarial for £820; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a handsome and ancient cruciform structure.

STALLINGBOROUGH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the

wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 437 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Humber, and comprises about 4000 acres, the greater portion of which is pasture and meadow; the soil is generally clay, the surface chiefly level, and the scenery enriched with wood, of which the most prevalent kind is ash. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln (the appropriator), with a net income of £127: the tithes of the bishop have been commuted for £63. 15. 5., and those of the improPRIATORS for £90. 3.; the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church, with its tower, fell down in 1746; but the chancel, and a burial-place of the Ayscough family, were rebuilt of brick, in a neat modern style, and the present edifice contains 300 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STALLING-BUSK, a chapelry, in the parish of AYSGARTh, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 17 miles (W. by S.) from Middleham; containing, in its village, about 100 inhabitants. It is situated south of the Ure, in the picturesque vale of Raydale, and in its neighbourhood is the fine lake of Semmer or Seamere water. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Aysgarth, with a net income of £91: the chapel is supposed to have been built in the 17th century. At Marcett, a small hamlet about a mile west of the village, is a place of worship for Methodists.

STALLINGTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 91 inhabitants.

STALMINE, with STAYNALL, a chapelry, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Poulton; containing 504 inhabitants. The township comprises 2138 acres, of which 333 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £267; patron, Vicar of Lancaster. A rent-charge of £284 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes, and one of £130 for the incumbent's. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

STALYBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the township of HARTSHEAD, parish and union of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; and partly in that of DUKINFIELD, parish of STOCKPORT, and partly in that of STALYBRIDGE, parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stockport; containing 12,731 inhabitants. The town is on the banks of the Tame, and derives its appellation Staly, originally Staveleigh, from a family of that name, who had a residence here, which is still in existence; the addition arises from a bridge, which has been recently rebuilt, at an expense of £4000, and connects the two counties of Lancaster and Chester. It is partially paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; considerable improvements have been made, under an act of parliament obtained in 1828; and in 1842 a new act for lighting the town and vicinity was passed. The neighbourhood, formerly much covered with wood, pre-

sents some bold scenery; and from the Wild Bank, which rises 1300 feet above the level of the sea, the prospect is extensive. The principal market-day is Saturday; and there is a fair for pedlery on March 5th. The court of requests held at Ashton, for the recovery of debts under £5, comprises this place within its jurisdiction. The advance of the trade and population of the town has been singularly rapid; the first cotton-mill was erected in 1776, and a steam-engine was introduced in 1795, since which period numerous factories, worked by steam-engines, have been established, giving employment to about 7000 persons. Large quantities of excellent fire-bricks are also manufactured. The new road from Manchester to Sheffield runs on the north side of the town, and the Huddersfield canal passes in the vicinity. A temporary place of confinement, termed a Lock-up, has been recently built. The living is a perpetual curacy, subject to the rector of Ashton; net income, £143; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The chapel, dedicated to St. George, has been rebuilt on a new site, and was consecrated in October, 1839. There is also a church, of which the first stone was laid on the 27th of August, 1838, and which has been completed at an expense of £3879, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 1026 sittings, of which 521 are free. The General and Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion, have places of worship. A society for mutual instruction has been established, with a library, and apparatus for lecturing; and there are also a newsroom and several benefit societies.

STAMBORNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (N. W.) from Halstead; containing 540 inhabitants. It is about four miles in length, and three in breadth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £353. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower, and has an east window embellished with stained glass. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported partly by an endowment from Mrs. Cole, who gave the fourth part of the rent of a farm. Sir John Fairwell, governor of the Tower, who served under William III., was interred here.

STAMBRIDGE, GREAT (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E.) from Rochford; containing 431 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2545 acres, of which 1700 are arable, 388 pasture, and 12 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Charter-house, London: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is situated on an eminence, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower and shingled spire.

STAMBRIDGE, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Rochford; containing 126 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 601 acres. Here is an extensive brewery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the

patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £167, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel.

STAMFORD, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 46 miles (S. by E.) from Lincoln, and 89 (N. by W.) from London; containing 6385 inhabitants. Its original name, *Seanforde*, signifying a stone ford, was derived from the passage



Seal and Arms.

across the river Welland being paved with stone; it was afterwards called Stamford, which was subsequently changed to its present appellation. The town is of very remote antiquity, its origin being ascribed by tradition to a period long before the Christian era; but the earliest authentic account respecting it is by Henry of Huntingdon, who records that the Picts and Scots, having ravaged the country to Stamford, were here defeated by the Britons, aided by the Saxons under the command of Hengist, who had been called to the assistance of the Britons by their king Vortigern. It was one of the five cities into which the Danes were distributed by Alfred the Great, when, after defeating them, he allowed that people, with Guthrum their prince, to settle in the kingdom, and who were thence called *Fif-burgenses*, or Five-burghers (the other places being Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Lincoln), and subsequently *Sefen-burgenses*, on the addition of two more cities, namely, Chester and York. A castle was erected by Edward the Elder, early in the 10th century, on the bank of the river, opposite the town, to check the incursions of the Danes, and of the Five-Burghers and other internal enemies, but every vestige of it long since disappeared. Another castle, on the north-west of the town, the foundations of which are still visible, was fortified by Stephen, during the war with the Empress Matilda, but was captured by Henry of Anjou, her son, afterwards Henry II.; and the town appears to have been at this period surrounded by a wall, of which a few traces are discernible on its northern side, and of its gateways on the east and west sides: though there are no traces of a gate towards the north, the street is called Scot-gate, from the gate which formerly stood there. The barons met at Stamford in the 17th of John, to concert those measures which led to the signing of *Magna Charta* by that monarch. In the reign of Henry III., the Carmelites, and members of other religious establishments, here commenced giving lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, which being attended by a great number of youths of good family, led to the erection of colleges, and Stamford became celebrated as a place for education. Its importance, indeed, in this respect, was so great that, from dissensions occurring in the reign of Edward III., in the university of Oxford, amongst the students from the southern and those from the northern parts of England, a considerable number of the latter, with several professors, removed hither; but they soon returned to Oxford, in consequence of a royal proclamation, and

statutes were passed by both universities, by which any person taking a degree at either of them bound himself by oath not to attend any lectures at Stamford. A part of the gate of Brasenose College, standing in St. Paul's-street, is all that now remains of the university. This place suffered much during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, a great portion of it having been burnt and otherwise destroyed about 1461, and it never afterwards regained its former importance.

The town is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, rising gradually from the northern bank of the Welland, across which is a stone bridge of five arches connecting it with Stamford-Baron, or St. Martin's, in Northamptonshire; the houses are chiefly built of freestone, obtained from the neighbouring quarries of Ketton, Whittering, and Barnack, and covered with slate. The streets are lighted with gas, from works erected in 1824, at an expense of upwards of £9000; an act was passed in 1841, for paving and otherwise improving the town, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The surrounding country is finely varied, and the approach to the place from the south is pleasing and picturesque. The theatre, erected in 1768, is a neat and commodious edifice, lighted with gas; there are assembly-rooms in St. George's-square; and races are held in October, on a good course, a mile in circumference, on Whittering heath, near the town. On the bank of the river are excellent cold and hot water baths. The trade is principally in coal, rafts, malt, and beer, and is much promoted by the Welland being navigable hither from Spalding for boats and small barges. The market-days are Monday and Friday, the latter noted for corn, for the sale of which a handsome building has been recently erected; and butchers' and fish markets were built in 1807, by the corporation. The fairs are on the Tuesday before February 13th, Monday before Mid-Lent, Mid-Lent Monday, Monday before May 12th, Monday after the festival of Corpus Christi, and November 8th and 9th. At the time of the Conquest, Stamford was governed by *lagemen*, or aldermen, but was not incorporated by charter until the 1st of Edward IV. In 1663, a charter was granted by Charles II., wherein the chief magistrate is first styled mayor, and which was confirmed in 1685, by James II. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the number of magistrates is six. The town first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so, with occasional intermissions, until 1542, since which period it has exercised the privilege without interruption: the borough includes also the parish of Stamford-Baron, and comprises an area of 2399 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarter-sessions; and petty-sessions take place every Monday. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1776, is a large and handsome detached building, standing in the main street, near the bridge, and containing a sessions-room, house of correction, gaol, guard-room, and other apartments.

Stamford formerly contained 13 parochial churches, but several of those in the liberties were destroyed by the northern soldiers, in 1461; and the number was

again reduced, in 1538, at the dissolution of monastic institutions: under an act of parliament passed in 1547, the parishes were consolidated, and five churches were allowed to remain. All Saints' parish contains a population of 1978; that of St. George, 1600; St. John the Baptist, 1211; St. Mary, 337; and St. Michael, 1259. The living of *All Saints'* is a rectory, with that of *St. Peter's* consolidated, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown for one turn, and the Marquess of Exeter for two; net income, £431. The church is a large and handsome structure, combining some fine specimens of the early and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by an elegant octangular crocketed spire, of later English character; it was built about 1465, at the expense of John Brown, a merchant at Calais, who was buried in it. The living of *St. George's* is a discharged rectory, with that of *St. Paul's* consolidated, valued at £5. 3. 11½.; net income, £124; patron, the Marquess of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £79. 5., and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church, a spacious plain edifice with a square embattled tower, was rebuilt in 1450, by William Bruges, the first garter king at arms. The living of *St. John's the Baptist* is a rectory, with that of *St. Clement's* consolidated, valued at £8. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Marquess for two turns, and R. Newcomb, Esq., for one turn; net income, £167. The church, rebuilt about the year 1452, principally in the later English style, has a neat embattled tower adorned with pinnacles, and a good south porch; the screen separating the chancel from the nave and aisles, and the roof, are both very handsome. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £4. 18. 9.; net income, £87; patron, the Marquess. The church, which is supposed to have been built about the end of the 13th century, on the site of one so early as the Conquest, and is considered the mother church, is principally in the later English style, with some portions, particularly a very fine tower and spire, of early English architecture, highly deserving the attention of the antiquary. The living of *St. Michael's* is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of *St. Andrew's* and the rectory of *St. Stephen's* consolidated, valued at £18. 14. 2.; net income, £136; patron, the Marquess. The late church, situated near the centre of the town, was probably the oldest, having been built early in the thirteenth century. It was, however, much altered, and an embattled tower at the west end was erected, in 1761; and in 1832, whilst the workmen were employed in improving the interior, by widening the span of the arches and diminishing the number of pillars, the walls gave way, and nearly the whole of the roof and the body of the church fell into a mass of ruins. The present church was built on its site, and consecrated October 26th, 1836. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The Ratcliffe free school here was founded by Alderman William Ratcliffe, about the year 1530, and endowed by him with estates now producing £547. 16. per annum: the remains of the ancient church of St. Paul were assigned for the school-house; in 1608, a dwelling-house, garden, and orchard, nearly adjoining, were vested in feoffees for the residence of the master; and, in 1726, the dwelling-house was rebuilt by subscription. The school is entitled to one of the twenty-

four scholarships at John's College, Cambridge, augmented by the first Lord Burghley; and Thomas, Lord Exeter, in 1613, founded three fellowships, and eight scholarships at Clare Hall, Cambridge, with preference to candidates educated at Stamford school, provided they are equally qualified with their competitors. Mr. Thomas Truesdale, by will, in 1700, left £50 for scholars going to the university; and £12 per annum were bequeathed by Mr. Marshall, for an exhibition for a scholar from the grammar school of Southwark, or Stamford. A Blue-coat school was established in 1704, by subscription, with which an estate at Hogsthorpe was purchased; Wells', or the petty school, was endowed in 1604; and a national school for girls was founded in 1815. The charitable institutions are numerous and liberally endowed. The principal is the hospital, or bede-house, founded and largely endowed by William Browne, in 1493, for a warden, confrater, twelve aged men, and two nurses, who are incorporated, and have a common seal; the edifice is a very neat structure, containing a house for the warden, apartments for the confrater, and rooms for the aged men and nurses, with a chapel in which prayers are read daily by the warden or the confrater. Truesdale's hospital, in Scot-gate, was instituted in 1700, and rebuilt in 1833, for twelve men, with their wives and a nurse, and as, on the decease of any inmate, his widow must quit the hospital, the sum of five shillings a week was bequeathed by H. Fryer, Esq., to each person so leaving it, for the remainder of her life. Snowden's hospital, endowed in 1604, and rebuilt in 1823, affords an asylum to eight women: Williamson's callis, or almshouse, has apartments for ten. All Saints' callis, for men and women, is supported by incidental legacies, and by subscriptions from the corporation; and Peter's Hill callis, for an unlimited number of women, is endowed by the corporation with the interest of £200, arising from the Black Sluice drainage. The principal bequests for charitable purposes are, one of £1800, by John Warrington, Esq., for the benefit, in equal proportions, of the widows of All Saints' callis and Snowden's hospital; £3000, left by Mr. Fryer, for the poor of Snowden's hospital and Peter's Hill callis; the rent of four houses left by Mrs. Williamson, to be paid in sums of three shillings and sixpence a week, to six women; and an estate producing £50 per annum, left by Mr. W. Wells for the education of children under ten years of age belonging to the parish of All Saints. A handsome infirmary for Stamford and the county of Rutland, capable of receiving thirty-two patients, has been erected near the town, by subscription; and towards its support upwards of £7000 stock were bequeathed by Mr. Fryer, and £2000 collected by ladies at a bazaar. The poor law union of Stamford extends into four counties, and comprises 37 parishes or places, of which 14 are in Northampton, 13 in Lincoln, 9 in Rutland, and one in Huntingdon, the whole containing a population of 17,066.

A Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Leonard, and valued at the Dissolution at £36. 17. per annum, is supposed to have been established here in the 7th century, and refounded in the time of William the Conqueror, when it was made a cell to the monastery of Durham; the site is a small distance from the town, though formerly included within it, and a portion of the conventual church still remains. Of a Carmelite friary, instituted

in 1291, the west gate exists, a handsome specimen of the architecture of that period; and the infirmary occupies a portion of the site. Part of an outer wall, and a postern, are the only remains of a convent of Grey friars, founded by Henry III. A Dominican priory was founded before the year 1240, a Gilbertine priory in 1291, an Augustine priory before 1346, and an hospital, or house for lepers, in 1493. A custom called bull-running, was, for many years, practised here on St. Brice's-day (November 13th), said to have originated in William, Earl of Warren, having, in the reign of John, granted a meadow for the common use of the butchers of the town, on condition that they should find a bull to be hunted and baited on that day; but this custom has been altogether discontinued. Stamford gives the title of Earl to the family of Grey of Groby.

STAMFORD, a township, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBOURGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises 1560 acres, of which 230 are rich old pasture: limestone and coal are both wrought on the estate, which is the property of the Earl of Tankerville. The village is small, and situated about a mile north-east from Rennington, Embleton lying to the north; it is also about mid-way between the coast of the North Sea and the road from Belford to Alnwick.

STAMFORD-BARON.—See MARTIN'S, ST.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, EAST, a township, in the union of POCKLINGTON, parish of CATTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 408 inhabitants. Near this place, in 1066, was fought the celebrated battle between Harold and Tosti, from the effect of which, and the long fatiguing march immediately after, to meet William the Conqueror, at the other extremity of the island, the English army became so exhausted as to suffer defeat at the battle of Hastings. The township contains 1076 acres, occupying the left bank of the navigable river Derwent, and is intersected by the road from York to Bridlington; the surface is for the most part level, and the scenery embraces views of the Wold hills. A large fair for cattle and for hiring servants is held on the 1st and 2nd of December. Burtonfield House, a recently-erected mansion, surrounded with plantations, the seat of Charles Albert Darley, Esq., is situated here; and in some gravel-pits on the grounds have been found the skeletons of men slain in the above desperate conflict.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, WEST, with SCOREBY, a township, in the parish of CATTON, union of YORK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 150 inhabitants. The navigable river Derwent, on which is an extensive flour-mill, separates this township from that of East Stamford-Bridge. The tithes have been commuted for £40. 12. 6. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Christopher Wharton, in 1787, gave £600 in support of a school, of which the income is about £22; and the expense of a school-house, erected in 1795 was defrayed out of previous accumulations.

STAMFORD-HILL.—See HACKNEY.

STAMFORDHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTH-

UMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 1777 inhabitants. This is the finest champaign part of Tindale ward, and is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth from north to south. The parish comprises the townships of Bitchfield, Black Heddon, Cheeseburn-Grange, Fenwick, Hawkwell, Heugh, Ingoe, Kearsley, East and West Matfen, Nesbit, Ouston, Ryall, and Walridge; it is well cultivated, and contains abundant seams of coal and limestone, both of which are wrought, the latter for agricultural purposes. The village, situated in the township of Heugh, is principally of modern erection, and consists chiefly of one long broad street, in the centre of which is a covered market-cross, erected in 1736, by Sir John Swinburne, Bart., for a market, now discontinued. A fair is held for cattle and pigs, on the second Thursday in April; and there are statute-fairs on the Thursday before Old May-day, November 14th, and the last Thursday in February. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £574. The church, erected about the 13th century, is in the early English style, and stands on the west side of the market-cross; the chancel was built by the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower, and contains several effigies and monumental inscriptions belonging to that ancient family and the Swinburnes. At Ryall is a chapel of ease; and a church has just been consecrated at Matfen. There is a place of worship in the village for Presbyterians, at Matfen one for Wesleyans, and at Cheeseburn-Grange one for Roman Catholics. A free school was founded in 1663, by Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knt., who endowed it with seventy-six acres of land, now producing about £160 per annum; and a rent-charge of £12, left by Henry Paston, in 1698, is distributed among the poor.

STANBRIDGE.—See HINTON, PARVA.

STANBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 124 inhabitants.

STANCILL, with WELLINGLEY and WILSICK, a township, in the parish of TICKHILL, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Tickhill; containing 59 inhabitants. It is called in Domesday book *Stemesale*, and appears to have been about that time a portion of the estate of Seward, one of the co-lords of Tickhill. The monks of Roche and Nostell anciently possessed some lands here; and among the families that have owned property in the place, occur those of Fitzpaine, Hoton, Copley, Higgins, and Jarrat. The township comprises by computation 1200 acres, under superior cultivation, and the soil rests principally upon limestone. Wilsick Hall is the property of William Walker, Esq.

STAND, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patron, the Rector of Prestwich. Here is a national school.

STANDBRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 519 inhabitants. The living is a

perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Leighton-Buzzard. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

STANDERWICK, a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Frome; containing 89 inhabitants. Standerwick Court, the seat of Admiral Harry Edgell, is a handsome mansion, in the grounds of which are the remains of an ancient encampment, supposed to have been the connecting station between Alfred's tower at Stourton and Bath. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Beckington, and valued in the king's books at £2. 9. 7.: the tithes have been commuted for £73. 3., and the glebe comprises 14 acres.

STANDFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Hythe; containing 235 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1181 acres, of which 34 are common or waste land. The village is situated on the ancient Stane-street; and there are still remaining here, the entrance gateway, tower, and gallery, with the garden-walls and moat, of the old mansion of Westenhanger, in which fair Rosamond, previously to her removal to Woodstock, Queen Elizabeth, and other sovereigns of England, are said to have resided. The South-Eastern railway passes to the south of the village. The living is annexed, with that of Paddlesworth, to the rectory of Lyminge: the tithes have been commuted for £170. 11., and the glebe comprises 9 acres.

STANDGROUND (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, partly in the hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Peterborough; containing, with the chapelry of Farcett, 1415 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £1299; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge; impropiators, the Landowners. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801. There is a chapel of ease at Farcett.

STANDHILL, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of PIRTON, union of HENLEY, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Tetsworth. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £128. 13.

STANDISH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Stroud; containing 540 inhabitants. The Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hardwick consolidated, valued in the king's books at £44. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £527; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is principally in the decorated English style.

STANDISH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the unions of WIGAN and CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 8686 inhabitants, of whom 2565 are in the township of Standish with Langtree, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wigan. The parish comprises the townships of Adlington, Ander-ton, Charnock-Heath, Charnock-Richard, Coppull, Duxbury, Shevington, Standish with Langtree, Welsh-Whittle, and Worthington. In the township of Standish with Langtree are 3040 acres, of which 223 are com-

mon or waste land. An intermediate station on the North-Union railway is situated here. Fairs for horses, cattle, toys, &c., are held on June 29th and November 22nd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £45. 16. 8.; net income, £1874; patron, Dr. Brandreth. The church was built in 1584, by the Rev. Richard Moodie, the first Protestant rector, and is an elegant structure of the Tuscan order. A church was built at Adlington in 1838, a neat structure in the Norman style; and an old chapel in the township of Coppull was thoroughly repaired in 1840. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Standish Hall. The free grammar school, founded in 1603, by Mary Langton, is endowed with lands, &c., producing an income exceeding £100; and Mary Smalley, in 1794, bequeathed £1000 for a girls' school, of which the revenue is £50 per annum. One of the twelve ancient castles of Lancashire stood here, but its site only can now be distinguished.

STANDLAKE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Witney; containing, with the hamlet of Brittonton, 707 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2237*a.* 36*p.*, of which 330 acres are meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with a little woodland, chiefly arable. Gaunt House, here, now occupied by a farmer, but said to have been originally built by John of Gaunt and Johan his wife, to whose memory there is a brass in the church, was garrisoned for Charles I. in 1643 and 1644, by Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ-Church, to whom it then belonged. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 10.; net income, £373; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty octangular tower crowned by a pierced parapet, from within which rises a low spire; the arched timber roof is supported by springers resting on corbels ornamented with heraldic devices. Some children are instructed for about £25 per annum, arising from gifts of William Plaisterer in 1711, and John Chambers in 1732.

STANDLINCH, a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of DOWNTON, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Salisbury; containing 40 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and south-west by the river Avon, and comprises about 500 acres; the soil is a light sand, alternated with chalk; the surface is elevated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. A chantry was founded here by Queen Elfrida, in expiation of the murder of Edward the Martyr, and on the site a small chapel was erected in 1147, and rebuilt in 1677; but, though still in existence, no living is attached to it, nor is it used for divine service, except occasionally by the family of the lord of the manor, Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar House. A rent-charge of £3. 6. 8. is payable to Winchester College, in commutation of tithes.

STANDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 8 miles (N. E.) from Hertford; containing, with the hamlets of Colliers-End, High-Cross, and parts of Puckeridge and Wadesmill, 2299 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 7500 acres. The village is neatly built; the manufacture of paper is carried on, for which there is a mill affording employment to about 14 persons, and a few

children. The market, granted by Charles II., has been discontinued; but a fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on the 25th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the impropiator, R. P. Ward, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £1310, and the vicarial for £520; the glebe comprises six acres. The church is a large ancient building, with a tower on the north side, and contains a handsome monument to Sir Ralph Sadlier, who was interred here. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school, endowed by Thomas Fisher, in 1612, with £35 per annum, which, with subsequent benefactions, now produces £65. About five miles from Ware, on the Cambridge road, in the parish, is St. Edmund's College, established on the expulsion of the English Roman Catholics from Douay, at the commencement of the French revolution in 1789; it is for the education of the sons of the nobility and gentry of the Roman Catholic religion; the edifice was erected in 1795, and consists of a range of buildings four stories high, and, with its two wings, 300 feet long. The ancient Ermin-street runs through the parish.

STANDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 382 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Sow, comprises 2548*a.* 34*p.*; the soil is partly a stiff clay, and partly a deep-rich loam, alternated with light gravel. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and the surrounding scenery is finely varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the gift of J. Stevenson Salt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style.

STANDON, or STONDON-MASSEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 291 inhabitants. It takes the adjunct to its name from the ancient proprietor of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £461; patron, John Hubbard, Esq. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret surmounted by a spire of wood.

STANE, formerly a parish, now a hamlet in the parish of WITHERN, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Alford; comprising about 250 acres. The living was a rectory, united to that of Mablethorpe St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; the ancient church was dedicated to All Saints.

STANFIELD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from East Dereham; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises 903*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which about 761 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. James Royle: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and later English styles, with a square tower.

STANFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **SOUTHILL**, union of **BIGGLESWADE**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 435 inhabitants.

STANFORD (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 8 miles (N. E.) from Brandon; containing 184 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2565 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 630 meadow, pasture, and sheep-walks, 60 wood, chiefly plantation, 44 furze, and 580 rabbit-warren; the surface is varied, and the low lands are watered by the river **Wisseý**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £77, and the vicarial for £75. 13. The church, built of brick, now much decayed, has a tower of flint at the west end, circular at the base, and octangular above; the north aisle and chancel are dilapidated.

STANFORD (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of **RUGBY**, hundred of **GUILSBOROUGH**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 32 inhabitants. The river **Avon** and the Grand Union canal pass through the parish, which consists of 2056a. 2r. 33p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and has a net income of £85; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. O. Cave.

STANFORD (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of **MARTLEY**, Upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stourport; containing 164 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the small river **Teme**, and comprises 1278a. 2r. 19p., of which the substratum contains limestone, quarried for building and for the roads, and also burnt into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was erected in 1768, and contains some handsome monuments. There is a rock of singular formation, apparently a petrification, from which issues a spring of remarkably pure water.

STANFORD, BISHOP'S (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bromyard; containing 233 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1480 acres, of which 230 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bromyard, with a net income of £58; appropriator, the first Portionist of Bromyard, whose tithes have been commuted for £105, and those of the vicar of Bromyard for £100. There are 7 acres of glebe.

STANFORD-DINGLEY (ST. DENIS), a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, 10 miles (W.) from Reading; containing 151 inhabitants. It comprises 941a. 2r. 36p., of which 654 acres are arable, 85 meadow and pasture, and 129 woodland; the soil is clay, alternated with chalk and gravel; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by the small river **Fawley**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Valpy: the tithes have been commuted for £270. 6., and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE (ST. DENIS), a parish, in the union of **FARRINGDON**, partly in the hundred of **Ock**, but chiefly in that of **GANFIELD**, county of **BERKS**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Great Farringdon; containing, with the chapelry of **Goosey**, 1149 inhabitants, of whom 970 are in Stanford township. The parish comprises 2821a. 2r. 1p.: the village is neatly built, and had formerly a market on Thursday, and a fair on the festival of **St. Denis**, granted in 1230, by **Henry III.**, to **Ferrars**, Earl of **Derby**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £337; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **Westminster**. There is a chapel of ease at **Goosey**; and a national school is endowed with £6. 5. per annum. A quarry of stone in the parish is remarkable for its variety of fossil remains.

STANFORD, KING'S, a township, in the parish of **BISHOP'S-FROOME**, union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Bromyard; containing 93 inhabitants. Here is a petrifying spring.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the union of **ORSETT**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from **Horndon-on-the-Hill**; containing 336 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from a stone ford across the stream which separates it from **Mucking** and **Horndon-on-the-Hill**, and has its adjunct from a bay formed by the river **Thames**, called the **Hope**; the ancient ford has been superseded by a bridge, kept in repair at the joint expense of the three parishes. It comprises 2418 acres, of which 159 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £591; patrons, Trustees. The church, situated on the village green, is an ancient edifice, with a tower on the south side. Mrs. **Elizabeth Davison** bequeathed £950 three per cents., and £300 South Sea annuities, for instruction.

STANFORD-RIVERS (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ONGAR**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Chipping-Ongar**; containing 972 inhabitants. It derives its name from an ancient stone ford across the river **Roden**, and its adjunct from the family of **Rivers**, to whom the manor at one time belonged. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Crown**, in right of the duchy of **Lancaster**: the tithes have been commuted for £1020, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a place of worship for Independents; and the workhouse of the **Ongar** union is situated here. **Dr. John Crayford**, Master of **University College**, **Oxford**; **Dr. Thomas Cole**, Dean of **Salisbury**; **Dr. Richard Montague**, Bishop of **Norwich**; **Dr. Roger Manwaring**, Bishop of **St. David's**; and the learned **Drs. Richard Mulcaster** and **Nathaniel Lancaster**, were rectors of the parish.

STANFORD-UPON-SOAR (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, S. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 1 mile (N. by E.) from **Loughborough**; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river **Soar**, at the southern extremity of the county, comprises by measurement 1500 acres; the soil is sandy, and the surface undulated; the scenery is en-

riched with wood, and the views from Stanford Hall, overlooking the vale of Loughborough, and embracing the Charnwood Forest hills, are extensive and finely varied. The Soar navigation passes within half a mile of the parish, and the Midland-Counties' railway through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. S. V. Dashwood: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a spacious and venerable structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and is beautifully situated in a secluded spot embosomed in foliage. Roman coins have been discovered.

STANGHOE, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, union of GUIBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Guisborough; containing 109 inhabitants. This place was once the property of the family of de Brus, from whom it passed by marriage to the Fauconberges; the Nevilles next held the estate, and among more recent proprietors have been the families of Conyers, Trotter, and Hall. It is situated a little to the north of the road between Whithy and Guisborough, and upon a stream which runs northward, and, after a course of a few miles, falls into the North Sea at Skinningrove.

STANHOE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 12 miles (N.) from Rougham; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1398*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which 1317 acres are arable, and 62 meadow and pasture the property of D. Hoste and John Calthrop, Esqrs. Stanhoe Hall, the seat of the latter, is a handsome mansion of brick, finely situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Mr. Hoste: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments to the Hoste family; also three stone sedilia and a piscina. There is a school endowed with £7. 10. per annum.

STANHOPE (*ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a parish, and the head of the union of WEARDALE, in the N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing upwards of 9000 inhabitants, of whom about 2000 are in the township of Stanhope-Quarter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wolsingham. The neighbourhood of this place is remarkable in history as the spot where, on the incursion of the Scots in the reign of Edward III., that monarch encamped his forces; and on an eminence to the west of the village might formerly be seen the remains of an ancient fortress demolished by them upon that occasion. The parish is divided into four quarters, including six townships; Newlandside quarter, which contains 3816 acres of inclosed land, and a common, named Bollihope, of 7000 acres; Stanhope quarter, which comprises 3725 acres inclosed, and 7200 common; Park quarter, which has 12,326 acres of land inclosed, and 500 common, named Sunderland; and Forest quarter, which consists of 8124 acres inclosed, and 11,876 common. The village is situated on the northern side of the river Wear, and near the western extremity is Stanhope Hall, an ancient mansion regularly defended by a curtain, and formerly the residence of the family of Featherstonhaugh, to whom the manor belonged. With the exception of that part of the parish

on the banks of the river, the country is rugged and mountainous, exhibiting, however, in parts, much picturesque beauty, diversified with waterfalls, and rocks and caves of limestone fringed with natural wood; and the district is rich in mineral wealth. Lead-ore is wrought upon a very extensive scale, in works near the Wear, belonging to T. W. Beaumont, Esq., and to the London Company, and the vicinity also abounds with iron-stone and limestone of excellent quality: of the produce of Mr. Beaumont's mines, a tenth part belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and a ninth to the rector of the parish. The terminus of the Stanhope and Tyne railway for the conveyance of goods and mineral produce is within a mile of the town, where extensive lime-kilns have been erected; and large quantities of lime are forwarded by the railroad to the northern parts of the county, together with a portion of the lead smelted in the district, and some iron-stone, which last was, till lately, considered to be unprofitable refuse: coal is obtained from Medomsley, in return, but not to any great extent. A market, granted to the place by charter of Bishop Langley in 1421, has been discontinued; but fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, the second Friday in September, and December 21st, the last for cattle: petty-sessions for the division take place every month; and a court baron occurs occasionally at Frosterley.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £67. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £4660: the glebe comprises 220 acres; the predial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. The church, which is situated on a slope to the north of the town, has a tower of great thickness, which was probably used as a keep in former times; the nave is of ancient architecture, and has round pillars supporting circular arches; the chancel is large, and studded with oak. At Rookhope is a chapel of ease, built by the late Bishop Barrington; two oratories, one at Eastgate, and the other at Frosterley, where divine service is performed every Sunday, have been built during the incumbency of the present rector; and there are meeting-houses for dissenters in various parts of the parish. A national school, to which a library is attached, was erected by the prelate just named, and endowed with a portion of £2000 assigned by him for the support of six schools in the parish. Dr. Hartwell, a former rector, purchased and endowed a house containing a schoolroom and apartments for a master, giving at the same time a rent-charge of £7 per annum for apprenticing two boys; and Mrs. Chapman, likewise, bequeathed £20, to be employed partly in the education of children, and partly in a dole to the poor on St. Thomas's-day. In the village of Westgate, a free school was founded in 1681, by Richard Bambridge, and is endowed with about £25 a year, which sum is disbursed under the control of trustees. The union of Weardale, of which the workhouse is at Stanhope, comprises four parishes, and contains a population of 10,174. In the Park quarter is a small camp, evidently of Roman construction; and a Roman altar, said to have been found on Bollihope, stands in the rectory. Among the incumbents of the parish have been, Bishop Butler, whose celebrated *Analogy of Religion* is said to have been composed in this retirement, and Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter; and Sir Henry Hardinge, the present governor-

general of India, and his gallant brother, Captain Hardinge, who fell in action in the East Indies, were brought up at Stanhope, of which their father, the Rev. George Hardinge, was rector.

STANION (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **KETTERING**, hundred of **CORBY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Rockingham; containing 334 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1574 acres, and is intersected by the road from Kettering to Stamford, and watered by a stream which flows into the river Nene. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Brigstock. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STANLEY, a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, though locally in that of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart.; improprator, R. Bateman, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

STANLEY, a township, in the parish and union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Leek; containing 192 inhabitants. The Rev. Richard Shaw bequeathed £10 a year for teaching children.

STANLEY, with **STUDLEY**, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 119 inhabitants.

STANLEY, with **WRENTHORPE**, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of **WAKEFIELD**, Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Wakefield; containing 6625 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and numerous relics of that people have been found here, among which were crucibles, moulds, and silver and copper coins; of the last, about forty pounds' weight were discovered in 1812, and many of the antiquities are deposited in the British Museum. The district comprises about 4800 acres, of which 2870 are in Stanley, and the remainder in Wrenthorpe, and includes many scattered hamlets and agreeable villas, forming the northern suburbs of Wakefield. The surface is boldly varied; the scenery abounds with interesting features, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated; the substratum abounds with coal, and there are some extensive mines in operation, of which the Victoria mines, the property of J. Hatfield, Esq., afford employment to 400 persons. Moor House, the seat of John Maude, Esq., author of a *Visit to the Falls of Niagara* in 1800, is a handsome residence commanding fine views. The village of Stanley is on the west bank of the Calder; a few of the inhabitants are employed in twine-spinning, and every facility of conveyance is afforded by the Aire and Calder canal, which is here conveyed across the river by a noble aqueduct, built at an expense of £40,000, and communicating with a railroad to Loft-house gate, the Leeds and Manchester railway is also carried over the river by a beautiful viaduct. The Aire and Calder Navigation Company have an establishment here for the general repair of the banks, bridges, &c., of the canal and river; and at Ouchthorp Lane is the reservoir for the Wakefield water-works, excavated at a cost of £25,000, in 1839. The West riding pauper lunatic asylum for 500 patients, is a spacious building in

the district. A church was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1824, at an expense of £12,000; it is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with two turrets, and contains 900 sittings, of which 400 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Wakefield; net income, £150, with a good parsonage-house. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793. The scene of the battle fought by Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John, against the Pindar of Wakefield, is laid here, according to the ancient ballad.

STANLEY, KING'S (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **STROUD**, Lower division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stroud; containing 2200 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive the adjunct to its name from having been anciently the residence of some of the Mercian kings. The manufacture of woollen-cloth appears to have been introduced here at a very early period, and in the reign of Elizabeth was conducted by Richard Clotterbooke, who was interred in the church, and whose descendants for many generations carried on that business in various parts of the neighbourhood: the Stanley mills now employ from 800 to 1000 persons. The parish comprises 1679a. 2r. 5p., of which 220 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the substratum contains good freestone quarried for building, and also ragstone used for the roads. The Severn and Thames canal passes near the village, and the Gloucester and Bristol railway within a mile, where it has a station, from which a branch diverges, connecting it with the Great Western railway. A fair is held on the 23rd of April. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 15. 2½., and in the gift of Jesus' College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church, an ancient and handsome structure, has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and two national schools, one at each extremity of the parish, are supported partly by bequests producing about £26 per annum. Eight Roman altars, a large brass of Alexander Severus, and other relics of antiquity, were found some years since.

STANLEY ST. LEONARD (*St. Swithin*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **STROUD**, Lower division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Stroud; containing 864 inhabitants. This place, before 1686, when a great fire destroyed most of its buildings, was a considerable town, with fairs on St. Swithin's-day and Nov. 6th, which are still held; but the market, which was on Saturday, under a grant of Edward II., renewed in 1620, has been discontinued. The parish comprises by measurement 1025 acres; the soil is generally a stiff clay, the surface boldly undulated, and the scenery richly embellished with wood. There is an extensive manufacture of woollen-cloth in the village. The Gloucester and Bristol railway passes through the parish, and the Stroud navigation within a mile of it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Rev. T. P. Jones. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1830; the glebe comprises 130 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a low

tower in the centre, singularly constructed with double walls, and a passage and recesses between them. It formerly belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Leonard, founded here in 1146, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, and which, at the Dissolution, possessed a revenue of £126. 9. 8. : there are considerable remains of the conventual buildings, of which the kitchen is now a dairy.

STANLEY-PONTLARGE, a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Winchcomb; containing 75 inhabitants. It comprises 600 acres, of which the soil is a deep clay, and the surface generally flat. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Toddington: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807.

STANLOW-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Chester; containing 30 inhabitants. It is situated on the navigable river Mersey, which forms its southern boundary. An abbey of Cistercian monks was founded here in 1178, by John Lacy, constable of Chester, but, on account of the inundations of the Mersey in 1296, was removed to Whalley, in Lancashire, when a cell only was left at this place. Some small remains of the conventual buildings are visible in a farm-house.

STANMER, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, though locally in that of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Brighton; containing 120 inhabitants. It comprises about 2840 acres, chiefly arable, with a large tract of down and meadow. The living is a rectory, united by act of parliament to the vicarage of Falmer, and valued in the king's books at £16: the tithes have been commuted for £177. The church, an ancient structure, was rebuilt in 1839, at the expense of the Earl of Chichester, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 24th of October in that year. The present edifice is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a graceful and well-proportioned spire; the details are elegant, and the whole displays a rich and beautiful specimen of that style.

STANMORE, a tithing, in the parish of BEEDON, union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 68 inhabitants.

STANMORE, GREAT (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 10 miles (N. W.) from London; containing 1177 inhabitants. The first meeting, after the conclusion of the late war, of the Prince Regent and his illustrious guests, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, with Louis XVIII., took place here. The parish comprises 1441a. 1r., of which 170 acres are arable, 1217 meadow and pasture, and 54 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of George Drummond, jun., Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £444, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. The celebrated Dr. Parr kept a school on the site of a house now belonging to Mr. Barren. Here is a monument in memory of Cassivelaunus; also a mound called Belmont, thrown up at the expense of the late Duke of Chandos.

STANMORE, LITTLE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from Edgware; containing 830 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rev. G. Mutter, who is also incumbent and impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £36. 10., and the incumbent's for £415. The church, situated half a mile from the village, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, about 1715, by the Duke of Chandos, whose splendid mansion of Canons was in the parish, but the internal decorations were not completed until 1720. The ceiling and walls were painted by Laguerre; on each side of the altar is a painting of the Nativity, and a dead Christ by Belluchi; and behind it is a recess for the organ, supported by columns of the Corinthian order; in the back ground are paintings of Moses receiving the Law, and Christ preaching. Handel, who resided at Canons as chapel-master, is said to have composed his sacred drama of Esther for its consecration; the anthems used in it were composed by him, and the morning and evening services by Pepusch. On September 25th, 1790, a grand miscellaneous concert of sacred music, selected from Handel's works, was performed to his honour in the church. A vault was constructed on the north side of the chancel by the Duke of Chandos, for the interment of his family; and in a large chamber over it is a monument to his ancestor, James, first duke. The free grammar school was established and endowed by Sir Lancelot Lake, in 1656, and the income is derived from a field producing £50 per annum. Almshouses were founded in 1640, by Dame Mary Lake, for seven persons, having an endowment of about £45 per annum.—See EDGWARE.

STANNEY, GREAT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Chester; containing 53 inhabitants. This liberty, which formerly belonged to the adjacent abbey of Stanlaw, comprises some excellent arable and meadow land, in which is found marl of very good quality, composed of alluvial matter, in great abundance; large trees have been dug up in the meadows. The ancient mansion here of the family of Bunbury, called Rake Hall, has been repaired by its present owner, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.; several farm-buildings have been erected, and the roads much improved. The Chester canal passes through the liberty.

STANNEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of STOKE, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Chester; containing 163 inhabitants. A free school was founded by Sir Thomas Bunbury, Bart., who endowed it with £5 per annum.

STANNINGFIELD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 327 inhabitants. It comprises 1344 acres, of which 37 are woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. Gage Rokewoode, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The body of the church is of Norman architecture. Mrs. Inchbald, the ingenious novelist and dramatic writer, who died in 1821, was a native of this place.

STANNINGHALL, a hamlet, and formerly a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N.) from **Norwich**; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises 314*a*. 2*p.*, chiefly arable, forming part of the **Hall farm**. The living was a discharged rectory, now annexed to that of **Frettenham**, and valued in the king's books at £1. 13. 6½. The church has been long in ruins.

STANNINGLEY, a hamlet, partly in the township of **BRAMLEY**, parish of **LEEDS**, and partly in the townships of **CALVERLEY cum FARSLEY**, parish of **CALVERLEY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from **Leeds**. This place, which is supposed to have taken its name from its situation in a district abounding in stone, contains about 4000 inhabitants, and consists chiefly of one long street, built on an eminence overlooking the beautiful vale of **Airedale**, and near the source of a tributary to the river **Aire**. The houses in the village, and the fences in the adjoining lands, are of stone from the neighbouring quarries; the inhabitants are employed in the worsted and woollen manufactures, in raising and working stone, and in iron-works. A church, dedicated to **St. Thomas**, and containing 600 sittings, has been built in that part of the hamlet which is in the township of **Bramley**, on a site given from the glebe land by the **Rev. Thomas Furbank, M.A.**, incumbent of **Bramley**; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style, erected at an expense of £1700, raised by subscription, and was consecrated on the 29th of **March**, 1841, by the **Bishop of Ripon**. Of £300, a grant from the **Diocesan Society**, £200 are appropriated to the endowment.

STANNINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and W. division of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTH-UMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. by E.) from **Morpeth**; containing 1121 inhabitants, and comprising the seven townships of **Blagdon**, **Bellasis**, **Clifton with Coldwell**, **Duddo**, **Plessey with Shotton**, **Saltwick**, and **Stannington**. The parish formed part of the extensive barony of **Merlay**, and among the proprietors have been the noble families of **Greystock** and **Dacre**. It is situated on the river **Blyth**, over which is a modern stone bridge; the soil is stiff, but generally fertile, and well fenced and tilled, and the substratum abounds with coal, and with freestone. The vale of **Stannington** is beautifully picturesque, and the village stands in a bold and tolerably dry situation, on the road from **Newcastle to Morpeth**; it is large and pleasant. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; patron, the **Bishop of Durham**; impropiator, **Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.** The great tithes have been commuted for £852, and the vicarial for £342, with a glebe of 21 acres. The church, an ancient structure, had formerly a chantry; one of the windows exhibits some fine specimens of stained glass, inserted in 1772, by the late **Sir M. W. Ridley**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a school has an endowment of £11. per annum.

STANNINGTON, YORK.—See **STAININGTON**.

STANSFIELD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5¼ miles (N. by E.) from **Clare**; containing 510 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the **Crown**: the tithes have been commuted for £481, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. There is a small place of wor-

ship for dissenters, of ancient date. **Dr. Samuel Ogden**, a learned divine, who died in 1778, was rector of the parish.

STANSFIELD, a township, in the chapelry of **HERTONSTALL**, parish of **HALIFAX**, and union of **TODMORDEN**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. W.) from **Hebden-Bridge**; containing 8466 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the north and north-west by the county of **Lancaster**, on the east by the **Colden brook**, and on the south by the river **Calder**; and comprises by computation 5920 acres, chiefly the property of the **Earl of Scarborough**, who is lord of the manor. Nearly 2000 acres of moor and common were inclosed in 1816, but have not yet been wholly brought into cultivation; the surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation, on the summits of several of which are **Druidical remains**; and in the township is also a large cluster of rocks, called the **Bride Stones**. There is no village of the name properly so called, but numerous detached houses and scattered hamlets extend to the town of **Todmorden**, of which a considerable portion is within this township. The inhabitants are partly engaged in agriculture; the soil is fertile, under good management, and the waste lands are rapidly coming into a state of profitable cultivation; ashlar stone, of good quality for building, is found in abundance, and is extensively quarried. The cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures, for which there are several extensive mills and factories, are carried on; and many persons are employed in the hand-loom weaving of cotton and worsted goods. The **Rochdale canal** joins the township; and the **Manchester and Leeds railway** passes through it, for three miles, to **Eastwood**, where is a station, at which a large tavern has been built. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1815 for land. There are places of worship for **General and Particular Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyans**. At **Crosstoné** is a school, in which six free scholars are educated, and which is also much frequented by the children of the neighbourhood; and there are some small bequests for the poor. The ancient manor-house of the **Eastwoods**, rebuilt in 1600, is now occupied by a farmer; and the site of another old manor-house is still pointed out at a place called **Castle Hill**, the summit of which was formerly crowned with a castle.

STANSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MALLING**, hundred of **WROTHAM**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (N.) from **Wrotham**; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the sinecure rectory of **Wrotham**; net income, £500.

STANSTEAD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 10 miles (S.) from **Bury St. Edmund's**; containing 387 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the border of the county of **Essex**, upon a tributary of the river **Stour**, and to the west of the road between **Bury and Sudbury**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the incumbent, the **Rev. S. Sheen**: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 24 acres.

STANSTEAD, ABBOTS' (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **WARE**, hundred of **BRAUGHIN**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Hoddesdon**; containing 1017 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on

the west by the navigable river Lea, on the north by the Ashe, and on the east and south-east by the navigable Stort; being nearly insulated. The Rye House here, noted for the plot laid in 1683, against the lives of Charles II. and James, Duke of York, was built in the reign of Henry VI., by Andrew Ogard; but the only remains of the structure now existing are an embattled gate-house of brick, with a handsome stone doorway, long since converted into a workhouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Feilde; improprator, D. Hankin, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £301. 10., and the vicarial for £92, with a glebe of 39 acres. The church, situated on an eminence one mile south-east from the village, was built in 1578, by Ralph Baesh. Almshouses for six widows were founded in 1636, by Sir Edward Baesh, who endowed them with lands and a rent-charge of £25, and also established a free grammar school with £20 per annum.

STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET'S, a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred and county of HERTFORD, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Hoddesdon; containing 92 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the New River and the Lea. A college, or chantry, for a master and four Secular priests, was founded here in 1315, by Sir William de Goldington, Knt., in consequence of the impoverishment of the tithes, and rights of the church; but it was dissolved in 1431, from neglect and misapplication of its revenue. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £6; patron and improprator, the Rev. T. S. Pratt, whose tithes have been commuted for £87. 3. 8.

STANSTED-MOUNTFITCHET (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, partly in the hundred of CLAVERING, but chiefly in that of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing, with the hamlet of Bentfield, 1637 inhabitants, of whom 1141 are in Stansted township. The parish takes its name from a branch of the Roman road between Bishop-Stortford and Colchester, which passes through it, and its adjunct from its possessor at the time of the Conquest, Robert Gernon, surnamed Montfitchet, who erected a castle here, of which there are still some remains. It is about forty miles in circumference, comprehending a great variety of surface, and is generally well cultivated: the village, which is extensive, and contains many well-built houses, is chiefly on the road to Newmarket, but partly on that to Takely; and a fair is held in it on the 12th of May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of E. F. Maitland, Esq., who is also improprator, and whose tithes have been commuted for £315. 15., and those of the vicar for £305. 14.; there are 2 acres of glebe. The church, a small edifice with a tower of brick, has a very ancient font rudely sculptured, some interesting architectural details, and several monuments and brasses. There is a place of worship for Independents. About two miles from the church was the priory of Thremhall, founded by Richard de Montfitchet, and dedicated to St. James.

STANTHORNE, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM; union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Middlewich; containing 169 inhabitants.

STANTON, a chapelry, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3¾ miles (N.) from Winster; containing 691 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. A church has recently been built.

STANTON, with NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of STAPENHILL, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Burton; containing 1531 inhabitants.

STANTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTS GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Winchcomb; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Snowshill annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 5½.; net income, £377; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Wynniatt.

STANTON, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 128 inhabitants. This place, from the discovery of numerous foundations of buildings in the immediate vicinity, appears to have been formerly of greater extent and importance: among the earlier proprietors were the Merlays, Corbets, Mitfords, and Fenwicks. The ancient manor-house, the seat of the last-named family, has been converted into a house for the reception of the poor; and a chapel which stood a little to the north of it, has altogether disappeared. The township comprises about 1875 acres, divided into several small farms; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and from an eminence on the north bank of the Font is a beautiful prospect over the valley of Witton-by-the-Waters, and the woods of Langshaws and Nunriding. The substratum contains coal and limestone; a colliery is in operation, and there are several quarries of limestone, and kilns for burning it into lime.

STANTON, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (W.) from Ashbourn; containing 393 inhabitants. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1598.

STANTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Ixworth; containing, with Stanton St. John, 1029 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3254a. 1r. 12p., and is on the road from London to Norwich. A fair for cattle takes place on the 31st of May and following day; and petty-sessions are held on the several Mondays of the month, except the first, when they are held at Ixworth. The living is a discharged rectory, with St. John united, valued in the king's books at £9. 6., and in the patronage of R. E. Lofft, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £975, and the glebe comprises 36 acres, with a residence. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Edward Capell, editor of Shakspeare's works, was interred here.

STANTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Ixworth. The living is

a discharged rectory, united to Stanton All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 10.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. The church is a handsome edifice.

STANTON ST. BERNARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Devizes; containing 362 inhabitants. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £222; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is a neat edifice, lately rebuilt at an expense of £500, defrayed by subscription.

STANTON-BURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 42 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £54; patron and impropiator, Earl Spencer. The church exhibits many Norman remains, particularly a fine and richly-decorated arch between the nave and the chancel.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Derby; containing 205 inhabitants. The distinguishing appellation of this place arises from an ancient bridge over the Trent, termed Swarkstone bridge, which connects two parishes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½.; net income, £345; patron, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the decorated English style.

STANTON-BY-DALE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ilkeston; containing 480 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Erewash and Nutbrook canals, and comprises about 1300 acres, of which the larger portion is pasture and meadow, with a little wood, and the remainder arable. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the chapel of Dale-Abbey; net income, £195; patrons, Trustees appointed by the proprietors of the lordship. The church is a plain neat edifice, with a tower. Almshouses for six persons were founded in 1711, by a bequest from Joseph Middlemore, with an endowment of more than £100 per annum.

STANTON-DREW (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Pensford; containing 704 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Pensford St. Thomas annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 8½.; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of Bath. The great tithes have been commuted for £234. 18., and the vicarial for £237; the appropriate glebe comprises 48 acres, and the vicarial one acre. Richard Jones, Esq., in 1668, bequeathed to his executors a large sum of money for charitable uses, with which they purchased an estate, one-fifth to be appropriated to the instruction of poor children of this parish and that of Stovey, and another fifth to the apprenticing of boys of this parish only: the portion allotted to Stanton-Drew is £72 per annum. Near the

church is an extensive Druidical temple of three circles of stones, of which the diameters are respectively 120, 43, and 32 yards, spreading itself over ten acres of ground; and in this parish, also, is the hamlet of Belton, supposed to be a corruption of Belgeton, or the town of the Belgæ, being situated on the line of the Wansdyke, the ancient boundary of their territory.

STANTON, FEN.—See FEN-STANTON.

STANTON-FITZWARREN (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Highworth; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises 1340a. 11p., of which the substratum contains stone, quarried for building and for mending the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; net income, £174; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Trenchard. The tithes have been commuted for land, under an act of inclosure; the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower, on which is the date 1003.

STANTON ST. GABRIEL, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, union of BRIDPORT, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bridport; containing 106 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel; and on the shore, upon one of the highest hills in the county, a signal staff has been erected. The living is annexed, with those of Chideock and Marshwood, to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonicorum. A church of which the first stone was laid in July, 1840, has been completed at the expense of the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, prebendary and chancellor of Wells, being the third church built at the cost of that gentleman.

STANTON-HARCOURT (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from OXFORD; containing, with the hamlet of Sutton, 665 inhabitants. This place was granted by Adeliza, second queen of Henry I., to her kinswoman, Milicent, wife of Richard de Camville, whose daughter Isabel married Robert de Harcourt, from whom it derived the adjunct to its name, and in whose descendants the manor has remained for more than 600 years. It is situated near the confluence of the small river Windrush with the Thames, and abounds in interesting scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; net income, £136; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is a handsome and venerable cruciform structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and some Norman portions; the principal entrance is through a large Norman door-case, contiguous to which is a smaller for women only; the windows in the lower part of the tower are Norman, and those in the upper stages of more recent date. The nave is Norman, and is lighted by a range of clerestory windows in that style: on the north side of the chancel are a rich altar-tomb, and a recessed monument to Maud, daughter of John, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, with her recumbent effigy in the costume of the time of Richard II.; and on the south side is the sepulchral chapel of the Harcourt family. There is a chapel of ease at South Leigh, in the parish; and a school is supported by the proceeds of benefactions, amounting to

£14 per annum. Only a small portion of the ancient mansion of the Harcourts is now remaining, and is in the occupation of a farmer: the chapel, with a chamber over it, and the adjoining tower, are in a very good state of preservation. The tower contains three apartments, one above another, of which the uppermost is called Pope's study, from the poet having passed much of his time in it while employed in his translation of Homer, during the progress of which he spent two summers at Stanton-Harcourt, where he was occasionally visited by Gay, who was then at Cokethorpe, a neighbouring seat of Lord Harcourt's. The kitchen, which bears marks of remote antiquity, was repaired about the reign of Henry IV., and has a great resemblance to the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. Some remains here, called the Devil's Quoits, probably commemorate a victory obtained by the Saxon king Cynegils, and his son Cwichelm, over the Britons.

STANTON ST. JOHN (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Oxford; containing 510 inhabitants. This place takes the adjunct to its name from the family of St. John, who held the manor in the reign of Edward III. A hill in the neighbourhood, called Irondon hill, is supposed to have obtained that appellation from Ireton, who lived there after his marriage with the daughter of Cromwell. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £287; patrons, the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford. The church is in the early English style, with a handsome square embattled tower; part of the north aisle is inclosed by a richly-decorated screen, and used as a vestry. Lady Elizabeth Holford, in 1717, gave £500 in support of a school. About a mile to the north-east of the church is the hamlet of Woodpurty, in which are some interesting remains of the ancient village and church of that name; and Roman tiles and pottery, with two coins, have been dug up.

STANTON, LACY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Ludlow; containing 1540 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 7000 acres, is situated on the river Corve, and the road from Ludlow to Wenlock also passes through it. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £485; patron and impropiator, Earl Craven. The church, an ancient structure, has been repewed. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. In the hamlet of Hope is a petrifying spring.

STANTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 409 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £155; patron, the Bishop of Ely; impropiators, the Hutton family. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811; the glebe comprises 45 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £27 per annum, arising from bequests, are appropriated to the poor. The bishops of Ely formerly had a palace here, at which Queen Elizabeth was entertained on the

day after her visit to the university of Cambridge, in August 1564.

STANTON, LONG (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 139 inhabitants, and comprising about 838 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £237; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The church is a small thatched building.

STANTON, LONG (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Much Wenlock; containing 327 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2211 acres, of which the substratum contains stone of good quality for building: the river Corve flows through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £134; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is an ancient cruciform structure.

STANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 154 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1300 acres, and is bounded on the east by the old Fosse-road: the village is irregularly built, consisting chiefly of scattered dwellings. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; net income, £109; patron, Sir Robert H. Bromley, Bart.: the glebe comprises 125 acres. The church is a very ancient and plain edifice.

STANTON-PRIOR (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Bath; containing 148 inhabitants. The parish comprises 841 acres, of which 83 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. G. Langton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £187, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. On a long isolated eminence called Stanton Bury, are the remains of an ancient intrenchment, inclosing more than thirty acres: it has been thought a work of the Romans, some of their coins having been found near it; but, being situated on the Wansdyke, it had probably a more remote origin, and was only subsequently occupied by them.

STANTON ST. QUINTIN (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, hundred of MALMESBURY, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 302 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres; the soil is various, and the substratum furnishes limestone, and stone which is used for tiling. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £312; patron, the Earl of Radnor. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1782. The church is an ancient Norman structure, and contains some fine details of that style. There are remains of a monastic building, now a farm-house, of which the old hall has an ascent from the outside.

STANTON-STONEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.)

from Hinckley; containing 663 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1470 acres: there are some quarries of stone, used chiefly for mending the roads. The village is situated near the road from Leicester to Hinckley, and the inhabitants are partly employed in weaving stockings at their own dwellings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 1½.; net income, £348; patron, the Marquess of Hastings. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764; the glebe comprises 210 acres, with a house.

STANTON-UNDER-BARDON, a chapelry, in the parish of THORNTON, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Leicester; containing, with Horsepool, 315 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £40 per annum bequeathed by Luke Jackson and St. John Cole, Esq., are distributed among the poor.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, partly in the hundred of STRETFORD, but chiefly in that of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Kington; containing 376 inhabitants, and comprising 2925 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; appropriator, Bishop of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £120, the impropriate for £52, and the vicarial for £225; the glebe comprises 35 acres.

STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 669 inhabitants, of which number 264 are in the township, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wem. The parish is situated on the river Roden, and comprises 5539a. 1r. 6p., of which the substratum is chiefly sandstone, of inferior quality, quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Lord Hill, who is also impropriator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £175, and the impropriate for £95. 15., and there are 62 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style.

STANTON-WYVILLE.—See STONTON-WYVILLE.

STANWAY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Colchester; containing 807 inhabitants. This parish, which is about nine miles in circumference, forming part of a highly cultivated district, appears, from the remains of a second church, to have been formerly divided into the two parishes of Magna and Parva. A fair is held on the 23rd of April. The living is a rectory, with the chapel of Albright, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £776, and the glebe comprises 79 acres. The church, situated near the London road, is a small ancient edifice, with a wooden turret. Here is the workhouse for the union of Lexden and Winstree, built in 1837, at a cost of £6500: the union comprises 35 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,881. A number of large bones and other remains, probably of elephants brought over by Claudius in the year 43, were found in 1764, lying in a stratum of sea sand and shells.

STANWAY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Winchcomb; containing, with the hamlet of Taddington, 384 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3023 acres; the soil is in some parts light, and in others a deep clay; the surface is generally hilly, and the substratum limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and has a net income of £220; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Elcho. The tithes were commuted for land in 1810; the glebe comprises 163 acres.

STANWELL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Staines; containing, with part of Colnbrook chapelry, 1495 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 3963 acres, of which 2466 are arable, 1143 meadow and pasture, and 31 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301; impropriator, Sir John Gibbon, Bart., and others. The church is principally in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school for boys, endowed in 1624, by Thomas, Lord Knevitt.

STANWICK (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 577 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nene, and comprises 1953a. 13p., of which 1405 acres are arable, 526 pasture, and 21 woodland; the soil is partly clay, alternated with sand and lime, and the surface generally level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £373. The church, originally of Norman architecture, exhibits portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, and has an octangular tower, strengthened with buttresses of elegant design, and surmounted by an enriched spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, was born here in 1732.

STANWICK ST. JOHN (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Darlington; containing, with the townships of Aldborough, Caldwell, and East Layton, 907 inhabitants, of whom 37 are in the township of Stanwick. This parish, which extends nearly to the river Tees, comprises by computation 5800 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture, interspersed with tracts of woodland and plantations; the surface is beautifully diversified, the soil generally fertile, and game of every kind is found in abundance. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £58. 16. 8.; patron, John Wharton, Esq. The church is a very ancient structure, covered with ivy, and contains some interesting monuments, among which are two finely-executed marble statues of Sir Hugh and Lady Smithson, and, near the pulpit, a beautiful monument erected by Lord Prudhoe, in 1838, to the memory of three daughters of the late Duke of Northumberland. A chapel has just been erected at Caldwell, by the Countess of Bridgewater, by whom it has been endowed. There is an in-

trenchment inclosing an area of nearly 1000 acres, ascribed to the ancient Britons, to the Romans, and to the Scots; but nothing of its history is distinctly known.

STANWIX (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, partly in CUMBERLAND ward, but chiefly in ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Cargo, Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Rickerby, Stainton, and Tarraby, 2088 inhabitants, of whom 789 are in Stanwix township, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from Carlisle. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Eden, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, connecting it with the city of Carlisle: the village is beautifully situated. A soft freestone abounds in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £264; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle, who, with the Dean and Chapter, is appropriator. The old church, lately rebuilt, was erected upon the site, and out of the ruins, of the *Congavata* of the Romans, of which station Severus' Wall formed the northern rampart, and near which many altars and inscriptions have been found. A district church was erected at Houghton in 1841.

STAPELEY, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Nantwich; containing 448 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £14. 7., and the appropriate for £90, payable to the Bishop of Lichfield.

STAPELEY, with HILLSIDE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 411 inhabitants.

STAPENHILL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1 mile (S. E.) from Burton; containing, with the chapelry of Cauldwell, and the township of Stanton with Newhall, 2261 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 3426 acres, of which 1656 are in the township of Stapenhill; the soil is chiefly of strong quality, well adapted for wheat and beans, with some portions of good turnip soil; the surface is hilly, and the substratum abounds with coal, of which there are several extensive mines in operation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Marquess of Anglesey: the tithes have been commuted for £137, and the glebe comprises 80 acres, with a pleasant residence. The old church, which had become dilapidated, was taken down and rebuilt in 1839, at the expense of the incumbent, the Rev. John Clay; it is a chaste and handsome structure in the early English style, beautifully situated on an eminence which overhangs the Trent. A church has been erected at Newhall, at the cost of the family of Clay, and was consecrated on the 9th of July, 1833: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100, and in the patronage of the founders; and the entire cost of the church and its endowment, with a parsonage-house and school, was £7000. There is a chapel of ease at Cauldwell, which has been recently improved by the addition of a neat tower, at the expense of the vicar and the parishioners. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

STAPLE, with CHICKSGROVE, a tything, in the parish and union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS.

STAPLE-FITZPAINE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 361 inhabitants. It consists of 2864 acres, of which 627 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, with Bickenhall annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 2., and in the gift of Lord Portman. The tithes of Staple-Fitzpaine have been commuted for £383. 10., and the glebe comprises 50 acres; the tithes of Bickenhall have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

STAPLE-NEXT-WINGHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from Wingham; containing 562 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of about 978 acres, is chiefly inhabited by market-gardeners, who supply the watering-places in the Isle of Thanet with vegetables. The living is annexed to the rectory of Adisham: the tithes have been commuted for £599, and there is a glebe of 2 acres. The church contains a very old font, and many handsome monuments to the Lynch family, formerly residing at Grove, an ancient mansion in the parish.

STAPLEFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRIFLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Cambridge; containing 447 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1673 acres, of which a small portion is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable: the population is partly employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9.; net income, £181; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812.

STAPLEFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hertford; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises about 1440 acres of land, of which the soil is gravelly, and the surface alternated with hill and dale; the small river Bene flows through the lands, and a large watercourse, called the New Cut, has been made at the expense of S. Smith, Esq., to diminish the violence of the floods. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Smith: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with some details of the Norman style.

STAPLEFORD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 184 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2171a. 6p.; the soil is chiefly clay, and the subsoil principally gravel; the surface is partly hilly, and partly flat. The river Wreake and the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Saxby, and valued in the king's books at £13. The church was erected in 1783, by Robert, fourth earl of Harborough, and contains some fine monuments to the Sherard family, among which is one by Rysbrach, in memory of Bennet, first earl. An hospital was founded in 1732, by the first

earl, for six tenants, and endowed with £48 per annum, subsequently augmented by the fourth earl and Lord Sherard, with £100 per annum, for eight tenants.

STAPLEFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTH-BY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newark; containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; net income, £68; patron and impropiator, Lord Middleton.

STAPLEFORD (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTON, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 1837 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west and north-west by the river Erewash, comprises by measurement 1200 acres; the soil is chiefly a rich clay; the surface is partly hilly, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The village, which is finely situated on the Erewash, is spacious, and the population is partly employed in the stocking manufacture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £120. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1785. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An obelisk, apparently of Saxon construction, and a Druidical monument called the Hemlock Stone, are the only remains of antiquity. Stapleford Hall was the residence of Sir John Borlase Warren, the distinguished admiral.

STAPLEFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wilton; containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £105; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

STAPLEFORD, ABBOT'S (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Epping; containing 498 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Tawney-Stapleford by the river Roden, over which was once a ford that may have given rise to its name; it takes its distinguishing affix from having belonged to the monastery of St. Edmondsbury, in the county of Suffolk. The fine old mansion of Albyns, the residence of the Abdy family, built by Inigo Jones, is situated here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £483. The church has, in the east window, a very ancient figure of Edward the Confessor in stained glass, removed by Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, from the palace of Havering-atte-Bower. There are also monuments to the family of Abdy; to John, Lord Fortescue, one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and his son, Dormer, the last lord; and in the churchyard is a monument to Sir H. Gould, also a justice of the common pleas. A school is endowed with three old cottages, and £25 a year. Bishop Pearce, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, were rectors of the parish; and John Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, resided here.

STAPLEFORD, BRUEN, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tarporley; con-

taining 165 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £56. 6. 6., and the appropriate for £98. 15., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

STAPLEFORD, FOULK, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Tarporley; containing 285 inhabitants. It comprises 1321 acres, of which 48 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £142. 1. 10., of which £61. 19. 10. are payable to the vicar, and £80. 2. to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

STAPLEFORD, TAWNEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Epping; containing 350 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1570 acres, of which 40 are common or waste land: within its limits is Suttons, the residence of the family of Smijth. The living is a rectory, with that of Mount Thoydon united, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 9., and in the gift of Sir John Smijth, Bart.: the tithes of Tawney-Stapleford have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises $127\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret and a spire of wood.

STAPLEGATE, an extra-parochial district, forming the northern suburb of the city of Canterbury, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT; containing 253 inhabitants.

STAPLEGROVE, a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 471 inhabitants. This parish, which was separated from Taunton in 1554, comprises 1059a. 3r. 6p., beautifully situated in a richly-wooded portion of the picturesque vale of Taunton-Dean: the population is partly employed in the silk manufacture, in which, on an average, about 100 persons are engaged. The Grand Western canal from Bridgwater to Tiverton passes along the southern boundary of the parish, and the Bristol and Exeter railway through it, in a line nearly parallel with the canal. There is a private asylum for insane patients. The living is a rectory, in the gift of Vincent Stuckey, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and there is an excellent glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower; a gallery has been recently built, and the edifice contains a monument to Mr. Southey, uncle of the poet.

STAPLEHURST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, partly in the hundred of CRANBROOKE, and partly in that of MARDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Cranbrooke; containing 1591 inhabitants. A fair for cattle, corn, and hops, is held on October 11th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 5. 10., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1199. 15., and the glebe comprises one acre. There is a place of worship for Independents. Two schools are supported for about £60 per annum, arising from the bequests of Lancelot Bathurst in 1539, and John Gibson, Esq., in 1707.

STAPLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Bellbank, Solport, and Trough, 1170 inhabitants, of which number

550 are in Stapleton township, 8 miles (N.) from Brampton. The parish is situated on the river Leven or Line, over which is a neat bridge, and comprises about 13,980 acres, whereof about 50 or 60 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions: The soil is generally cold, lying on a substratum of retentive clay; the surface is hilly, and the scenery varied. On the north bank of the river are the remains of Shank Castle; and in the vicinity coal has been found, of which a mine is in operation. An act for dividing and inclosing Wakeyhill common here, was passed in 1842. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 8. 11½; net income, £98; patron, the Earl of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1829.

STAPLETON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, hundred of BARTON-REGIS, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bristol; containing, with the village of Fishponds, 3944 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north-western angle of the South Gloucester and Somerset coal-field, and is bounded on the north side by a range of hills from 150 to 200 feet in height, to which elevation the strata of the coal measures on the south side are lifted up by a mass of mill-stone grit. The road from Bristol to Wotton-under-Edge and Gloucester passes through the village of Stapleton; and another from the same city to Sodbury, Cirencester, and Oxford, through the village of Fishponds. The parish comprises by measurement 2465 acres, and is traversed by the river Frome, flowing through a richly-wooded glen, occasionally interspersed with precipitous rocks; the soil is a stone brash. The district abounds with valuable Penant stone, of which considerable quarries are wrought, and there are several coal-mines in operation: the manufacture of hats, formerly extensive, is now on a small scale. The living is a perpetual curacy, lately endowed by Sir John Smyth, Bart., who is patron and improver, with £1000, and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £56 per annum; total net income, £112: the tithes have been commuted for £298. 12. The church is a small neat edifice, with a tower crowned by pinnacles. A chapel of ease was built at Fishponds, by subscription, in 1817: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Rev. H. Shute. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Mary Webb, in 1729, bequeathed £450, which sum, with subsequent benefactions, produces an income of £42. 10., appropriated chiefly to instruction. About half way between Stapleton and Fishponds is an extensive building, formerly occupied as a depôt for French prisoners of war. The late Mrs. Hannah More was born in a house now occupied as a free school; and the Rev. John Foster, author of some Essays, resided in the village.

STAPLETON, a township, in the parish of PRETEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising 1271 acres.

STAPLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of BARWELL, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 245 inhabitants. It comprises 1299a. 1r. 7p., nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, the soil of which is light. A rent-charge of £240 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of 53½ acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Martin,

STAPLETON (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 257 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Hereford, and comprises 2432 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Hon. H. W. Powys: the tithes have been commuted for £464; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 10½ acres. An embankment in the parish is supposed to be Roman.

STAPLETON, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTOCK, union of YEOVIL, hundred of MARTOCK, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 147 inhabitants.

STAPLETON, a township, partly in the parish of BARTON, but chiefly in that of CROFT, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, union of DARLINGTON, N. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Darlington; containing 117 inhabitants. It is on the south side of Teesdale, and comprises about 920 acres of land. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Tees; and on the green stands the trunk of a large elm which has weathered the storms of several centuries. The tithes have been commuted for £162. 13., of which £160 are payable to the rector of Croft, and £2. 13. to the vicar of Gilling.

STAPLETON, a township, in the parish of DARLINGTON, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 138 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1760 acres of fertile land in high cultivation. Stapleton Park, the seat of the late John Watson Barton, Esq., was originally the property of Edward Lascelles, Esq., who succeeded to the title of Baron Harewood in 1796, and erected the present spacious and elegant Hall, in the Grecian style, with a handsome portico of four Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment. A portico of the Doric order, which now forms the principal entrance, was added by the Hon. Edward Robert Petre, who, in 1833, sold the estate to Mr. Barton; the Park is richly wooded, and watered by a rivulet.

STARBOTTON, a township, in the parish of KETTLEWELL, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 17 miles (N. E. by N.) from Settle; containing 192 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2520 acres, situated in the deep and narrow part of Wharfedale: the village is north of Kettlewell, about two miles higher up the dale.

STARCROSS, a port and ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of KENTON and DAWLISH, unions of ST. THOMAS and NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Exmouth; containing 936 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western bank of the river Exe, near its influx into the English Channel; the surrounding country is richly diversified, and on an eminence is a conspicuous landmark called Belvidere, erected in 1773 by the Earl of Devon, and consisting of a lofty triangular tower, with an hexagonal turret rising from each of the angles. From the advantages of its situation and the beauty of the scenery, it is much frequented as a bathing-place; it is spacious and well built, and intersected by the road between Exeter and Teignmouth, and

a pleasure-fair is held in it on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. The trade consists principally in the importation of coal and timber, for the landing of which a convenient quay has been constructed. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, which was consecrated on the 4th of February, 1828, is a neat substantial structure, containing 680 sittings. An ancient chapel at Cofton, originally founded in the 14th century, and which had for nearly eighty years been in a state of dilapidation, was restored by the Earl of Devon to its pristine elegance, and opened for divine service on the 9th of Jan. 1839.

STARSTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of DEPWAD, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Harleston; containing 482 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2198a. 2r. 30p., of which, 1703 acres are arable, 368 meadow and pasture, and 28 woodland. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Harleston to Norwich, and contains many handsome houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Howard family, who must present a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £651, and the glebe comprises $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house, greatly improved by the present rector. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments.

STARTFORTH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile (W. S. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing, with the townships of Boldron and Eggleston-Abbey, 782 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the north by the river Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham; it comprises 1070 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the rest meadow, with about 30 acres of wood. The surface is undulated, the soil along the river side of a good quality, and in the scenery is embraced a fine view of Barnard-Castle and its fortress, and the hills above the town. The Tees is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches; and there is a bridge of one arch, passing into the township of Westwick. A shoe-thread mill employs about 300 hands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the family of Lowther: the great tithes have been commuted for £66. 16., and the vicarial for £112. 5., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is of great antiquity, and was much improved in 1844, when the communion-table, seats, and pulpit were re-arranged; the east window is decorated with brilliant stained glass, presented by R. Harvey, Esq. In the churchyard is a monument to Hannah Latham, who was murdered in 1813.

STATFOLD, a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Tamworth; containing 45 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 450 acres, the property of Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, Esq., lord of the manor; nearly two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a moderate portion of ornamental plantation; the soil is generally a red clay, alternated with sandstone. The living is an-

nexed to the vicarage of St. Mary, Lichfield: the church, now used only as a chapel for interment, for which purpose it is kept in repair by the proprietor, contains some ancient monuments. This place, under its old name, Stotfold, is one of the prebends in the cathedral, but the revenue has been formed by act of parliament into a Fabric Fund, for repairs, &c., and no prebendary is appointed.

STATHE, a tything, in the parish of STOKE ST. GREGORY, union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 629 inhabitants.

STATHERN (*St. GUTHLAKE*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 549 inhabitants. This parish, of which the greater part is in the vale of Belvoir, comprises by measurement 2043 acres, whereof 120 are woodland, chiefly plantations, and of the remainder two-thirds are meadow and pasture, and one-third arable; the soil is well adapted for wheat, barley, oats, and beans. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £566; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792. The church is an ancient structure, containing numerous handsome monuments.

STAUGHTON, GREAT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Kimbolton; containing 1285 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £545; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford; impropiator, D. Onslow, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under acts of inclosure, in 1804 and 1807. A school is endowed with £18. 10. per annum; and an allotment of 24 acres of the town field, awarded for other parcels of land bequeathed for charitable uses, produces £50 yearly.

STAUGHTON, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Kimbolton; containing 485 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which 800 are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; net income, £200; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

STAUNTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Monmouth; containing 188 inhabitants. This place derives its name from *Stanton* (Saxon, "the stony town," or "town of stones;") and in Domesday book mention is made of a castle belonging to Roger de Stanton, the foundations of which were cleared away a few years since. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wye, and situated on the road from Coleford to Monmouth, and comprises about 1500 acres, of which 1000 are wood; it abounds in limestone and red sandstone, and mines were formerly in operation. On a well-wooded hill, from which are beautiful views, is the remarkable rocking-stone called the Buckstone, 24 feet

high, 57 feet in circumference at the upper surface, and 3 feet 3 inches at the base. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of E. Machen, Esq., with a net income of £241, and a good parsonage-house; the glebe consists of about 12 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman and early English styles, with side aisles, and a square embattled tower; it contains a curious stone pulpit, and a piscina of beautiful design in the north aisle, and the font is finely sculptured. An almshouse for three persons was founded in 1680, and endowed with £30 per annum by Benedict Hall, Esq.

STAUNTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Newark; containing, with the chapelry of Flawborough, 172 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Kilmington consolidated in 1826, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 11½.; net income, £322; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Staunton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The church is an ancient structure, containing several interesting monuments, though much mutilated by the soldiers of Cromwell, who converted the edifice into stabling for their horses during the parliamentary war. There is a chapel of ease at Flawborough.

STAUNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNSTER, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 30 inhabitants.

STAUNTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, and forming, with the parishes of Chaseley and Eldersfield, a distinct portion of the Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1447 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 22 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture; the soil is generally gravel, alternated with loam, and the chief produce wheat, barley, and beans. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Hill, the incumbent, whose tithes have been commuted for £375; there are 50 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a tower and spire. A rental of £30, the produce of several benefactions, is appropriated to the poor.

STAUNTON-HARROLD, a chapelry, in the parish of BREEDON, union of ASHBY, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ashby; containing 389 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is domestic, belonging to Earl Ferrers.

STAUNTON-UPON-WYE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 548 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2300 acres, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Kington. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £340; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1783. George Jarvis, Esq., of Thames-Ditton, in 1790, bequeathed £30,000 to the parishes of Staunton, Bredwardine, and Letton, which sum was invested

in the three per cent. consols.; and had accumulated in 1822 to £92,496: from the proceeds, £1250 are yearly appropriated to this parish in educating children, and providing clothing and fuel for the poor; the total income is upwards of £3000.

STAVELEY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Chesterfield; containing, with the chapelry of Great Barlow, 3315 inhabitants, of whom 2688 are in Staveley township. This place was for many generations the seat of the Frecheville family, of whom Sir John, an active royalist in the reign of Charles I., strongly fortified his mansion, and having raised a battery of twelve pieces of cannon, held it against the parliamentary forces for a considerable time, but in August 1644, was obliged to surrender by capitulation. The parish comprises 6827 acres; the soil is chiefly a loamy clay, with some of lighter quality in the higher lands, and the substratum abounds with iron-stone and coal, of the former of which much is smelted. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Rother; the Chesterfield canal runs through the village, and several railroads pass between it and the various collieries in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes have been commuted for two rent-charges each of £605. 9. 7., payable, respectively, to the rector and an impropriator. The church is an ancient structure, containing monuments of the Frecheville family, and the east window exhibits some stained glass, presented by Lord Frecheville, in 1676. A free grammar school was founded at Netherthorp, in 1537, by Judge Rodes; in support of which, and of two scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, he bequeathed £20 per annum, since augmented to £30. An hospital for four aged persons of each sex was erected at Woodthorpe, in 1632, by Sir Peter Frecheville, who assigned £4 per annum to each inmate; and Richard Robinson, in 1777, augmented the endowment with £18 per annum.

STAVELEY, a chapelry, in the parish of CARTMEL, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 9 miles (N. E.) from Ulverstone; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, the Earl of Burlington.

STAVELEY (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Knaresborough; containing 347 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1378*a. 1r. 15p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with a moderate portion of wood; the lands belong chiefly to Sir Charles Slingsby and A. Empson, Esq.; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery pleasing. Lofthouse Hill, the property of Sir C. Slingsby, and residence of Samuel J. Brown, Esq., and Spellow Hill, the seat of Mr. Empson, are both handsome mansions. There is a limestone quarry, though it has not been wrought for many years; and a mill for spinning flax and grinding corn employs about fifty hands. On the north of the parish is a rivulet which separates it from the parish of Copgrove and the township of Rocliffe. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 11.; net income, £354;

patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Hartley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 235 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1831, at a cost of £1000. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a parochial school, which has a small endowment, and a school supported by the Empson family.

STAVELEY, NETHER, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kendal; containing 201 inhabitants.

STAVELEY, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kendal; containing 527 inhabitants. The manufacture of woollens and bobbin is carried on to some extent. Edward III. granted a charter for a market on Friday, and a fair on the festival of St. Luke, but both have been long disused. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. George Jopson, in 1696, gave two tenements, now let for £60 per annum, to the minister, provided he should instruct all the children of the chapelry.

STAVERTON (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Totnes; containing 1069 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Dart, and comprises 4820 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land; the soil is various, and the surface hilly. The substratum abounds with blue and grey slate, and marble of the same colours is found, of which there are some valuable quarries; a brown freestone of soft quality occurs in those parts of the parish where the superincumbent soil is most fertile, and good limestone is quarried for manure. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £32. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £366. The church contains some good screen-work.

STAVERTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Cheltenham; containing 296 inhabitants, and comprising 758 acres. The Gloucester and Cheltenham railroad passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with Boddington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £436; patron, J. Blagdon, Esq.

STAVERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSELY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Daventry; containing 503 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Warwick and Northampton road, comprises by measurement 2400 acres; the soil is various; the surface is elevated and hilly, and the surrounding scenery of an interesting character. The river Nene has its source in the parish, and the Leam separates it from the county of Warwick. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes; net income, £549; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for 276 acres of land, under an act of inclosure, in 1774; and there are also 74 acres of old glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated

and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. The Rev. Francis Baker, in 1767, gave land, to support a school, which land, at the inclosure, was exchanged for 27a. 1r., now producing £52 per annum. The Rev. Sir John Knightley, also, gave £200 for a Sunday school. Dr. Fanshaw, regius professor of divinity at Oxford, was incumbent of the parish.

STAVERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of TROWBRIDGE, union and hundred of MELKSHAM, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford Subdivisions, of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Trowbridge; containing 228 inhabitants. The chapel has been enlarged, and 100 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £125 in aid of the expense. Here is a large cloth manufactory.

STAWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of MOORLINCH, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Bridgwater; containing 221 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £105, and the vicarial for £60, and there is a glebe of one acre.

STAWLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 222 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres, nearly equally divided into arable and pasture, interspersed with woodlands; the soil is loamy, alternated with portions of lighter quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £150; patron, John Hayne, Esq. The church is a plain ancient structure.

STAXTON, a township, in the parish of WILLERBY, union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 263 inhabitants. It comprises about 1640 acres of land: the village is pleasantly situated on the high road from Hunmanby to Malton. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STAYLEY, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (N. E.) from Ashton; containing, with a part of the town of Stalybridge, which is described under its own head, 3905 inhabitants. The township comprises 2165 acres, of which 470 are common or waste land: the Huddersfield canal passes through. A rent-charge of £150 has been awarded as a commutation for the appropriate tithes, payable to the Bishop of Chester.

STAYNALL, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Poulton; containing, with Stalmine, 504 inhabitants.

STAYTHORPE, a township, in the parish of AVERHAM, union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Newark; containing 68 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 632 acres, and the river Trent is about a mile from the village. The tithes have been commuted for £187. 9. There are some vestiges of a grange which belonged to the abbots of Rufford.

STEAN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Brackley; containing 26 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Brackley to Banbury, and comprises 1128*a.* 34*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 7. The church was formerly the chapel belonging to the mansion of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and contains many fine monuments to the memory of the family. The park and part of the house still remain.

STEANBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish and union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 1395 inhabitants.

STEARSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BRANSBY, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from Easingwold; containing 106 inhabitants. Its small village is situated about a mile to the east of Bransby.

STEBBING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DUNMOW, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Great Dunmow; containing 1458 inhabitants. The parish is about twenty-five miles in circumference; the surface is elevated, and the soil for the greater portion dry and fertile. It is intersected by a stream that turns several mills; and there are two artificial mounts, one of which is said to have been formerly the site of a castle. A fair for cattle and fat calves is held on the 10th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12: the great tithes, which belong, with the patronage, to Mrs. Batt, have been commuted for £820, and the vicarial for £350; there is a glebe-house, and the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 124½ and 2 acres. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, situated on an eminence. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STEDHAM (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 557 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Rother, and under the Reform act is partly within the new boundary of the borough of Midhurst. The living is a rectory, with that of Heyshot united, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 6½.; net income, £386; patron, the Rev. L. V. Harcourt. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower rising from the centre: in the churchyard is a fine old yew-tree.

STEEL, with PREEs, a township, in the parish of PREEs, union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S.) from Whitechurch; containing 1538 inhabitants, of whom 65 are in Steel.

STEEP, a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of EAST MEON, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1¾ mile (N.) from Petersfield; containing, with the tythings of North and South Ambersham, 885 inhabitants, of whom 563 are in Steep tything. The parish comprises 2642 acres, of which 211 are common or waste. The living is annexed, with that of Froxfield, to the vicarage of East Meon: the improper tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £230. The church contains 117 free sit-

tings, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, in the parish of UPHILL, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 leagues (W. by N.) from Uphill. The island is a vast rock, about a mile and a half in circumference, rising perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and inaccessible at all points except two. A few rabbits burrow here, and great numbers of sea-fowl build their nests within the recesses of the overhanging cliffs. It is supposed that there was anciently a priory, founded about the reign of Edward II., by Maurice, Lord Berkeley.

STEEPING, GREAT (*All Saints*), a parish in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Spilsby; containing, with the hamlet of Monksthorpe, 285 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Steeping, and comprises, according to computation, 1300 acres, of which the surface is flat, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Firsby, and valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4: the improper tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £129, with a glebe of 4 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The remains of an old mansion, surrounded by a moat, are now occupied as a farm-house; and a moated inclosure in the neighbourhood is said to have been formerly the site of a monastery.

STEEPING, LITTLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 289 inhabitants, and comprising 1036*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4; net income, £181; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes were commuted for land about the beginning of the present century, at the time of the inclosure of the East fen, on the border of which the parish is situated; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 92 acres. The church is an ancient structure, the nave and chancel of which were rebuilt from the old materials in 1639. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by an allowance of £10 per annum out of some charity lands in the parish, and a contribution of £15 from the rector.

STEEPLE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HASILOR, Wareham division of DORSET, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Wareham; containing, with the hamlet of West Creech, 272 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3082 acres, of which 830 are common or waste; the south side lies on a bed of fine limestone, which is quarried for buildings, and burning into lime. The living is a rectory, with that of Tyneham united by act of parliament in the 8th of George I., and valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5; net income, £382; patron, John Bond, Esq.: the glebe contains about 5 acres. The church has a plain lofty tower. There is a private Episcopal chapel at Grange, in the parish; and schools are partly supported by the minister. West Creech formerly belonged to the abbey of Bindon, and had the privilege of a market and fair, granted by Henry III.

STEEPLE (*St. LAWRENCE AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX; 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Maldon; containing 584 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2748a. 1r. 9p., includes the island of Ramsey, and is bounded on the north by the river Blackwater, on which a quay, the property of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has been constructed, where barges of 70 tons deliver cargoes of chalk, and return laden with corn. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and the Wednesday after Michaelmas-day. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Stanesgate, valued in the king's books at £15. 18.; net income, £195; patrons, alternately, Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., and another; impropiators, J. K. and T. Hunt; Esqrs., and Miss Hunt. The church is an ancient edifice. At Stanesgate, in the parish, a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to that of Lewes, existed before 1176; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £38. 18. 3.; the only remains now form part of the walls of the barn.

STEEPLE-ASHTON, county of WILTS.—See ASHTON; STEEPLE.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

STEEPLE-COURT, a manor, in the parish of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 21 inhabitants.

STEEPLETON-IWERNE, or PRESTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Blandford Forum; containing 34 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from an ancient proprietor named Steepleton, comprises 701 acres, of which 198 are common or waste land. Steepleton House and estate were the property of the late Peter Beckford, Esq., author of *Letters from Italy*, &c., and have descended to his grandson, the present Lord Rivers. Part of the female population are employed in the shirt-button manufacture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the gift of his lordship: the tithes have been commuted for £95.

STEETON, a township, in the parish of BOLTON-PERCY, division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Tadcaster; containing 93 inhabitants. Steeton Hall, one of the mansions of the Fairfax family, is now a farm-house, and the remains of a chapel attached are used as a granary.

STEETON, with EASTBURN, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of KEIGHLEY, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from Keighley; containing 963 inhabitants. This place is situated in a valley enriched with wood and water, on the road from Keighley to Skipton, and comprises by computation 2160 acres; it is bounded on the north by the river Aire, which is well stocked with trout, and runs through a tract of fine meadow land. Elmsley House, the seat of Thomas Garforth, Esq., and Steeton Hall, that of John G. Sugden, Esq., are both pleasant residences here. Stone is quarried for building; and there are a worsted and a corn mill, the latter of which is the property of Messrs. Bairstow. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The township contains a mineral spring, used for scrofulous complaints.

STELLA, a township, in the parish of RYTON, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; 5 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 563 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Stellinglei*, was granted in the 12th century by Bishop William de St. Barbara to the nuns of Newcastle, in whose possession it remained till the Dissolution. It subsequently became the property of the Tempest family, who erected the magnificent mansion of Stella Hall, near the river Tyne, and afterwards belonged to Lord Widdrington, on whose joining in the rebellion of 1715, it was forfeited to the crown; it is now the property of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq. The township, which is bounded on the north by the river, comprises 281 acres, and abounds with coal, of which there is a pit worked, producing good coal for household use. Stella Hall, the property of Mr. Towneley, and in the occupation of William Clayton Walters, Esq., is beautifully situated, and has lately, with the park and grounds attached to it, been greatly improved. The village is on the bank of the river, which is here navigable for keels; there is a manufactory for coal-waggons, railway-trucks, and similar carriages, and fire-bricks are made in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for £27. 3. 8. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1831, with apartments for the residence of the priest, who has a stipend of £20 charged upon the estate, to which Mr. Towneley adds £30 per annum; and a school for Roman Catholic children is supported by subscription.

STELLING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, partly in the hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Canterbury; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1250 acres, of which 762 are arable, 250 pasture, 100 woodland, 30 hops, and 100 common: the ancient Stane-street runs along the western boundary. The living is annexed to the rectory of Upper Hardres: the tithes have been commuted for £257. 10., and the glebe contains 8 acres.

STELLING, a township, in the parish of BYWELL, St. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 53 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Newcastle and Hexham, and comprises by measurement 300 acres, chiefly arable land; the surface rises gradually from the south for half the extent of the township, and then slopes towards the north; the soil is various; freestone is abundant, and there are several seams of coal, but none at present worked. The Tyne passes on the south, and the Stocksfield station of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway is distant about 3½ miles. The place is tithe-free, having been anciently part of the possessions of Hexham priory.

STELLING MINNIS, an extra-parochial district, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT; containing 62 inhabitants.

STEMBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 168 inhabitants. The river Parret flows on the east of the tything.

STENIGOT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Louth; containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. M. Alington: the tithes have been commuted for £274. 14., and the glebe contains $38\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

STENSON, a township, in the parish of BARROW, union of BURTON, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Derby.

STEPHENS, ST., a parish, including the disfranchised borough of Newport, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. W.) from Launceston; containing 1068 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a collegiate church dedicated to St. Stephen, which was founded prior to the Norman Conquest, for canons of the Augustine order, and was subsequently occupied by Secular canons till 1126, when they were removed by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, to a priory he had founded in the parish of St. Thomas. The parish comprises 3642 acres, of which 260 are common or waste land: the village is pleasantly situated on the brow of a lofty hill immediately above Newport, and commands some extensive views. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Feoffees and the Inhabitants, with a net income of £80: the tithes have been commuted for £356. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some interesting details. John Horwell, in 1717, bequeathed property for maintaining and instructing boys, which, in 1821, produced £6444, afterwards vested in the three per cent. consols., and now yielding an income of £192. 13.

STEPHENS, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 1 mile (S. W.) from St. Alban's; containing 1826 inhabitants. It comprises 8140a. 2r. 3p., of which 6238 acres are arable, 1399 meadow, and about 503 wood: the rivers Ver and Colne run through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15; patron and incumbent, the Rev. M. R. Southwell; impropiator, the Rev. C. Lomax. The great tithes have been commuted for £1420. 9., and the vicarial for £500. The church, situated on the Roman Watling-street, occupies the site of one built in the reign of King Eldred, by Ulsinus, sixth abbot of St. Alban's: a fine brass eagle with expanded wings, on an ornamented pedestal of the same metal, was dug up some years since in the churchyard, and is now used as a stand in the chancel for Fox's Martyrology. A chapel of ease has been just erected at the village of Park-street, in the Norman style, the cost of which was defrayed by subscription, conjointly with £1000 raised by a rate; it was consecrated on October 14th, 1842, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Many Roman coins have been found.

STEPHENS, ST., KENT.—See HACKINGTON.

STEPHENS, ST., BY SALTASH, a parish, in the union of ST. GERMAN'S, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with Saltash, 2963 inhabitants, of whom 1422 are exclusively of that town. The parish comprises 5400 acres, of which 293 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage;

valued in the king's books at £26; net income, £139; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The great tithes have been commuted for £1298, and the vicarial for £29, with a glebe of 7 acres. Here are considerable remains of the ancient castle of Trematon, erected before the Conquest, in a beautiful situation on the bank of the Lyner; the area covered more than an acre of ground, and was inclosed by embattled walls. The keep is on the summit of a conical elevation, and is approached by a circular arched doorway; the principal gateway consists of three arches, supporting a square embattled tower, containing a museum for natural curiosities.

STEPHENS, ST., IN BRANNEL, a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from St. Austell; containing 2643 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the heart of a district abounding with mineral treasure; moorstone of excellent quality, extensively used in building, is found, and a fine white clay is procured in great quantities for the potteries. The living is a rectory, annexed, with the rectory of St. Dennis, to that of St. Michael Caerhays: the tithes have been commuted for £780. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style, with some later details, and a square detached tower. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1711, Ellen Mabbott bequeathed a rent-charge of £35. 10. for widows; and in 1726, James Buller endowed four almshouses. There are vestiges of a circular intrenchment comprising an area of about one acre, surrounded with a fosse.

STEPNEY (*St. Dunstan and All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from London; containing 63,723 inhabitants, of whom 8325 are in the hamlet of Mile-End New Town, 45,308 in Mile-End Old Town, and 10,090 in Ratcliffe. This parish, called in various old records *Stebunhith* and *Stebenhythe*, occurs in Domesday book under the name of *Sibenhede*, from which its present appellation is obviously deduced. It anciently included a widely-extended district, comprising, in addition to its present parochial limits, the hamlets of Stratford-le-Bow, Limehouse, Poplar and Blackwall, Shadwell, St. George's-in-the-East, Wapping, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Bethnal-Green, which, from their increased extent and importance, have been successively separated from it, and at present constitute some of the most populous districts in the vicinity of the metropolis. According to Stowe, Edward I. held a parliament at Stepney, in the mansion of Henry Wallis, mayor of London, when he conferred several valuable privileges on the citizens. The manor was, in 1380, annexed to the see of London, and the bishops had a palace, called Bishop Hall, now included in the parish of Bethnal-Green, in which they continued to reside till 1550, when it was alienated from the see by Bishop Ridley, who gave it to Edward VI. In the rebellion under Jack Cade, in the reign of Henry VI., the insurgents who attacked the metropolis encamped for some time at the hamlet of Mile-End; and, in 1642, at the commencement of the parliamentary war, fortifications were constructed in the parish for the defence of the city.

From the then pleasantness of its situation, and the beauty of its scenery, which are noticed in a letter from Sir Thomas More to Dean Colet, Stepney was formerly the favourite residence of many persons of distinction. Isabel, Countess of Rutland, had a seat here in the latter part of the sixteenth century, at which time Sir Thomas Lake, secretary of state in the reign of James I., was also a resident; but there are no vestiges of the houses which they occupied. Henry, the first marquess of Worcester, had a mansion near the parsonage-house, of which the gateway, handsomely built of brick, with a turret at one of the angles, is still remaining, and forms part of a house in which Dr. Richard Mead was born, and resided for many years. Sir Henry Colet, father of the dean who founded St. Paul's school, lived in a spacious residence to the west of the church, called the Great Place, the site of which is now partly occupied by a place of public entertainment, called Spring Gardens. During part of the seventeenth century, Stepney suffered severely from the ravages of the plague, of which 2978 persons died in the year 1625; and in 1665, not less than 6583. In the course of the latter year, 116 sextons and grave-diggers belonging to the parish, died of the plague, and so greatly was the place, then principally inhabited by seafaring men, depopulated, that it is recorded, in the life of Lord Clarendon, that "there seemed an impossibility to procure seamen to fit out the fleet." In 1794, a most calamitous fire, occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle in a barge-builder's yard, broke out, and destroyed more than half of the hamlet of Ratcliffe, communicated to the shipping in the river, and burnt several ranges of warehouses, among which was one belonging to the East India Company, containing more than 200 tons of saltpetre. Of 1200 houses then in that hamlet, only 570 escaped the conflagration; and 36 warehouses, chiefly stored with articles of combustion, were totally consumed. By this dreadful calamity several hundred families were reduced to the utmost distress, deprived of shelter, and made dependent for subsistence on the public benevolence; and a subscription was therefore opened at Lloyd's coffee-house, by which, together with the contributions of thousands who came to visit the extensive ruins, more than £16,000 was collected for the relief of the sufferers.

The PARISH, situated on the northern bank of the Thames, and chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the shipping, extends for a considerable distance from the river to the principal road leading into Essex, and comprises many handsome ranges of building. The Commercial-road, from Whitechapel to the East and West India docks, passes through it; and the basin, or dock, at the junction of the Regent's canal with the Thames, capable of containing 100 ships, occupies a portion of the east side of the hamlet of Ratcliffe. The parish is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the East London Company, from their works at Old Ford, the reservoir of which, excavated in 1827, and covering ten acres of ground, is situated to the north of the high road. On the banks of the Regent's canal, which runs under the Mile-End road, are several coal and timber wharfs; and in the hamlets of Mile-End Old and New Towns are some extensive breweries, a large distillery, a floor-cloth manufactory, a factory for tobacco-pipes, and a very spacious nursery-ground. In

the hamlet of Ratcliffe are important manufactories for sail-cloth, sails, chain-cables, and mooring-chains, steam-engines, and machinery connected with the docks and shipping, and large establishments belonging to coopers for the West India trade, timber and hoop merchants, ship-chandlers, sugar-bakers, rope-makers, and various other trades, for which its situation renders it peculiarly favourable. The market, granted by Charles II., in 1664, is now held at Whitechapel; and the fair, bestowed at the same time, and originally held on Mile-End green, was removed to Stratford-le-Bow, and subsequently suppressed. Stepney is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit at the police-office in Lambeth-street, Whitechapel, for the despatch of business relating to Mile-End; and at the Thames-office, Arbour-square, for the hamlet of Ratcliffe. It is under the controul of the new police establishment; and within the scope of the court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, held in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, for the recovery of debts under £5.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £73. 6. 8.; net income, £1190; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a spacious structure of flint and stone, principally in the later English style, with a low broad tower, strengthened by buttresses, and surmounted by a turret crowned with a small dome: near the western entrance is a bas-relief, indifferently executed and much decayed, representing the Virgin and Child, with a female figure in the attitude of supplication; and over the south door is a rudely-sculptured representation of the Crucifixion, in tolerable preservation. There are many ancient monuments in the building: on the north side of the chancel is the altar-tomb of Sir Henry Colet, Knt., under an arched canopy, finely groined; and near it a memorial to Benjamin Kenton, Esq., who died in 1800, at the age of 83, bequeathing to different charitable institutions the sum of £63,550; on the east wall is a monument to Lady Dethic, and on the south a tablet to Sir Thomas Spert, Kut., founder and first master of the corporation of the Trinity. The edifice was repaired and beautified in 1828. The churchyard is spacious, and there are numerous monuments to distinguished persons, including the Rev. Matthew Mead, who was ejected from the living of Shadwell for nonconformity, and Admiral Sir John Leake, Knt., a distinguished officer in the reign of Queen Anne. *St. Philip's* district church, behind the London Hospital, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with minarets at the angles crowned by finials, was erected in 1822, towards the expense of which the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £3500: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £218; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. *St. Thomas's* district church, in Arbour-square, a neat edifice of Suffolk brick, in the early English style, with two octangular turrets, was erected in 1837 by grant from the metropolis church-building fund, and contains 1100 sittings, of which 500 are free. *St. Peter's* district church, in Mile-End Old Town, also a neat edifice of Suffolk brick, in the early Norman style, was built in 1838, and *St. James's*, at Ratcliffe, was erected in the same year. The livings of these three last churches are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Rector. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon,

Calvinistic Methodists, and three for Independents, of one of which, near the church, founded by the lecturer, the Rev. William Greenhill, and built in 1674, the Rev. M. Mead became the first minister. Stepney College, in Mile-End Old Town, was established in 1810, for the education of ministers of the Baptist denomination; the premises, which have been greatly enlarged, include part of an ancient building called King John's Tower, and contain private studies and sleeping-rooms for twenty-four students, with apartments for the masters, and a chapel.

In School-house-lane, Ratcliffe, are *almshouses* of the *Coopers' Company*, founded in 1538 by Toby Wood, Esq., and Mr. Cloker, members of that society, for fourteen aged persons of both sexes. Adjoining them is a free *grammar school*, largely endowed by Nicholas Gibson, master of the company, and sheriff of London, in the reign of Henry VIII., for the instruction of 35 boys; and in this school Bishop Andrews, and several other distinguished persons, received the rudiments of their education. The premises were destroyed by the fire of 1794, but were rebuilt in 1796, and the almshouses, more liberally endowed by the company, now afford an asylum to six men and eighteen women; the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the central range. Near the churchyard are the *Mercers' almshouses*, established in 1691, by Jane Mico, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, and endowed for ten aged widows, who receive each £30 per annum. *Mrs. Bowry*, in 1715, bequeathed a leasehold estate and a sum of money in the South Sea annuities, amounting to £2636. 13., for the erection and endowment of eight almshouses between Mile-End and Stratford-le-Bow, for decayed seamen and their widows; and there are other almshouses in the parish, noticed in the article on Mile-End. The poor law union of Stepney comprises Limehouse, Shadwell, Mile-End Old Town, Ratcliffe, and Wapping, and contains a population of 90,657.

STEPNEY MARSH.—See DOGS, ISLE OF.

STEPPINGLEY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ampt-hill; containing 377 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1300 acres: the women and children are principally employed in making lace. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes were commuted for a corn-rent of £225, under a late inclosure act; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 36 acres.

STERNDALE, EARL, a chapelry, in the parish of HARTINGTON, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, N. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Buxton; containing 362 inhabitants. The Peak-Forest and Cromford railroad passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, the Vicar of Hartington; improprator, the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel was erected in 1829.

STERNFIELD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Saxmundham; containing 193 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1086 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £297; patron, W. Long, Esq.

STERSCOTE.—See SYERSCOTE.

STERT (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Devizes; containing 181 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Salisbury to Devizes. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Urchfont.

STETCHWORTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Newmarket; containing 673 inhabitants, and comprising 2858a. 3r. 24p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 1.; net income, £174; patron and improprator, Richard Eaton, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1814. The church contains a handsome monument in white marble to the memory of the Hon. Henry Gorges. An almshouse for two persons of each sex was founded in 1700, by Lord and Lady Gorges, who endowed it with £30 per annum.

STEVENAGE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hertford, and 31 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1725 inhabitants. The ancient name was *Stigenhaght*, signifying the hills by the highway, evidently derived from six barrows, or hills, near the road-side, half a mile south of the town: about the time of the heptarchy, the place was called *Stigenhace*, and in Domesday book *Stavenach* or *Stevenadge*. It formed a part of the demesne of the Saxon kings, and was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbey of Westminster, on the suppression of which it was granted by Edward VI. to the see of London, to which the manor still belongs. The town is pleasantly situated on the great north road from London to Edinburgh, and consists principally of one long and spacious street, with two or three smaller ones, comprising some well-built brick residences, amply supplied with water. The trade is chiefly that of carcase-butchers, who dispose of the slaughtered cattle principally at Hertford, and in the London market; and the plating of straw furnishes employment to many of the females in the town and its vicinity. In the reign of James I., Montaine, Bishop of London, procured the grant of a weekly market, and three fairs annually, which was confirmed by a charter of William and Mary; but, from the contiguity of other towns, in which large markets take place, that of Stevenage has fallen into disuse; and the fairs, except one on Sept. 22nd, have also been nearly discontinued. Petty-sessions for the division are held here, and a manorial court annually by the Bishop of London.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 4434 acres, of which 2887 are arable, 900 pasture, 524 wood, and 123 waste. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of William Baker, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1023. 7.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, situated on a chalky eminence about half a mile from the town, approached by a fine avenue of trees, is a neat well-built edifice, with a square tower surmounted by a spire covered with lead; attached to the chancel are two small chapels. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Rev. Thomas Alleyn, in 1558, devised all his estates to Trinity College, Cambridge, in trust for charitable uses, among which

was the founding of a grammar school at Stevenage, with an annual income of £13. 6. 8. Shortly after the testator's demise, a free English school was established by the inhabitants of Stevenage, and subsequently endowed with some land by Robert Gynne, in 1614, and a rent-charge of £12 by Edmond Woodward, in 1659; and this school was eventually placed under the master of the grammar school; the income is £37. 6. 8. A national school, also, has been founded; and there are various bequests, amounting to about £50 per annum, distributed among the poor. The six barrows supposed to give name to the town, have been conjectured to be sepulchral monuments; but it is more generally thought that they were erected by the Danes, several battles having been fought between them and the Saxons in this county, and some fields at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile, still retaining the name of Danes' Blood. In a wood half a mile eastward from the barrows, called Humbley Wood, are the apparent remains of an intrenched camp, or fortification, of unknown construction, consisting of a large and perfectly square area, surrounded by a deep moat containing water, with only one entrance on the north side. Richard de Stevenage, abbot of St. Alban's at the Dissolution, was a native of this place.

STEVENTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing 948 inhabitants. A castle was erected here by Baldwin Wake, in 1281, of which there are no vestiges; and a priory of Black monks, a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, was founded in the time of Henry I., and, at the suppression of alien houses, was bestowed upon the abbot and convent of Westminster. The parish comprises 2382*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.*, of which 1250 acres are arable, 970 pasture, 106 commons, and 14 woodland. The Berks and Wilts canal, and the Great Western railway, which has a station here, pass through the parish; and in the village is an ancient cross, consisting of a tall shaft rising from a base of several steps. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 2½.; net income, £192; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school, partly supported by endowments amounting to about £12 per annum.

STEVENTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Overton; containing 193 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2100*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*: the South-Western railroad passes through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 7., and in the gift of Edward Knight, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £522. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 53½ acres.

STEVIINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bedford; containing 602 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £108; patron, the Duke of Bedford; impropiator, Earl Spencer. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805.

STEWKLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKING-

HAM, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with the hamlet of Littlecote, 1262 inhabitants. The lace manufacture, formerly carried on, is nearly extinct, and the principal part of the female population is employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. There is a lime quarry, in which are occasionally found curious fossil antediluvian remains, especially some specimens of very large spiral fossil shells. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £194; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. The church is one of the most enriched and complete specimens of the Norman style now remaining. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a fund of about £25 per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed among the poor.

STEWLEY, a tything, in the parish of ISLE-ABBOT'S, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 110 inhabitants.

STEWTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (E.) from Louth; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 959 acres, chiefly arable, of which the soil is a heavy clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of T. Heneage, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 11 acres.

STEYNING (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, in the hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 24 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 49½ (S. by W.) from London; containing 1495 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be derived from the Steyne-street, an ancient road which passed through this part of the county from Arundel to Dorking. Camden considers the town to have been mentioned in Alfred's will by the name of *Steyningham*. It appears in the Saxon age to have been of considerable note, a church, or monastery, having been built here, in which St. Cadman was buried; and in the Catalogue of Religious Houses, ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, in the time of Richard I., mention is made of a dean and secular canons. It is more certain that King Edward the Confessor gave lands to the monastery of Feschamp, in Normandy, which included this place; and these being taken away by Earl Godwin, and restored by William the Conqueror, some Benedictine monks were sent from that house, who erected an alien priory here, which was given to the monastery of Sion by Edward IV., and continued part of its possessions till the Dissolution. Speed says, the conventual church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contained the sacred relics of St. Cuthman (Cadman), and Ethelwulph, father of Alfred the Great: here anciently was also a parochial church of St. Cuthman. Camden speaks of its market as well frequented in his time; but the town afterwards became reduced, and is, in the *Magna Britannia*, a century later, mentioned as "a mean contemptible place, with hardly a building fit to put a horse in," being said then to have contained not more than 150 families. Since that period, however, it has been considerably enlarged.

It stands at the foot of a lofty hill near the river

Adur, over which is a bridge, and consists of one long street, and two smaller ones branching therefrom; it is supplied with water by a spring. The land in the vicinity is fertile, and the adjoining downs afford good pasturage for sheep. An extensive cattle-market is held on alternate Mondays; there is also a corn-market, and fairs take place on June 9th, September 19th, and October 11th; at the Michaelmas fair, a great number of Welsh and Devonshire cattle are disposed of, exclusively of other kinds, together with sheep, horses, hogs, wheat, seeds, &c. There are two breweries, also a small parchment manufactory. Steyning is a borough by prescription, under the authority of a constable, appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor; and petty-sessions are held on the market-days. The place sent two representatives to parliament until disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45; the members were at one time elected in conjunction with Bramber, but subsequently each town returned two, although one portion of Bramber consists of the north-east part of the town of Steyning. The parish comprises 3381 acres, of which 474 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the improprator, the Duke of Norfolk: the great tithes have been commuted for £260. 16., and the vicarial for £410; £15 also are paid to Magdalen College, Oxford; there is a glebe-house, and the vicarial glebe is valued at £80 per annum. The church consists of a portion only of a large cruciform structure, presenting beautiful specimens of the Norman style: the interior was restored in 1831, and is magnificently enriched; at the east end, where the transept is intersected, are clusters of columns and arches supporting a central tower, and a lofty Norman arch leads into the chancel. The present tower on the west, of more modern date, is of chequered flint and rubble stone, with angular buttresses. There is a place of worship for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1614, by William Holland, a native of this place, and alderman of Chichester, who bequeathed for that purpose, a garden and messuage called Brotherhood Hall, then used as a school-house, together with his manor of Festoes, &c., to pay from the proceeds of the latter £20 yearly to a master; the income is about £90 per annum. Brotherhood Hall is still standing, and most likely received its name from having been the hall of some guild, or fraternity, prior to the Dissolution; it consists of a centre, with an arched entrance, and two wings. Steyning is the head of a poor law union, which comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,353. In 1826, upon the removal of a barrow on the downs overlooking Steyning, in order to procure the flints, numerous skeletons were discovered, and an urn containing burnt bones, together with several brass coins of Roman emperors. John Pell, the mathematician, was educated here.

STIBBARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 453 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1468 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 50 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is boldly undulated, and the village is situated on the road from Fakenham to Wells, and is large, but irregularly

built, consisting of widely-scattered houses. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Colkerk, and valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; the glebe contains 23a. 2r. 34p. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later styles, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure in 1808, 23½ acres were allotted to the poor.

STIBBINGTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Wansford; containing, with Sibson hamlet, 697 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Nene, and on the great north road, and comprises good arable and pasture land, the soil of which is incumbent on a layer of gravel. There are numerous quarries, supplying a coarse but durable freestone, which is used for building; and about 50 hands are employed at a paper-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 6½.; net income, £431; patron, the Duke of Bedford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church is in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

STICKFORD (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Spilsby; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Spilsby to Boston, and comprises by computation 800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6.; net income, £133; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land, at the inclosure of the East fen; the land contains about 70 acres. The church is in the English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STICKNEY (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N.) from Boston; containing 895 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Boston to Spilsby, and comprises 2000 acres, of which about 1200 are pasture, and the remainder arable; the site is elevated, and commands an extensive prospect of a rich and well-wooded tract of country, intersected with fen-drains, supplying facilities of communication with Boston. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3.; net income, £356; patron, the Rev. George Coltman. The tithes have been commuted, partly for fen land, and partly for corn-rents; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 180 acres. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and contains about 450 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, founded and endowed by William Lovell; in 1678. Francis Thurkell, in 1811, left £29 per annum, which, with other bequests amounting to £14 per annum, are distributed among the poor.

STIDD, or STEDE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of PRESTON, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Blackburn. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel in the early English style, endowed with £25 a year, to preserve which stipend, service has occasionally been performed since the Reformation, by the vicar of Ribchester. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Stidd-Lodge.

STIFFKEY (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Wells; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, and comprises 2227*a. 1r. 31p.*, of which about 1263 acres are arable, 264 pasture and meadow, 589 salt-marshes, and 78 woodland. The village is beautifully situated in a deep and romantic valley on the banks of the Skiffkey, a rapid stream which discharges itself into Blakeney harbour, about a mile and a half to the north-east. The living comprises the united rectories of St. John and St. Mary, with the rectory of Morston annexed, valued in the king's books at £25, and in the gift of the family of Townshend. The church of St. John is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and has, on the north side of the chancel, a handsome monument to Nathaniel Bacon: St. Mary's church has gone to decay. A portion of the old Hall, which has been in a state of dilapidation for some years, is now used as a farmhouse; it was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., lord keeper of the great seal.

STIFFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ORSETT**, hundred of **CHAFFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 10 miles (S. E.) from Romford; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish is on the Horndon road, and takes its name from a ford over a stream that flows into the river Thames; it comprises 1547*a. 3r. 9p.*, of which about 1271 acres are arable, 241 pasture, and 35 woodland. Extensive chalk-pits have been worked for the last two centuries. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains many well-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of R. Wingfield, Esq., and the Embroiderers' Company in fee: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is a neat structure of the time of Edward I., with a spire; the chancel contains an altar-tomb, with a Norman inscription to David Percy, in Saxon characters, and there is also the effigy of a monk in brass, with an inscription in Latin to Randolph Peachey, formerly rector of the parish.

STILLINGFLEET (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **YORK**, partly in the E. division of **AINSTY** wapentake, W. riding, but chiefly in the wapentake of **OUSE** and **DERWENT**, E. riding, of **YORK**; including the townships of **Acaster-Selby** and **Kelfield**, and containing 921 inhabitants, of whom 418 are in the township of **Stillingfleet with Moreby**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from York. The parish consists of 5820 acres by computation, of which about 2214 are in **Stillingfleet with Moreby** township; of the latter 200 acres are woods and plantations. The village, which is scattered, lies in the vale of a small rivulet, one mile east of the Ouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6.; net income, £412; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York, who, as trustees of St. Mary's school, are improPRIATORS. The church is an ancient structure, exhibiting some portions in the Norman style, and attached to it is a chapel, in which is a cross-legged figure in armour, of one of the family of Moreby. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by subscription.

STILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of **RED-MARSHALL**, union of **SEDFIELD**, S. W. division of

STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 67 inhabitants. **Merton College**, Oxford, had lands here at a very early date, as in 1367 William de la Pole held some property in *Stilyngton*, of the master, by the service of one rose; in the 17th century the Morpeths possessed some interest in the place. The township lies to the north-west of **Red-Marshall**, from which it is separated by a portion of **Bishopton**; it comprises by measurement 1087 acres, of which 824 are arable, 259 pasture, and 4 roads and waste. The main line of the **Clarence railway** passes through the township, and the **Durham branch** strikes off from this place. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £121. 6. 8., of which £65 are payable to the rector, and £56. 6. 8. to **Christ's Hospital**, **Sherburn**.

STILLINGTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **EASINGWOULD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (N.) from York; containing 748 inhabitants. This parish, the surface of which is rather elevated, consists of 2013*a. 1r. 24p.*, and is watered on the east by the **Foss**. **Stillington Park**, the seat of **Col. Croft**, is a beautiful residence, standing on high ground near the right bank of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 5.; net income, £120; improPRIATOR, **Col. Croft**. The great tithes have been commuted for £5. 14., and the vicarial for £41; the glebe comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a good house. The church, which is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, was rebuilt of stone in 1841, at a cost of £800, and is conveniently situated in the centre of the pleasing and rural village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national and an infants' school. The celebrated **Laurence Sterne** held this living, and resided at **Sutton** in the neighbourhood.

STILTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **PETERBOROUGH**, hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Huntingdon**; containing 817 inhabitants. This place, according to **Stukeley**, takes its name from *Stivecle*, signifying stiff clay, and is situated upon the **Roman Ermin-street**. It gives name to the famous cheese so called, great quantities of which are sold here, though it is made in **Leicestershire**, twenty miles distant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 10.; net income, £355; patron, the **Bishop of Lincoln**: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A quarter of a mile from the town is a fine spring, at one period celebrated for the cure of ulcerated legs, which properties are said to have ceased; and to the south-east are the remains of an ancient circular encampment.

STINCHCOMBE (*St. CYRIL*), a parish, in the union of **DURSLEY**, Upper division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from **Dursley**; containing 393 inhabitants. The parish embraces a portion of the **Cotswold hills**, and consists of 1393 acres, of which 55 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron, the **Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol**; improPRIATORS, **P. B. Purnell, Esq.**, and others, whose

tithes have been commuted for £240. A school is endowed, and further supported by the parish.

STINSFORD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1.; patron and impropriator, Earl of Ilchester. The great tithes have been commuted for £115, and the vicarial for £190; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises an acre. In the chancel of the church is a stone recording the death of Wadham Strangeways, who was slain at Bridport, whilst opposing the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. There are some remarkable circular sand-pits.

STIRCHLEY (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MADELEY, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Shiffnall; containing 301 inhabitants. The parish comprises 829 acres, of which 39 are common or waste land: the Shropshire canal passes through. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., and in the gift of Revel Phillips, Esq., and others: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe contains $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

STIRTON, with THORLBY, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Skipton; containing 132 inhabitants. The township, including the hamlet of Holme-Bridge, contains by computation 3850 acres, most of which is the property of the Earl of Thanet; the lands are chiefly in pasture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford.

STISTED (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Braintree; containing 911 inhabitants. This parish, bounded by the river Blackwater, exhibits much variety of surface and scenery, and comprises 2913a. 2r. 31p., of which about 2224 acres are arable, 337 pasture, and 288 wood. There are several stately mansions, and the village is beautifully situated on ground sloping gently from the river. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 154 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower on the south side surmounted by a shingled spire, and contains some interesting monuments.

STITHIANS (*St. STEDIAN*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 9 miles (S. W.) from Truro; containing 2530 inhabitants. This parish, which includes a part of the village of Ponsnooth, comprises by computation 3445 acres, whereof 2591 are arable, 59 wood, 693 furze, and 102 moor and waste; the surface is hilly, and the soil overlaid with granite, and in general used for dairy-farming. In Kennall Vale and in Cofawes Wood are mills for making gunpowder, which is chiefly used in the mines, and above the Kennall mills is a paper-mill. A cattle-fair for stock is held on the Monday nearest to the 13th of July. The living is a vicarage, with that of Perran-Arworthal annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10., and in the gift

of the impropriator, the Earl of Falmouth: the great tithes have been commuted for £255. 7., and the vicarial for £322; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 50 acres. The church, which is 390 feet above the level of the sea, has a handsome embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parish contains various ancient crosses enriched with sculpture; and in Cofawes Wood was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

STITTENHAM, a township, in the parish of SHERIFF-HUTTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Malton; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1340 acres. The family of Gower, ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland, who is proprietor of the soil, were anciently seated here.

STIVICHALL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the county, of WARWICK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Coventry; containing 99 inhabitants, and comprising 724 acres of a highly productive soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron and impropriator, Francis Gregory, Esq.

STIXWOULD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, C. Turnor, Esq. A convent of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by the Countess Lucy, relict of Ranulph, first earl of Chester, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £163. 1. 2.

STOAK, a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the township of Little Stanney, and part of Whitby, 346 inhabitants, of whom 111 are in the township of Stoak, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Chester. The parish is intersected by the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron and impropriator, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. The church, which is the burial-place of the Bunbury family, has a Norman doorway, some ancient wooden screen-work, and a small chapel attached to the south side of the chancel; it was partially rebuilt in 1827. There are bequests to the poor, amounting to about £25 per annum.

STOAT, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDENHAM, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 176 inhabitants.

STOBOROUGH, a liberty, in the parish of the HOLY TRINITY, borough of WAREHAM, union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, Wareham division of DORSET, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S.) from Wareham; containing 375 inhabitants. It was formerly governed by a mayor, chosen at Michaelmas; but the inhabitants declining to qualify themselves, when the Schism act came into operation, in 1714, the office no longer exists, although a bailiff is appointed by a jury at the court of the lord of the manor.

STOCK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Ingatestone; containing 605 inhabitants. The parish is almost surrounded by that of Buttsbury, in which it is supposed to have been formerly a hamlet,

and comprises 1848 acres, whereof 1425 are arable and homesteads, 261 grass, 97 woodland, and 65 waste; the soil is in some parts fertile, and there is abundance of fine clay for making bricks of superior quality. The living is a rectory, with that of Ramsden-Bellhouse annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £658; patron, the Rev. Edward Edison. The tithes of Stock have been commuted for £428. 10., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a large edifice of brick, with a turret of wood, and contains in the south wall a table monument with the recumbent figure of an armed warrior. There is a place of worship for Independents. A house, and two crofts of land, in Downham, were left by a person of the name of James, the rent to be divided between the poor of Stock and Buttsbury. Among former rectors of the parish was the Rev. Charles Hoole, a kinsman of Bishop Sanderson, and who was master of Rotherham and other schools, and editor of several useful school books; he was incumbent from 1660 to 1667, and was succeeded by the learned Mr. Cox, compiler of the *Magna Britannia* in Essex.

STOCK, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 328 inhabitants. It is situated on a tributary of the river Avon, and to the south of the road leading from Droitwich to Alcester.

STOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of FLADBURY, union of DROITWICH, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Droitwich; containing 91 inhabitants, and comprising, with Bradley, 1096 acres of land.

STOCK-CROSS, a hamlet, in the parish of SPEEN, union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY, county of BERKS, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Newbury. A district church was erected in 1839, and endowed at the expense of the Rev. H. W. Majendie; it is a handsome cruciform edifice in the early English style, containing 400 sittings, of which 300 are free, and, being situated on elevated ground, forms an interesting feature in the landscape.

STOCK-DENNIS, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of TINTINHULL, union of YEOVIL, W. division of SOMERSET; containing, with Stock-Wyndham, 11 inhabitants. This was formerly a parish, but the church having been destroyed, and the place almost depopulated, it long since lost its parochial rights; it consists of two large farms adjoining the parish of Ilchester. The living, which was a rectory, valued in 1294 at £20, belongs to the Rev. J. H. Wyndham, and yields a net income of £188.

STOCK-GAYLAND, a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Sherborne; containing 60 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the north by the river Caundle, and intersected in the south by the Lidden, comprises 349a. 1r. 36p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, the incumbent, whose tithes have been commuted for £146. 17. 3.: there is a glebe-house, and a glebe consisting of 43 acres. The church is an ancient structure, beautifully situated in the pleasure-grounds of the Manor-house, adjacent to the park, which contains about 120 acres.

STOCKBRIDGE (*St. PETER*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, locally in the hundred of KING'S SOMBOURN, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Southampton, and 66 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 937 inhabitants.



Arms.

The town is situated on the great western road from London to Exeter, and consists of one long street, intersected at the west end by the river Test, and at the east by the Andover and Redbridge canal, over each of which is a bridge; that across the former was rebuilt in 1799, and is a handsome structure. Five smaller streams cross the street in the intermediate space, over which were formerly bridges of one arch, but these have been recently taken down, except one, and the whole has been arched over; the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water. On Houghton Down, about two miles west of the town, was once a race-course; but a new one has been formed immediately adjoining it, in the parishes of Wallop and Longstock, under Danebury Hill, from the area and intrenchments of which the whole of it may be seen. A stand has been erected, which is also used by the members of the Bibury Racing Club, lately removed hither from Gloucestershire; races are held in June, and, for some years past, a plate has been given by the Marquess of Westminster. The streams are particularly favourable for trout-fishing, and the principal nobility and gentry of this and the adjoining counties meet here three or four times a year, and spend several weeks in this favourite recreation, during the season. The preparation of parchment and glue affords employment to a few persons. The market, on Thursday, is well attended; and a large and handsome market-room, adjoining the Grosvenor Arms, has been built at the expense of the Marquess of Westminster. There were formerly three fairs, of which two only are now held, one on July 10th, and the other on the last Thursday in October, the latter of which is among the largest in the county for lambs, several thousands being annually sold; and a fortnight cattle-market has been lately established.

Stockbridge is a borough by prescription, under a bailiff and constable, who are elected by a jury, at the court leet of the manor, held by the steward on Easter-Wednesday. It sent representatives to parliament from the first of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. Petty-sessions are held monthly. The town-hall, a neat edifice near the centre of the town, was built in 1810, on the site of a previous structure, at an expense of £1500, defrayed by the inhabitants. The parish comprises 1077 acres, of which 241 are common or waste land. The living is annexed, with that of Little Sombourn, to the vicarage of King's-Sombourn: a rent-charge of £40, in commutation of tithes, is paid to certain impropiators, and one of £3 to the vicar of Barlow. There is a place of worship for Independents. The poor law union of Stockbridge comprises 15 parishes or places, 14 of which

are in the county of Hants, and one in that of Wilts, and contains a population of 7096. About two miles and a half from the town is Danebury Hill, a circular intrenchment, in good preservation, inclosing an extensive area, with very high ramparts. On the north and west are several barrows, one of which is named Canute's Barrow; and on the east, at a distance of about a mile and a half, is another circular intrenchment, with a high rampart, inclosing an area of about twenty acres, called Woolberry, on the east side of which is the representation of a white horse, cut many years since, at the expense of W. P. Powlett, Esq., of Sombourn House. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural brother of the Empress Matilda, was made prisoner in this town on his flight from Winchester, and, according to tradition, took refuge in the church, after having effected the escape of the empress, who, feigning death, was conveyed thence in funeral procession through the besieging army, and having arrived at a certain distance, mounted a horse and reached Gloucester in safety.

STOCKBURY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Sittingbourne; containing 603 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2928a. 30p., of which about 618 acres are woodland, and 48 common or waste. A fair, chiefly for toys, is held on the 2nd of August. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½; net income, £243, with a house, erected in 1834; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, the columns and arches of which, on the north side, are of Petworth marble, and peculiarly elegant. A great part of the chancel and north transept was destroyed by fire, in 1836, and the whole has been rebuilt, partly at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, and partly by subscription; the new pillars and arches are of Bethersdon marble, and the ancient carved work, of which some capitals on the south side were elaborately enriched, has been carefully restored. A dreadful tempest, attended with the most destructive effects, happened here in 1746.

STOCKELD, a hamlet, in the township and parish of SPOFFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Wetherby; containing 62 inhabitants. The hamlet forms a manor, comprising 970 acres of land, the property of Peter Middelton, Esq., of Stockeld Hall, in the grounds whereof is a lake, near which rises a rock of a peculiar form, 65 feet in girth, and in height 30, that probably gave name to the place, Stockheldt being the Dutch term for a misshapen figure of stone. The sides of the valley through which the water flows, have many sandstone rocks of large size and various forms. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at the Hall.

STOCKERSTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Uppingham; containing 48 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of T. Walker, Esq., and two others: the tithes have been commuted for £202, and the glebe contains 37½ acres. Near this place, John Boyvile, in 1465, obtained leave of Edward IV. to erect, in honour of the Blessed

Virgin, an almshouse for a chaplain and three persons, and to settle lands upon them in mortmain, of the annual value of £10.

STOCKHAM, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Frodsham; containing 43 inhabitants. It is on the road from Runcorn to Northwich.

STOCKHILL, with MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Otley; containing 186 inhabitants. These two hamlets comprise about 2280 acres of land, the property of William Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Lodge, an ancient mansion in the Gothic style, near which is a neat Roman Catholic chapel.

STOCKINGFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of NUNEATON, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (W.) from Nuneaton; containing 1386 inhabitants. A district church was erected in 1824, and dedicated to St. Paul, a handsome building with a square embattled tower.

STOCKLAND (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AXMINSTER, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, but locally in Devon (to the S. division of which, for electoral purposes, it is annexed), 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Honiton; containing 1841 inhabitants, of whom 1328 are in the portion of the parish exclusive of the chapelry of Dalwood. The parish comprises by admeasurement 10,000 acres, of which the surface is hilly, and the soil a rich marley earth; dairy-farming prevails, and considerable quantities of wheat are grown. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 11½; net income, £457; patrons, the Freeholders and Inhabitants. The church is a large ancient structure. There is a chapel of ease at Dalwood; and a national school is supported by subscription, and an allowance of £10 a year from lands left for charitable purposes.

STOCKLAND-BRISTOL, a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgwater; containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4., and in the patronage of Thomas Daniel, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £60, and the vicarial for £151; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 16 acres.

STOCKLEWATH-BOUND, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-SOWERBY, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle; containing 291 inhabitants. Within the township is Castle-Steads, a Roman camp 188 yards long and 160 broad, which has an inner and an outer rampart, and is placed in a triangular position with, and at an equal distance from, two other fortifications, called Whitestones and Stoneraise, the latter whereof, it is supposed, was originally a burial-ground of the Druids, afterwards occupied by the Romans. About a mile from these are vestiges of a Druidical temple, where three stone coffins, containing human bones and other relics, have been found; and a little to the southward are fragments of a large rocking-stone, to which an avenue of stones seems to have once led.

STOCKLEY, a township, in the parish of BRANCEPETH, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, union, and S. division of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Durham; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises about 1160 acres of land: the village is situated near the source of a rivulet to which the township gives name. The tithes have been commuted for £49. 5.

STOCKLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 175 inhabitants.

STOCKLEY-ENGLISH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Crediton; containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116.

STOCKLEY-POMEROY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Crediton; containing 258 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Crediton and Tiverton, and contains by computation 1300 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £222; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe consists of about 41 acres. The church contains portions of several styles; the nave is the most ancient part, and is entered by a rich Norman doorway; the chancel has an old lancet window, and a piscina with a trefoiled head; there are some specimens of handsomely-carved oak, and the stone steps of a rood-loft still remain.

STOCKLINCH, MAGDALENE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 92 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 7.; net income, £140; patron and incumbent, the Rev. James Upton.

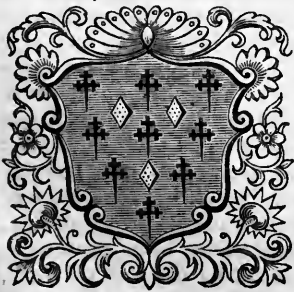
STOCKLINCH, OTTERSAY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; net income, £148; patron, Jeffreys Allen, Esq.

STOCKPORT (*St. MARY*), a newly-enfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the chapelries of Disley-Stanley, Dukinfield, Hyde, Marple, Norbury, and Romiley, and the townships of Bramhall, Bredbury, Brinnington, Etchells, Offerton,

Stockport, Torkington, and Werneth; and containing 84,282 inhabitants, of whom 28,431 are in the town, 39 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester, and 179 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, from its situation near a common centre, whence several Roman roads diverged, is supposed to have been a Roman military station, and the fort to have occupied the

summit of Castle hill, on the site of which the Saxons subsequently erected a baronial castle; from which, expressive of its situation in the woods, the town derived its name Stokeport, or Stockport. Though not mentioned in Domesday book, it is of considerable antiquity, and, till the Conquest, was a military station of some importance, most probably one of those laid waste by the Normans on their conquest of the island, in confirmation of which opinion may be adduced the name of an adjacent vill called Portwood, also omitted in the survey, the first notice of which occurs in the records of the lands of the Baron of Dunham, under the name of Brinnington, or the burnt town. In 1173, the castle of Stokeport was held by Geoffrey de Costenty, against Henry II., but whether in his own right or not, is uncertain. The first baron appears, from the best authority, to have been Ranulph le Dapifer, the progenitor of the family of the De Spencers, from whom it passed to Robert de Stokeport, who, in the reign of Henry III., made the town a free borough. In 1260 it obtained the grant of a fair for seven days, commencing on the festival of St. Wilfrid, and a market on Friday. During the civil war, it was garrisoned for the parliament; but Prince Rupert, advancing against it with a party of the royal troops, expelled the garrison, and took possession for the king; it was, however, subsequently seized by the parliamentarians, who retained it till the termination of the war. In 1745, Stockport was twice visited by the troops of the Pretender, on their approach to Derby; and in their retreat; on which latter occasion, the bridge over the Mersey had been destroyed, and the rebels, with Prince Charles, were compelled to wade through the river, in order to effect their escape. Of the ancient castle not a vestige can be traced: a circular brick edifice was erected on the site by the late Sir George Warren, as a hall for the sale of muslin, for which article of manufacture it was his wish to make this town a mart; but since the failure of that project the building has been converted into an inn.

Stockport is romantically situated on elevated ground, of irregular and precipitous ascent, and the south-eastern portion is intersected by the Goit and Tame, which at their confluence in the centre of the borough form the river Mersey. From the valleys through which these rivers run the houses rise in successive tiers round the sides of the hill, from the base to the summit; and the numerous extensive factories elevated one above another, and spreading over the extent of the town, present, when lighted during the winter months, an appearance strikingly impressive. The most ancient part surrounds the church and market-place, on the high ground overlooking the Mersey, from the bank of which several steep streets, ascending the acclivity, lead to the market-place, whence various other streets diverge in different directions; many of the houses at the base of the hill have apartments excavated in the rock, which is of soft red sandstone. The principal street, here called the Underbank, follows the direction of the old Roman road leading southward to Buxton; and to the north of the church is the site of the ancient castle, and of the Roman military works. The town extends, on the south, a considerable distance along the road to London; and on the north-east, by a bridge over the Mersey, to Portwood; on the west, in the direction of Cheadle; and towards Manchester by



Arms.

another bridge across the Mersey, on the north, on which side of the river is the township of Heaton-Norris, forming part of this town, though in the county of Lancaster. The Wellington road was designed in 1824, with a view to cross the river without the necessity of descending from the high grounds on each side to the level of the vale of the Mersey, and has been accomplished by the construction of a noble bridge, of eleven arches, across the valley and the river, of which nine are on the Cheshire, and two on the Lancashire, side. The arch over the river has a span of more than 90 feet, and is built of hard white stone from the Saddleworth and Runcorn quarries; the arches on the Cheshire side are carried over several of the streets, the thoroughfare being continued underneath, and others are closed up, forming commodious warehouses. The expense of this work, which was completed in less than two years, was £40,000. Between Wellington and Lancashire bridges, is Vernon foot-bridge, over the Mersey, forming an intermediate and more direct communication between the town and the township of Heaton-Norris; it was built by subscription, the first stone having been laid in 1828.

The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water: an act of parliament for incorporating a gas company, and another for the construction of water-works, were obtained in 1825; and in 1837, the corporation obtained a general improvement act, under which they have purchased the property of the gas company, the profits from which are applied to the purposes of the borough. There are several private newsrooms and libraries; and a library in the Mechanics' Institute, to which purpose a theatre has been converted. The winding and throwing of silk, for which mills were first established here upon the Italian plan, have been nearly superseded by the introduction of the cotton manufacture, which has for some years been the staple trade of the town; of the former there are still some respectable factories, but the latter, since its introduction, has been rapidly increasing, and has attained, both for its extent, and the perfection to which it has been brought, a very high degree of celebrity. There are within the town, including Heaton-Norris and Portwood, not less than fifty cotton-factories, worked by steam-engines and water-wheels; the printing of calico is carried on to a very great extent, and there are many large establishments and dye-houses in the vicinity. The weaving of calico has spread over all the neighbouring villages, which in some instances have become virtually a part of the town. The manufacture of hats has been established; there are also several thread manufactories, and, connected with the various branches of manufacture, the construction of machinery affords employment to a great number of persons.

The importance of Stockport, as a manufacturing town, has been materially promoted by the facility and the abundance of its supply of coal from Poynton, Worth, and Norbury, and the neighbouring districts on the line of the Manchester and Ashton canal, which joins the Peak-Forest canal (a branch of the latter extending to this town), and affords a direct communication with the principal towns in the kingdom. The Manchester and Birmingham railway, also, passes through the borough, and crosses the valley of the Mersey by an immense viaduct, which is considered one of the most

magnificent works connected with railways; it is 2180 feet long, 31 broad, and 106 above the level of the stream, and is supported on 22 semicircular arches of 63 feet span, with 2 abutment arches of 18 feet span; the piers are of stone, 10 feet thick, and 40 feet high before the springing of the arches, and the rest of the structure is of brick. The market, on Friday, is more abundantly supplied with corn, meal, and cheese, than any other in the county: in the higher part of the town (the Hill-gate), extensive and convenient shambles, covering an area of 2000 square yards, were built in 1827; but the inhabitants of the vicinity do not avail themselves of this market, preference being given to the general one in the centre of the town. The fairs are on March 4th and 25th, May 1st, and October 23rd, for cattle. Stockport was anciently incorporated, and retained the office of mayor, though little more than nominal, and was within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act. The government is now vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, under that act; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, which contain 2505 acres, are co-extensive; the borough is divided into six wards, and the number of magistrates is 17. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was constituted a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of sending two members; the mayor is returning officer. A court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5 has been established; petty-sessions take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and courts leet and baron are held twice in the year, at which the lord of the manor appoints two constables and other officers, to the number of 50, who are sworn into office at an adjourned court. The churchwardens are chosen by the lords of the manors of Bramall, Bredbury, Brinnington, and Norbury, who from time immemorial have represented the parish in ecclesiastical matters.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £70. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lady Vernon; net income, £1882. The ancient church, supposed to have been erected in the fourteenth century, of the soft red sandstone in the neighbourhood, having fallen to decay, was, with the exception of the chancel, rebuilt, at an expense of £30,000, by act of parliament passed in the 50th of George III., and an extensive cemetery added to it. The present structure, situated on the eastern side of the market-place, is a handsome building in the later English style, with a lofty square tower, crowned by a pierced parapet and pinnacles; the pillars of the nave are carried up to the roof, producing an unusual but impressive effect, from the loftiness of their elevation: the chancel, which was in the decorated style, has undergone considerable alteration, but still retains some of the ancient stone stalls, which are of elegant design, and several of the old monuments have been preserved. The parish has been divided into two distinct parishes, under the 16th section of the 58th of George III., cap. 45; the church of the new parish having been endowed out of the revenues of the mother church. *St. Peter's* district church, a neat edifice of brick, was built in 1768, at the expense of William Wright, Esq., of Mottram St. Andrew, to whom a handsome mural monument has been erected in the centre of the north aisle: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, Lawrence Wright, Esq. The church, dedicated

to *St. Thomas*, was erected in 1825, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £14,555, and is in the Grecian style, with a tower surmounted by a cupola; the principal entrance is at the east end, through a noble portico of six lofty Ionic pillars, and the interior of the edifice is handsomely decorated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, the Rector of Stockport. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, the New Connexion of Methodists, the Society of Friends, Primitive and Warrenite Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. A public cemetery has been established, of which the grounds are several acres in extent, and a neat chapel has been erected.

The free grammar school was founded in 1482, by Sir Edmund Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, who endowed it with £10 per annum, to which several benefactions have been added; and the Goldsmiths' Company, who are the patrons, have erected, on the Wellington-road, a handsome and extensive schoolroom, with a house for the master, in the later English style, at an expense of £4500, on a site presented by Lady Vernon; the master has a salary of £225, and the usher one of £105. The national school, established in 1826, is a spacious edifice of brick, fronted with stone, and 2000 children of both sexes are instructed in the establishment. The Stockport Sunday school, upon a very comprehensive plan, admitting children of all denominations, was established in 1805, and an extensive building of brick, four stories high, was erected for its use, at an expense of £10,000, raised by subscription; there are 4000 children belonging to the institution, and attached to it are four branch schools, in the vicinity of the town, built at a cost of £6000, in which 1500 children are taught. On the eastern side of the old churchyard are six almshouses, founded by an ancestor of the late Sir George Warren, in 1685, for aged men: the allowance was augmented by Humphrey Warren, Esq., who died in the middle of the last century; and the late Lady Bulkeley bequeathed £1200, vested in trustees for the same purpose, and £1000 for the poor of Stockport. An infirmary was erected in 1833, on the Wellington-road, at an expense of £6300, raised by subscription, and is an elegant structure of stone, forming a prominent feature in the approach to the town. The poor law union of Stockport comprises 17 parishes or places, 15 of which are in the county of Chester, and 2 in Lancaster, and contains a population of 85,672.

STOCKSFIELD-HALL, a township, in the parish of **BYWELL ST. ANDREW**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Corbridge; containing 29 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Tyne, over which a bridge was built here in 1838, and comprises about 200 acres, mostly arable land; the soil is gravelly, producing, particularly in moist seasons, excellent crops of grain; and the scenery, which is very beautiful, is quite panoramic from the hill. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway has a station in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £40.

STOCKTON, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **WREXHAM**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Malpas; containing 31 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £26. 4.

STOCKTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **CLAVERING**; E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Beccles; containing 129 inhabitants, and comprising about 960 acres, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £275; patron, the Duke of Norfolk: the glebe contains 32 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower.

STOCKTON (ST. CHAD), a parish, in the union of **SHIFFNALL**, Shiffnall division of the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, S. division of **SALOP**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Shiffnall; containing 422 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the west by the river Severn, and traversed by the road from Shiffnall to Bridgenorth, comprises by admeasurement 3163 acres, of which 1760 are arable, about 1146 pasture, and 257 woodland. The soil is a sandy loam, and the chief produce consists of wheat, turnips, and barley; the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and Apley Terrace, a natural eminence several miles in length, commences here, and commands fine views, particularly of Apley Park, part of which is also situated in this parish. The living is a rectory, with Boningale annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3., and in the gift of T. Whitmore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £589. 15., and the glebe comprises 184 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing about 300 sittings, all free.

STOCKTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHAM**, Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Southam; containing 452 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Southam to Dunchurch, and comprises 1363a. 12p., of which about 1315 acres are cultivated, and chiefly arable; the surface is in general flat, and the soil rests upon blue lias. The Warwick and Napton canal intersects the parish at its northern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 1.; net income, £338; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1791, and there is a glebe-house. The church is in the decorated English style. The Rev. Charles Crane, rector in 1807, gave a house for a school, the master of which receives £12 a year, arising from land formerly held in trust for the repair of the church.

STOCKTON (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of **WARMINSTER**, forming a detached portion of the hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, Warminster and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wily; containing 307 inhabitants. The parish is washed by the small stream Wily, and comprises 2083a. 3r. 2p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 1.; net income, £440; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 600 acres. The church is an ancient structure. An almshouse was founded in 1657, under the will of John Topp, sen., who bequeathed £1000 for charitable uses; the revenue of the charity is nearly £200 per annum. There is a mansion, built in the Elizabethan style by the same person, which is still in good preservation, and the principal room contains, in its original state, some fine oak carving. A Roman

road crosses the southern extremity of the parish, and there are British and Roman earthworks.

STOCKTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **MARTLEY**, Lower division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 14 miles (N. W.) from Worcester; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 856 acres, is situated on the river Teme, and the road from Worcester to Ludlow passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 11½, and in the gift of William Raymond, Esq.: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 21 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £198. The church, a very old edifice, contains a vault and monument to an ancient family of the name of Walsh.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a parish, in the wapentake of **BULMER**, union and N. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. E.) from York; containing 389 inhabitants. It comprises 3270 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder grass land; the surface is level; hedge-row timber, a remnant of the ancient forest of **Galtres**, grows in abundance, and numerous rare plants are scattered about the common. Stockton Hall, a noble brick mansion, is the seat of George Lloyd, Esq., J.P. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bugthorpe in the Cathedral of York, with a net income of £140: the tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813. The church was rebuilt in 1843, at an expense of about £650. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription, aided by £10 per annum, left by Thomas Wilkinson.



Corporation Seal.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES (*St. Thomas*), an incorporated market-town, inland port, parish, and the head of a union, in the S. W. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**; containing, with the townships of East Hartburn and Preston, 10,071 inhabitants, of whom 9825 are in the town, 20 miles (S. S. E.) from Durham, and 244 (N. by W.) from London. This place is of considerable antiquity, and the discovery of a Roman coin near the site of the castle has led to the conjecture that it was a station of that people, but nothing to confirm the opinion is recorded; it formed a part of the possessions of the see of Durham at an early period, and the castle was occupied by Hugh de Pudsey, bishop of the diocese in the reign of Richard I. His successor, Philip de Poitou, entertained King John here in 1214, and the charter granted by that monarch to the burgesses of Newcastle bears date at Stockton. It continued to be the occasional residence of the bishops, and seems to have escaped in a great measure the commotions and border feuds which then agitated this part of England, with the exception of an inroad of the Scots in 1322, who plundered and burnt the town. At the period of the civil war in the 17th century, the castle was taken by the royalists, some importance being attached to its com-

manding the old passage of the Tees; it was afterwards surrendered to the republican forces, and in 1645 was garrisoned by the Scots, but delivered by them to the English; in 1647 it was ordered by the parliament to be dismantled, and about five years subsequently its complete destruction was accomplished, no part of the structure now remaining, although the fosse may still be traced. The town suffered severely from the overflowing of the Tees, in 1771, 1783, and 1822. It is situated on an eminence on the northern bank of the river, and has advanced rapidly in prosperity since the middle of the 17th century, at which period it consisted principally of mean hovels, the better houses being constructed with "post and pile," and not one built of brick. It is now one of the cleanest and handsomest towns in the northern part of the kingdom. The main street, which is about half a mile in length, is broad, and contains numerous well-built houses, chiefly of brick, with a few of stone erected with the materials of the dilapidated castle: from this thoroughfare smaller streets branch off towards the river, and on different sides of the town a great number of new houses have been recently built. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1822. A good stone bridge over the Tees was commenced in 1764, and completed in 1769, at an expense of £8000; it has five elliptical arches, of which the central is 72 feet in span, and 23 above low-water mark. The theatre, in Green-Dragon-yard, Finkle-street, is an inferior building; a mechanics' institute, with a library, was established in 1824, and there are also a subscription library and two newsrooms. Races are held in August, a week after those of York, at Tibbersley, about three miles from Stockton; and assemblies occasionally.

The situation of Stockton, at a distance of twelve miles only from the sea, and on a river navigable eight miles above the town, affords it many advantages; and the increased shipping, and amount of duties, evince the progressive extension of its **MERCANTILE** interests. The port is a member of that of Newcastle; the dues, from the payment of which vessels belonging to the cinque-ports are exempt, are the property of the bishop, and are held on lease by the corporation. Ships of large size were formerly obliged to receive and unload their cargoes at Portrack, which, though only a mile from the town, is by the circuitous course of the river more than four times that distance; but, in 1808, a company was incorporated by act of parliament, called the Tees' Navigation Company, and a cut was made from Portrack to the town, capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons' burthen. This improvement has greatly benefited the trade, and amply repaid the shareholders; and in 1828 an act was obtained for the extension of the cut to Newport, on the south shore, and for the construction of other works for deepening the river, and facilitating the navigation between Stockton and the sea; all of which have been carried into effect under the superintendance of Mr. W. A. Brooks. The cut to Newport is three-quarters of a mile in length, and 80 yards broad; and at a comparatively small outlay of capital, the navigation of the Tees has been so much improved that vessels drawing 15 feet water can, in ordinary spring tides, sail up to the quays at Stockton, whereas previously, trading vessels of 100 tons were obliged to discharge great part of their cargoes before they could ap-

proach the town. The shifting sand-banks, also, in the bed of the river, which greatly obstructed its navigation, have been completely removed by the construction of jetties contracting the channel. The great increase in the shipping consequent on the introduction of the coal trade of the Tees, rendered the exhibition of lights at the mouth indispensable; and there are now two leading lights on the Durham shore, one red, and the other bright, as guides to clear the Redcar rocks, and make for the red-bar buoy, from which two other lights on the Bran sand, on the north side of the estuary, lead up the channel, till it becomes necessary to change the course for a floating light near the fifth buoy, where secure anchorage is found in four fathoms at low water. Formerly, the sailing course into the Tees was much more direct and convenient for a southern trade; and the Navigation Company have it in contemplation to restore the course of the river to its old bed, which ranged nearly due east and west. In 1815, the town was made a bonding-port for certain goods. Its principal trade coastwise is with London, Hull, Leith, Sunderland, &c., and comprises the exportation of most articles of agricultural produce, coal, linen and worsted yarn, and particularly lead, of which many hundred tons, brought chiefly from Yorkshire and the borders of Durham and Northumberland, are annually shipped. Lead also forms the chief article of exportation in its foreign trade, which is with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburgh, and the British and American colonies, whence it receives in return materials for ship-building, timber for other purposes, tallow, &c. Two shipping companies have been established in the London, and two in the foreign, trade. The number of vessels registered at the port, of above 50 tons, is 253, and their aggregate burthen 53,353.

The principal branches of manufacture are those connected with the shipping; there are two ship-builders' yards, five factories for sail-cloth, two rope-walks, two iron-foundries, and a block and pump manufactory; also three breweries, some corn-mills, a mill for spinning yarn, and one for worsted. The fishery of the Tees was formerly a great source of prosperity to the town, but it has considerably declined; it belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and is gratuitously open to poor fishermen under certain regulations. A railroad from Witton-Park and other collieries, by Darlington, to this place, twenty-five miles and a half in length, was constructed in 1825, chiefly for the conveyance of coal from the great Auckland field. The line crosses the Tees by a suspension bridge, of which the foundation-stone was laid on the 18th July, 1829; the platform will sustain a weight of 150 tons, and the bridge was completed and opened 27th December, 1836. A branch of the Clarence railway from the inland districts extends to this town; and another branch, commencing in the township of Billingham, and called the Stockton and Hartlepool railway, proceeds in a north-east direction, and afterwards along the sea-coast until it reaches the harbour of Hartlepool; it is chiefly used for the conveyance of coal, for which it was completed November 12th, 1840, but passengers are also conveyed, for whose accommodation, and for traffic in general merchandise, it was opened on the 10th of February, 1841. The market, granted by Bishop Anthony Beck, in 1310, is on Wednesday and Saturday, and is well attended; and the shambles, erected in 1825, in front of the town-hall, form a neat range of inclosed

brick buildings: a handsome stone column, of the Doric order, thirty-three feet high, stands in the centre of the market-place. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday before May 13th, and November 23rd, which are general and statute fairs; and there are cattle-fairs on the last Wednesday in every month. The period at which Stockton was incorporated is uncertain, but is supposed to be about the commencement of the 13th century; the last charter was granted by Bishop Cosin, in 1666. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and three others have been appointed by commission. The town comprises two constablewicks, one called the Borough, including that part which is wholly freehold, and the other termed the Town, consisting of that portion which is partly held by copy of court roll under the Bishop of Durham, and partly by long leases under the vicar of the parish of Stockton. The bishop is lord of the borough, and by his steward holds courts leet and baron, at which suits of trespass and debts under 40s. are cognizable; a halmote court occurs twice a year, in which similar causes are tried, and petty-sessions for Stockton ward are holden here. The town-hall, built in 1735, and enlarged in 1744, stands nearly in the centre of the main street, and is a handsome quadrangular building of brick, surmounted by a light clock-tower and a spire, with a piazza stretching along the lower story on its north side.

Stockton was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Norton, from which it was separated by an act of parliament obtained in 1713. The living is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £400; patron, the Bishop; impropiator, R. W. Myddleton, Esq. The ancient chapel, supposed to have been erected about the year 1237, was taken down, and the building of the present church was completed in 1712, at an expense of about £1600: it is a neat and commodious edifice of brick, with a tower 80 feet high, at the western end; in the vestry-room is a small library, chiefly of theological works. A church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to which a district has been assigned, containing a population of 4000 persons, has been erected on a site given by Bishop Van Mildert, under the management of a committee, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 400 are free, in consideration of a grant of £600 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics: the Roman Catholic chapel on the road from Stockton to Norton is a handsome structure after a design by Welby Pugin, and is of recent erection. A charity school was founded by subscription, in 1721, since which period it has been endowed with various bequests and donations, among which are £1100 by George Brown in 1811, £950 by George Sutton in 1815, £700 by the Bishop of Durham in 1824, £200 by John Swainson, and £100 each by the Trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity and Nicholas Swainson, altogether producing an annual income of £250; the building was

erected in 1819, and the school is conducted on the national system. A school of industry for girls, instituted in 1803, is supported partly by endowment. Stockton, in conjunction with Norton, is entitled to a scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford, with an endowment of £8 per annum, founded by Dr. Claymond, formerly vicar of Norton. Some almshouses, originally erected about the year 1682, were rebuilt in 1816, from a gift of £3000 by George Brown, Esq., and contain a committee-room and dispensary, and thirty-six apartments. Elizabeth Bunting, in 1765, bequeathed £300 for the benefit of poor persons, which sum was invested in the purchase of £378. 13. three per cent. consols. The union comprises 41 parishes or places, of which 30 are in the county of Durham, and 11 in the N. riding of York, and contains altogether a population of 33,743. Stockton is the birthplace of Joseph Ritson, a refined critic, and author of *Ancient Songs and Metrical Romances*; of Brass Crosby, lord mayor of London at the period of the commotions occasioned by Wilkes; and of Joseph Reed, a dramatic poet.

STOCKWELL, a suburban district, and a chapelry, in the parish and union of LAMBETH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from the heart of London. This place, which consists of ranges of handsome houses extending on both sides of the road from Kennington to Clapham, has within the last few years been greatly increased by the erection of numerous pleasing villas and elegant cottages. The streets are partially lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the South London water-works: there is an extensive ale brewery; and in a spacious assembly-room, concerts and public meetings are held. The chapelry is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held in the borough of Southwark, and included in the limits of the new Police act. The chapel, erected by Archbishop Secker, is dependent on the mother church at Lambeth; it has been repaired within the last few years, and a district has been recently assigned to it. An additional church, dedicated to St. Michael, was consecrated November 18, 1841, and is a commodious structure, with a steeple 106 feet high, and cost £3721; the organ and clock were presented by Mr. S. B. Brooke. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a proprietary grammar school, in Park-road, Clapham-road, erected at an expense of £1658, and which is a handsome building, fronted with Bath stone, in the Elizabethan style. A national school, of which the first stone was laid by Archbishop Sutton, was erected in 1818.

STOCKWITH, EAST, a township, in the parish and union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing 266 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOCKWITH, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of MISTERTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing 651 inhabitants, and comprising in the township about 630 acres. The village forms a long line of buildings on the west bank of the Trent, at the point where the Idle and the Chesterfield canal fall into that river. It has risen from the rank of a small hamlet to that of a flourishing river-port, or creek,

under Hull, since the Idle was made navigable to Bawtry, and since the formation of the Chesterfield canal, which has a commodious basin at the south end of the village. The chapel was built in 1722, pursuant to the will of William Huntington, and is endowed with a house and 6 acres of land, and a farm at Gunhouse, consisting of 76a. 2r. 27p. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOCKWOOD (*St. EDWOLD*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, liberty of SUTTON-POINTZ, Sherborne division of DORSET, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 28 inhabitants. It comprises 692a. 2r. 12p., about one-third of which is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and coppice; the soil is clay, and the parish, the surface of which is generally level, is surrounded with hills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Miss E. Bellamy: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and the glebe contains $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has sittings for about fifty persons.

STODDAY, with ASHTON, a township, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 185 inhabitants.

STODMARSH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of Sr. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Canterbury; containing 145 inhabitants. It comprises 690a. 1r. 9p., of which 259 acres are arable, 321 meadow, 61 pasture, 20 woodland, 11 hop-grounds, and 7 orchard and homesteads. The living is a donative, endowed with the rectorial tithes; net income, £128; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is in the early English style.

STODY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Holt; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1276a. 3r. 26p., of which the greater portion is the property of Lady Suffield; 51 acres are common or waste. The village is in a picturesque dell, watered by a rivulet running into the Glaven. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Hunworth united, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Lady Suffield: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains 31 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, with a circular embattled tower.

STOFORD, or STOLFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of STOGURSEY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 122 inhabitants.

STOGUMBER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 13 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 1384 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is on the west of the Quantox hills, and some good red stone is found in it fit for building purposes: the village, which is large, contains a post-office. A market was formerly held, on Saturday; and a fair still takes place, on May 6th, chiefly for cattle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. $7\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £239; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, in the later English style; some of the pillars,

and the rood-loft, are richly ornamented, and the ancient open oak seats present good specimens of carving. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A parochial school is supported by subscription; and there is an almshouse for 6 poor women, each of whom receives a small weekly allowance. Roman coins have been discovered here.

STOGURSEY, or **STOKE-COURCY** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CANNINGTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing, with the hamlets of Burton, Knighton, Shurton, Stoford, and Week, 1467 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 5853 acres, of which 275 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, with that of Lilstock annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 6., and in the gift of Eton College. Certain tithes belonging to the rector of Huntspill were exchanged for corn-rents in 1800, under an inclosure act; and rent-charges, in commutation of tithes under the recent act, of £50, £800, and £370, are payable respectively to an impropiator, to the college, and the vicar. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of L'Onley, in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., and at the suppression was valued at £58 per annum, and granted by Henry VI. to Eton College.

STOKE, near **CHESTER**.—See **STOAK**.

STOKE, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Nantwich; containing 119 inhabitants. The Chester canal passes through the township. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £18. 11. 6., and the impropriate for £14.

STOKE, a township, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Stoney-Middleton; containing 46 inhabitants.

STOKE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOO**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rochester; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 2923 acres, of which 1340 are arable, 612 pasture, 940 saltings, and 31 water. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 8.; net income, £180; patron and impropiator, Baldwin Duppa Duppa, Esq.

STOKE (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 453 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1626 acres: there are extensive mustard, oil, and flour mills, and starch-works. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays. The living is a vicarage; net income, £162; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. There is a glebe-house, built in 1841 by the incumbent, who has a glebe of about 3 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The sum of £16. 16., derived from land allotted at the inclosure, is distributed in fuel among the poor.

STOKE (*St. Milburgh*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, partly in the hundred of **MUNSLow**, but chiefly in the liberty of the borough of **WENLOCK**, S. division of **SALOP**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ludlow; containing, with the chapelry of Heath, 596 inhabitants, of

whom 533 are in Stoke township. The parish comprises 5121a. 3r. 30p.; the surface is varied, and the scenery in many parts beautifully picturesque; coal is found, and there are some mines in operation, and also quarries of limestone and flagstone. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Morgan; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Landowners. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe comprises 80 acres, with a house. The church is a very ancient structure, with a massive tower, and is said to have been built by Milburgha, daughter of Merwald, king of Mercia; it is situated in a romantic dell, in which is a spring, supposed to be one of the sources of the river Lud. At Sleath is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and a school has been built on land belonging to the Hon. Sidney Herbert. Old Parr resided for some time in the parish.

STOKE (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **NORTH CURRY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Langport; containing, with the tythings of East Curry, Curry-Load, and Stathe, 1499 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Parret, and on the north-west by the Tone, which latter is crossed by three bridges, one of them forming a connexion with the Isle of Athelney, famous as the retreat of the renowned Alfred. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of E. W. King Coker, Esq., with a net income of £120; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £388, and the vicar of North Curry receives a rent-charge of £147.

STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Taunton; containing, with the hamlets of Broughton and Stoke-Hill, 315 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 911 acres: stone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory and donative, in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £110. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STOKE, a tything, in the parish of **BOURNE**, union of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 186 inhabitants.

STOKE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **FOLESHILL**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Coventry; containing 936 inhabitants. The Coventry canal passes through the parish, which consists of 920 acres of the richest soil. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with that of Sow or Walsgrave annexed, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £333; impropiator of Stoke, W. Pridmore, Esq., and of Sow, the Earl of Craven. The great tithes of Stoke have been commuted for £102. 16., and the vicarial for £97. 8., with a glebe of 23 acres.

STOKE-ABBAS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BEAMINSTER**, Bridport division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 808 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2303a. 2r. 5p.: there is a quarry, the material of which is used for build-

ing, and for burning into lime. From 15 to 20 persons are engaged in a twine manufactory; and a sail-cloth, twine, and shoe-thread factory employs 60 or 70 hands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15., and in the gift of New College, Oxford: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £420, and some inappropriate for £15. 11.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 60 acres. The church is a small ancient building with a tower. The Rev. W. Crowe, late public orator of the university of Oxford, was for some time rector.

STOKE-ALBANY (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Harborough; containing 362 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Harborough to Rockingham, and comprises 1659*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, of which 500 acres are arable, 1062 pasture, and 97 woodland; the soil in the northern part is a strong clay, and the rest a light earth, with a substratum of limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Watson family, with a net income of £216: the rectorial and inappropriate tithes have each been commuted for £30.

STOKE-ASH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Eye; containing 423 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich, and comprises 1167*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.* Petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 3., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. John Ward: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains about 15½ acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £358. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

STOKE-BARDOLPH, a township, in the parish of GEDLING, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 216 inhabitants.

STOKE-BISHOP, a tything, in the parish of WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bristol; containing 2651 inhabitants. The river Avon bounds the place on the south-west.

STOKE, BISHOP'S (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S.) from Winchester; containing 1137 inhabitants. The London and South-Western railway passes on the west, and at a short distance a branch diverges to Gosport: the Winchester canal runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £612. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 21 acres.

STOKE-BLISS, a parish, in the union of TENBURY, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, but chiefly in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. E.) from Tenbury; containing, with the chapelry of Little Kyre, 351 inhabitants, of whom 207 are in Stoke-Bliss township. The

parish is situated on the road from Tenbury to Bromyard, and comprises by admeasurement 2077 acres, of which 1071 are in the Herefordshire portion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £360; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 35 acres.

STOKE-BRUERNE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Towcester; containing 800 inhabitants, of whom 436 are in the township. The whole parish consists of 2282 acres, of which 1126 are in the township, exclusively of the chapelry of Shuttlehanger. The Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel two miles long, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Blisworth. At the inclosure of land in 1840, 5 acres were appropriated for recreation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £422; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.

STOKE-BY-CLARE (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halstead; containing 868 inhabitants. Richard de Clare, Earl of Hereford, in 1124, removed the monks of Bec, whom his father had placed in the castle of Clare, to this village, first into the parochial church of St. Augustine, and afterwards to a church built for them, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In 1415, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, then patron, procured power to change the society into a college of Secular priests, for a dean, six prebendaries, eight vicars, and other officers; and this was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £324. 4. 1. per annum: Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the last dean. A modern house now stands upon the site, which was the residence of the well-known miser, John Elwes. The parish comprises 2361 acres, of which 48 are common or waste land: the navigable river Stour passes on the south. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £130; it is in the patronage of Lady Rush, and the tithes have been commuted for £740. 18. Sir Gervaise Elwes, Bart., in 1678, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 for teaching children; and there is a fund for apprenticing them, amounting to £33 per annum, the rent of twelve acres of land. An almshouse, consisting of three cottages, occupied by six widows, was founded by Richard Brown, in 1526, and has an endowment of £8 per annum.

STOKE-CANNON (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of St. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres, and is crossed by the rivers Exe and Culm, the latter of which intersects the village, and turns a paper-mill giving employment to about 30 persons: the railroad from Bristol to Exeter also passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £140, and those of the perpetual curate for £128. The church and manor were given by King Athelstan to the Cathedral of Exeter: the edifice, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1836, and corresponds in style with the more ancient portions; the altar is much admired, and was formed of a red stone

from Sir T. Acland's quarry; the font is also an object of great interest, supposed by antiquaries to be at least 700 years old, and there is a monument to the memory of a son of Bishop Hall.

STOKE-CHARITY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 167 inhabitants. The South-Western railway passes on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £420; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a very ancient massive edifice, and contains several curious monumental inscriptions.

STOKE-CLIMSLAND, a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N.) from Callington; containing 2073 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the north by the river Inney, which runs into the Tamar on the east, is situated on the road from Launceston to Callington, and comprises 8717*a. 1r. 12p.*, of which about 5500 acres are arable, 800 pasture, 760 woodland, coppice, and plantation, 180 orchard, 1300 common, and the rest waste, &c.; the soil is light; the surface is hilly, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful. A fair for cattle is held on May 29th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £621. The church is a very spacious structure, with a fine tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOKE-D'ABERNON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EPSOM, second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Cobham; containing, with the hamlet of Oxshot, 352 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3.; net income, £418; patron, the Rev. Hugh Smith. The church contains monuments to the Vincent family; the pulpit is richly embellished.

STOKE-DAMERALL, a parish, in the hundred of ROBOROUGH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON; adjoining the borough of Plymouth, and containing 33,820 inhabitants. This parish, which includes Devonport and Morice-Town, is one of the most extensive in the county; the village occupies an elevated site, and comprises several rows of excellent houses, a crescent, and some private mansions of more than ordinary beauty. Among the important public structures are, the immense reservoir of the Devonport Water Company, which supplies the government establishments and the neighbourhood in general; the military hospital, a spacious edifice of grey marble, erected in 1797, on the west side of Stonehouse Creek, comprising four large square buildings, of similar size and form, connected by a piazza of forty-one arches; and the Blockhouse, occupying an eminence north of the village, surrounded by a fosse and drawbridge, commanding a most magnificent prospect. On the eastern bank of the Hamoaze is Morice-Town, consisting of four principal streets, and so named from a former lord of the manor, where a ferry was established in 1800, to communicate with Cornwall, at Torpoint, on the opposite shore: a floating bridge, worked by steam, and held in its course by chains across the bed of the river, was completed a few years since. The sides of

the harbour are lined with various wharfs, and in the town is a large establishment called the Tamar Brewery. At a short distance is the powder-magazine, which, although it covers an area of five acres, was insufficient in time of war, when line-of-battle ships were fitted up as floating magazines. A fair is held on Whit-Monday: In the vicinity, at Cross Hill, is a very extensive quarry of durable slate. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 18. 9., and in the gift of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £628, and the glebe contains $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a mean but spacious edifice, with a low square tower. Two additional churches have been erected; and there are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans.—See DEVONPORT.

STOKE-DOYLE (*St. RUMBALD*), a parish, in the union of OUNDE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Oundle; containing 169 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the navigable river Nene, and comprises 1600 acres, of which about 40 are wood, and the rest arable and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11.; income, £142; patron, G. Capron, Esq. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 36 acres. The church is in the Grecian style, built about 1715, and contains a fine monument to the memory of Judge Ward.

STOKE, DRY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, but chiefly in the hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Uppingham; containing, with the liberty of Holy-Oakes, 51 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Marquess of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe contains $28\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

STOKE, EARL.—See EARL-STOKE.

STOKE, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Wareham; containing 590 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Wareham to Dorchester, and comprises 5860 acres by admeasurement, consisting of about equal portions of arable, pasture, and heath; the soil is various, comprehending several sandy and gravelly mixtures, with a little clay. The situation is pleasant, commanding a distant view of the Purbeck hills, and embracing a fertile valley watered by the river Froome. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 11.; net income, £326; patron, Sir W. Oglander, Bart. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt by subscription, in 1827, at an expense of £1700. Bindon Abbey, in the parish, was founded in 1172, by Robert de Newburgh and Maud his wife, who endowed it for monks of the Cistercian order; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £229. 2. 1., and the site granted to Sir Thomas Poyning. The beautiful remains consist principally of an angle of the tower of the church, and part of the walls, with the foundations.

STOKE, EAST (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Newark; containing 385 inhabitants.

On Stoke field was fought, in 1487, the decisive battle between the armies of Henry VII. and John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel; the earl and 4000 of his followers were slain. This is said to be the first action wherein cannon was used with success. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Trent, and on the old Roman Fosse-road. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Coddington and Syerston annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 13.; net income, £372; patron and appropriator, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 250 acres. The church is on an eminence in front of the Hall, which is a handsome mansion, with beautiful grounds overlooking the vale of the Trent. There is a chapel of ease at Elston. An hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded here before the time of Henry I., for a master and brethren, chaplain, and several sick persons, whose revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £9.

STOKE-EDITH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 7½ miles (E.) from Hereford; containing 347 inhabitants. It comprises 1674 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land; the subsoil is a deep clay; the surface is flat, except that of Stoke Park, which is elevated, and commands extensive and beautiful prospects. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Westhide annexed, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of Edward T. Foley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £320; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 103 acres. An ancient sword, some curious beads, several human skeletons with their faces downwards, and other relics, have been found at Radlow Bush, here.

STOKE-FERRY (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 38 miles (W. by S.) from Norwich, and 88½ (N. N. E.) from London; containing 663 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the river Wissey, which is navigable up to it, and on the road from Lynn to Thetford and Bury. An extensive traffic is carried on in malt, corn, timber, and coal. In the reign of Henry III. it obtained a grant for holding a weekly market and an annual fair, which was confirmed by Henry VI.: the market was for a long period disused, but has been recently revived, and is now held on Friday, principally for corn; a large fair takes place on Dec. 6th, for horses, cattle, &c., and there is a statute for hiring servants on the Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day. The parish comprises 2059a. 3r. 25p., of which about 1932 acres are arable, 674 pasture and meadow, and 59 woodland; the substratum is chiefly limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown: the great tithes have been commuted for £247, and the small tithes for £227. 9. The church consists only of a nave, and had formerly a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOKE-FLEMING (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Dartmouth; containing 736 inhabitants. It is situated on the sea-coast, and com-

prises 3013 acres, of which 2300 are arable, 500 pasture, and 200 woodland; the soil is light and thin, but of good quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 6. 0½.; net income, £649; patron, Charles Farwell, Esq. The church has a Norman tower, built apparently at a much earlier period than the body of the edifice, which is much dilapidated, and contains some interesting monuments.

STOKE-GABRIEL (*St. GABRIEL*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of HAYTOR, Paignton and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Totnes; containing 691 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil in general a rich loam: the navigable river Dart runs on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 11. 10½.; net income, £163; patrons, Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., the Executors of the Rev. J. Templar, and the Rev. F. Belfield, in turn; appropriator, the Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral. The church contains an ancient wooden screen. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school. Capt. John Davis, the discoverer of Davis' Straits, was born here.

STOKE-GIFFORD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, Upper division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bristol; containing 480 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bristol to Gloucester, and comprises 3000 acres by computation; the surface is flat, and the soil in one part is sandy, and in the other clayey. There are several quarries; and here is found a stone called "the landscape stone," which is sold at Clifton as the produce of that parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; total net income, £60; patron, the Duke of Beaufort, who holds all the tithes, and pays to the vicar a stipend of £25. The church was built in 1150, and has been the burial-place of several noble families. John Silcocks, in 1741, bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be applied for teaching children.

STOKE-GOLDING, a chapelry, in the parish of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Hinckley; containing 663 inhabitants. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through it. The chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret. A free grammar school was endowed by Hester Hodges, in 1678, with 74 acres of land, now producing about £100 per annum.

STOKE-GOLDINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Olney; containing, with the hamlet of Eakley-Lanes, 855 inhabitants, of whom 754 are in the township of Stoke-Goldington. The parish comprises 1675 acres by computation, the soil of which is strong, suited especially to the growth of wheat and beans; the substratum, to a considerable extent, consists of limestone. The river Ouse runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, united in 1736 to that of Gayhurst, and valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 3.: the tithes of the commons were commuted for land in 1770. There was formerly a chapel at Eakley, which place is said to have been once a distinct parish.

STOKE-HAMMOND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of NEWPORT,

county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 407 inhabitants. It is situated near the London and Birmingham railway, and comprises by admeasurement 1523 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. 4½.; net income, £249; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOKE-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of STOKE ST. MARY, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 80 inhabitants.

STOKE-LACY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bromyard; containing 413 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bromyard to Hereford, and comprises 1992*a*. 1*r*. 8*p*., of which nearly half are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with the exception of 64 acres of hop-grounds. The surface is hilly, and the subsoil a strong clay; stone of excellent quality is quarried for building, and limestone is extensively used for agricultural purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of John Kempson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £315. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 20 acres. The body of the church is dilapidated, but the chancel has lately been rebuilt by the incumbent, and is considered one of the finest specimens in the county of the early English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOKE-LANE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. E.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 1056 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile north of the road from Wells to Frome, and comprises 2074 acres, of which about 256 are arable, 1607 meadow and pasture, and 165 woods and plantations. The soil in general is shallow and damp; that portion of it lying on the north side of the Mendip Hills rests upon a layer of red gravel, and in the other parts there is a substratum of limestone and freestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Doulling; improprator, Richard Strachey, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £75, and the vicarial for a like sum. The church, rebuilt in the early English style in 1838, contains 500 sittings, of which 256 are free.

STOKE, LIMPLEY, with WINSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BRADFORD, union and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Bradford; containing 2646 inhabitants, of whom 377 are in Limpley-Stoke. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

STOKE-LYNE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Bicester; containing, with the hamlets of Bainton and Fewcott, 601 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in Stoke-Lyne township. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £173; patrons, the Trustees of J. Bullock, Esq.; improprators, the family of Coles. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793.

STOKE-MANDEVILLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wendover; containing, with the hamlet of Prestwood, 493 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Buckland and Quarrendon, to the vicarage of Bierton. There is a national school.

STOKE-NEAR-NAYLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BARERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Nayland; containing 1362 inhabitants. A monastery existed here in the middle of the 10th century, to which Earl Algar, and his daughters, Æthelfled and Ægelfled, made considerable donations, it being the burial-place of that noble family. In the parish is Gifford Hall, an ancient structure, with a fine entrance gateway, built in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.; and Tendring Hall, the seat of Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart., was formerly the residence of the dukes of Norfolk, where the Earl of Surrey wrote his poems. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 0. 10., and in the gift of Sir J. R. Rowley: the great tithes, belonging to P. Mannock, Esq., have been commuted for £1254, and the vicarial for £305. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a finely-proportioned tower, and contains numerous monuments and some ancient brasses. A chapel for the inhabitants of Leavenheath has lately been erected by subscription, and is endowed with three acres of land, and £1100 in the funds. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Sir John Capel, lord mayor of London in 1503, was a native of the place; and the Rev. William Jones, the well-known author, was vicar.

STOKE-NEXT-GUILDFORD (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, ¾ of a mile (N.) from Guildford; containing 2054 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2314 acres, of which 88 are common or waste; it is intersected by the Wey canal, and situated on the road by Kingston to Portsmouth; part of it is included within the limits of the borough of Guildford. There are a paper and a flour mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 5., and in the gift of certain Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £679. The church is in the later English style, and contains several neat monuments. James Price bequeathed Bank annuities to the poor, producing a dividend of £96; and three almshouses for six women above 60 years of age, were founded and endowed by Henry and William Parsons, Esqrs. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the celebrated novelist, was buried here.

STOKE, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH STOKE, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises 1834*a*. 27*p*. of land, the property of Christopher Turnor, Esq., M.P., whose fine seat and park here greatly enhance the beauty of the scenery. The tithes were commuted in 1796, for land and corn-rents.

STOKE, NORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S.) from Wallingford; containing 160 inhabitants, and comprising 800 acres by computation.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Newnham-Murren annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £568; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel of ease at Ipsden.

STOKE, NORTH (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Bath; containing 173 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 800 acres, the soil of which, in the upper part, rests upon oolite, and in the lower has a clayey subsoil. It is bounded on the west by the Avon, the ground gradually rising from the river to the heights of Lansdowne, which give the title of Marquess to the family of Petty. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £100; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Arundel; containing 89 inhabitants. The parish comprises 930 acres, of which 482 are arable and woodland, 281 meadow, and the remainder down: the river Arun separates it from South Stoke. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £57; patron and impropriator, Colonel Wyndham. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style. A canoe, or ancient vessel, was found in 1834, under an old drain, lying in the course of an arm or tributary of the Arun, and was presented by the Earl of Egremont to the British Museum; it is 35 feet 4 inches in length, nearly 2 feet in depth, and between 4 and 5 in breadth. There are several ancient harrows on the downs.

STOKE-ORCHARD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BISHOP'S-CLEEVE, union of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 231 inhabitants, and comprising 1331 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £275. 10., and there is a glebe of three-quarters of an acre.

STOKE-PERO, a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Porlock; containing 84 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, most of which is common; the soil rests on a bed of red gravel, and the rusty appearance of the water among the hills indicates the probability of iron-ore lying beneath. Dundry Beacon, a large mountain, is partly in the parish; its base is about twelve miles in circuit, and its height above the sea at high water is 1770 feet, being the loftiest eminence in the western part of England; it serves as a distant landmark, but the summit is often obscured by clouds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and in the gift of John Quick, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £68, and the glebe contains 8 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a low tower.

STOKE-POGES (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOK, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N.) from Slough; containing, with the chapelry of Ditton, and part of the town of Slough, 1528 inhabitants. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17., and in the patronage of Lord Godolphin

(the impropriator), with a net income of £319: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £68. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by bequests producing an income of £30. An hospital for four men and two women was founded in 1557, by Lord Hastings, of Sloughborough, who endowed it with a rent-charge of about £53, for a chantry priest and four bedesmen. It was originally in Stoke Park, and its noble founder, becoming one of its inmates, ended his days within its walls, and was buried in the chapel attached; but the ancient building was pulled down in 1765, and the hospital re-founded on its present site. The revenue, since augmented, is £142; the inmates are three brethren and two sisters, with a master. The churchyard, the scene of Gray's *Elegy*, contains the remains of the poet; and in the field adjoining a large sarcophagus was erected in 1799, by the late Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, to his memory.

STOKE-PRIOR, a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing, with the township of Wickton, and part of Risbury, 468 inhabitants, of whom 320 are in Stoke-Prior township, 3 miles (S. E.) from Leominster. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Lug, and comprises 2308 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Docklow annexed, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Leominster, with a net income of £132: the tithes, payable to the Bishop of Hereford, have been commuted for £142.

STOKE-PRIOR (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BROMSGROVE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Bromsgrove; containing 1576 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3808a. 3r. 24p., of very good land, mostly arable, and of which the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque; it is situated near the road from Birmingham to Worcester, and traversed by that from Bromsgrove to Stratford-on-Avon, by way of Hanbury, Feckenham, and Alcester. There is a good sandstone, which has been much used for building railway-bridges and houses. On the bank of the Worcester and Birmingham canal here, are works belonging to the British Alkali Company, commenced in 1828; in 1830, a dry rock-salt shaft, from 10 to 40 feet in thickness, was reached, at a distance varying from 120 to 150 yards below the surface; and subsequently, a spring of saturated brine broke into the mine, since which the supply has appeared inexhaustible. Salt, alkali, soap, and soda, with a variety of other chemical productions, are manufactured at these works, which occupy nearly nine acres of ground, consume about 500 tons of coal per week, and employ several hundred hands; and among the buildings is a chimney, which for gigantic dimensions and beautiful proportion, is perhaps unequalled in England. On the other side of the canal is a similar concern, carried on by the Imperial Alkali Company; and there are two manufactories for needles. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway has here the Bromsgrove and the Stoke-works stations. The living is a discharged vicarage, with St. Godwald's chapel at Finstal, in the parish, united, valued in the king's books at £12; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes for the inclosures, and all

the small tithes, were commuted for land in 1772; there is a glebe-house, with 150 acres of glebe land, valued at £300 per annum. The church is a handsome structure in the Norman and early English styles, with a good tower, and contains a very ancient and beautiful font. A national school is supported by subscription, aided by £18 per annum from land bequeathed by Henry Smith, of London, in 1606.

STOKE-RIVERS (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Branton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 299 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2300 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Hiern, incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £245; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 63 acres, 13 of which are oak coppice. The church, exclusive of the tower, was rebuilt in 1831. An ancient earthwork in a wood here is supposed to have formed part of one of the cities of the Britons; it measures 84 yards in length, and 60 in breadth, and has a deep ditch along three of its sides. There is also a circular encampment called Burah Castle, the diameter of which is 138 yards, situated on a very high hill, and commanding most beautiful views.

STOKE, RODNEY (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing, with the hamlet of Draycott, 356 inhabitants. This was long the seat of the knightly family of Rodney, whose descendant, the distinguished admiral, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke, in 1782, for the memorable victory he had achieved over the French fleet commanded by the Comte de Grasse. The parish is situated on the road from Wells to Axbridge, and comprises 2338a. 1r. 9p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £330; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 20¼ acres. The church is a small neat edifice, chiefly in the Norman style, with a handsome tower: the late Mr. Rickman considered the date of the stone font to be about 1220. In a chapel adjoining the chancel are several monuments of the Rodney family.

STOKE, SEVERN (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of UPTON, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Upton; containing 744 inhabitants. Situated on the left bank of the river Severn, and intersected by the road between Worcester and Tewkesbury, the parish presents some pleasing scenery, and consists of 3230 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 17. 4.; net income, £746; patron, the Earl of Coventry. A market and a fair were granted by Edward II., but both of them have been long disused.

STOKE, SOUTH, or STOKE-ROCHFORD (*St. Andrew and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing, with the township of North Stoke, and the hamlet of Easton, 456 inhabitants, of whom 159 are in South Stoke township. This place, which, from the discovery of

coins and other relics of the Romans, is supposed to have been in the occupation of that people, has, for the last two or three centuries, been the property of the Turnor family, one of whom, Edmund, was knighted in 1663, as a reward for his loyalty to Charles I. The parish derives the latter adjunct to its name from the family of Rochford, who were anciently proprietors of the lordship; it comprises about 4700 acres, of which the soil in the higher grounds is loam, and in the lower, clay, incumbent on limestone. The river Witham runs through the district; and the surrounding scenery is enlivened by the seat of Christopher Turnor, Esq., M.P., a splendid mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in a park of 400 acres, displaying much richly-varied beauty. The living is a rectory, formerly in mediety, which were united in 1776, valued jointly in the king's books at £18. 15.; net income, £685; patron, the Prebendary of South Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. An allotment of about 610 acres of land was made in 1800, in lieu of the tithes for that part of the parish, comprising the townships of South Stoke and Easton. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, containing monuments to the Rochford family, by whom it was partly built; to the Cholmeley family, of Easton, and the Turnors, of Stoke. An almshouse was founded in 1677, by Sir Edmund Turnor, who endowed it for six persons; and the poor have the dividends on £1608 three per cents., left by the Rev. W. Dodwell.

STOKE, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 4¼ miles (S. by W.) from Wallingford; containing, with the liberty of Woodcote, 907 inhabitants, of whom 405 are in South Stoke township. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; net income, £136; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. At Woodcote is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a place of worship for Independents. Ten children are taught for £18 a year, arising from a bequest in 1659, by the Rev. Griffith Higgs, D.D., who also left £100, which have been invested in land for the poor.

STOKE, SOUTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Bath; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres by computation; the soil is thin, and is incumbent on a substratum of stone, of which there are several quarries. The river Avon and the Radford canal run through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with Moncton-Combe and Combe-Down annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Trustees of Charles Johnson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and there is a glebe of 15 acres.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish, in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 102 inhabitants. It comprises 1286a. 2r. 13p., including part of Arundel Park: the river Arun runs along the northern and eastern boundary, and a cut was made across a narrow neck of land near the church in 1840, for the purpose of shortening the navigation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 10.; net income, £162; patron, the Earl of Albemarle. On the downs are some ancient earthworks.

STOKE-TALMAGE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Tetsworth; containing 101 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 844 acres, of which 252 are arable, 580 pasture, and 12 wood; the low lands are indifferent pasture, but the high grounds form good strong corn land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1.; net income, £248; patron, the Earl of Macclesfield. The tithes were partly exchanged for land and corn-rents in 1811, and a commutation has taken place recently for a rent-charge of £53; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

STOKE-TRISTER, a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E.) from Wincanton; containing 436 inhabitants. A few persons are employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking. The living is a discharged rectory, united to Cucklington, and valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Yeovil; containing 1367 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1366 acres by admeasurement, exclusive of Hamdon Hill, of which the soil is rich, bearing grain and green crops in abundance. About 700 acres are arable, 350 pasture, 100 orchards, and 30 wood; the surface is marked by gentle undulations, and the scenery agreeably interspersed with elm and other trees. There is a considerable manufacture of gloves. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £89; patrons and impropriators, the family of Hawkesworth. The church is a very ancient edifice in the early English style, containing 350 sittings. A free chapel, or chantry, for a provost and four priests, in honour of St. Nicholas, was founded in 1304, by Sir John Beauchamp, Knt., in a castle here, of which, in the time of Leland, there were extensive remains near the village, as also in the chapel, many old monuments, statues, &c.

STOKE-UPON-TERN (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing, with the townships of Eaton, Ollerton, and Westanswick, 1000 inhabitants, of whom 528 are in Stoke township, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Drayton. The parish comprises 5000 acres of good land, the soil of which is varied with sand, gravel, and clay: the river Terne runs along the western boundary. The ancient manor-house of the Corbets has been demolished, and a farm-house erected on its site. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of R. Corbet, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £939; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church contains a handsome monument of alabaster to the memory of Sir Reginald Corbet, a judge of the common pleas in the reign of Elizabeth.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (*St. PETER AD VINCULA*), a newly-enfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, forming a union of itself, in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 150 miles (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 46,342 inhabitants, and including the chapelries of Hauley, Lane-End,

Longton, and Shelton, and the townships of Boothen, Botteslow, Clayton, Fenton-Calvert, Fenton-Vivian, Peak-hull, and Seabridge. This parish comprises about two-thirds of the populous district called the Potteries, and the town, in common with various others in the parish and in this part of the county, is indebted for its increase and importance to the numerous potteries established in the neighbourhood. It is pleasantly situated on the river Trent, is amply supplied with water, and, with the adjoining townships of Fenton and Longton, is lighted with gas from extensive works recently erected by subscription on the bank of the Trent and Mersey canal. Very considerable improvements have taken place within the last few years; many handsome houses have been built, and new streets formed opening into the glebe and other lands. A spacious and elegant pile of stone buildings, also, has been erected for an additional market-house and town-hall, of which the first stone was laid in September 1834, by the late John Tomlinson, Esq., of Cliff Ville, chairman of the subscribers to the undertaking. The principal manufactures are china and earthenware in all their various branches, for which there are several very extensive establishments; the largest are those of Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, Messrs. William Adams and Sons, and Messrs. Minton and Boyle. The Trent and Mersey canal, and a branch from it to Newcastle, pass through the town, affording great facility of communication; and on their banks are numerous wharfs, warehouses, mills, and other buildings. In connexion with the canal is a railway to Lane-End, for the conveyance of goods. The market is on Saturday. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, this place, with others, was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of a district comprising 7084 acres; the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. In 1839, an act was obtained for establishing an effective police in this town, Fenton, Longton, and Trentham, and for improving and cleansing the streets; commissioners with certain qualifications are appointed for carrying the act into operation, and out of their body a chief bailiff is appointed.

The rectory of Stoke was originally much more extensive, but has at different times been subdivided, and parts of it formed into distinct parishes and rectories. In the year 1807 an act was passed for separating from it the chapelries of Newcastle, Burslem, Whitmore, Bucknall with Bagnall, and Norton-on-the-Moors, which are all now distinct rectories, though Bucknall and Bagnall still form part of this parish for all except ecclesiastical purposes. In 1827, the late Mr. Tomlinson, patron, procured an act of parliament authorising the sale, to the respective landowners, of all tithes and dues belonging to the rectory, and for the endowment of two new churches, which have been built at Shelton and Longton. The living of Stoke is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 0. 10.; net income, £2717. The old church, a very ancient structure, is supposed to have been built before the Conquest, and is mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, with its chapels annexed, and valued at 60 marks. Being not only too small for the increased population, but also in a state of decay, it was taken down, and in 1826 a new church was erected near its site, at an expense of more than £14,000, of which the greater part was raised by subscription, £3300 were

given by Dr. Woodhouse, the rector, and the remainder was obtained by the sale of pews, and by parochial rates. It is a handsome structure in the later English style; the east window, presented by Dr. Woodhouse, is a fine specimen of stained glass, after the antique, containing fifteen well-executed figures of the Apostles and Evangelists; and in the four side windows are the arms of the bishop, archdeacon, rector, and patron, and also of some of the principal contributors. There are several good monuments in the chancel by eminent sculptors, and those of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., of Etruria, and Mrs. Wedgwood, were removed from the old church. The churchyard contains nearly five acres, and is fenced with a stone-wall and iron-railling. The parsonage-house, at a small distance from the church, has been enlarged and modernised from the funds of the rectory. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and a national school is supported by subscription, and by an allotment of one-third of the proceeds arising from Dr. Woodhouse's permanent endowment. Dr. John Lightfoot, an eminent Hebrew scholar, and one of the principal persons employed in finally arranging the Liturgy of the Church of England, was born here in 1602; and Fenton, the poet, was interred at the place.

STOKE-WAKE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **STURMINSTER**, hundred of **WHITEWAY**, Sturminster division of **DORSET**, 10 miles (W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 156 inhabitants. It comprises 1021 acres, of which 141 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9., and in the gift of H. K. Seymour, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe contains 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

STOKE, WEST, a parish, in the union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOSHAM**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Chichester; containing 98 inhabitants. It is conjectured that this is the site of the dreadful slaughter of the Danes by the men of Chichester, about the year 900. The parish contains the picturesque valley of Kingley Bottom, where is a grove of yew-trees of great size and luxuriance. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £170. The church, which is beautifully situated in Stoke Park, is in the early English style, and contains a handsome monument to the Stoughton family.

STOKEHAM, a parish, in the union of **EAST RETFORD**, South-Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from East Retford; containing 49 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 564 acres, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil clay. The living is annexed, with that of Askham, to the vicarage of East Drayton: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe contains 20 acres.

STOKEINTEIGNHEAD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Teignbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Teigumouth; containing 591 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile from the coast, in a deep, narrow, and thickly-wooded valley, and comprises by admeasurement 2040 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 15. 10.; net income,

£467; patron, the Bishop of Exeter: there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, containing some ancient screen-work, and was formerly collegiate, for a warden and several chaplains, established in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, by John de Stanford, in the reign of Edward III. Fossil remains are frequently discovered, among which are madrepores in great abundance.

STOKENCHURCH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **LEWK-NOR**, county of **OXFORD**, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from High Wycombe; containing 1334 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Oxford, through Wycombe. The village, which consists only of a few scattered houses, is on one of the highest points of the Chiltern hills; the manufacture of common chairs is carried on to a considerable extent, principally for the London market. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Aston-Rowant. The church contains monuments to two members of the Morley family, who distinguished themselves in the wars of Edward III. and Richard II. There is a place of worship for Independents. Twelve children are educated, clothed, and apprenticed for a rent-charge of £41, the bequest of B. Tipping, in the year 1675.

STOKENHAM (*ST. BARNABAS*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 1619 inhabitants. It comprises 5225 acres, of which 275 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with Chivelstone and Sherford annexed, valued in the king's books at £48. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £625; impropiator, A. H. Holdsworth, Esq. The church has an ancient wooden screen.

STOKESAY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, 7 miles (N. W.) from Ludlow; containing 556 inhabitants. The parish is situated upon the road from Ludlow to Bishop's-Castle, and on the banks of the river Onny, not far from the border of the county of Hereford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patron, R. Marston, Esq.; impropiator, H. O. Davies, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £192, and the vicarial for £140, and the glebe contains 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £7. 8. per annum, and partly by the Earl of Craven.

STOKESBY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the **EAST** and **WEST FLEGG** incorporation, hundred of **EAST FLEGG**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (E.) from Acle, by the ferry across the Bure; containing, with the parish of Herringby, 366 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the south and west by the navigable river Bure, and on the north by the stream Mockfleet, is chiefly fertile marsh land, comprising about 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Herringby united, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Lucas Worship: the tithes have been commuted for £522. 16., and the glebe contains 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower, and contains memorials to the family of Clere. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor have a right of pasturage on twenty acres of marsh allotted at the inclosure.



Arms.

STOKESLEY (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Busby, Easby, and Newby, 2734 inhabitants, of whom 2310 are in Stokesley township, 41 miles (N. by W.) from York, and 242 (N. by W.) from London. This

place anciently belonged to the family of Fitz-Richard, lords of Stokesley, one of whom, in the reign of Henry III., obtained from that monarch the grant of a weekly market, and of an annual fair to be held on the eve of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr; the manor is now the property of Lieut.-Col. Robert Hildyard, but a large portion of the land belongs to others. The town, which is pleasantly situated on the road from North-Allerton to Whitby, and nearly in the centre of the fertile vale of Cleveland, consists of one spacious street, extending from east to west, along the north bank of the river Leven; the houses are chiefly modern, and of handsome appearance. Till lately, the inhabitants were partly employed in the linen manufacture, which was carried on to a considerable extent, and also in the spinning of yarn, and the manufacture of patent thread, for which an extensive mill was erected in 1823, but which has been lately taken down, and the site converted into a garden. The market is on Saturday; fairs for cattle are held on the Saturdays before Palm and Trinity Sundays, and on every alternate Saturday between those periods; and statute-fairs are held on the two Saturdays next preceding May-day and Martinmas. It is in contemplation to open a communication with Middlesbrough, by a line connecting Stokesley with the Middlesbrough branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway, which will add greatly to the prosperity of the place. Petty-sessions are held here for the division, on the second and fourth Saturdays in every month; and the town has been made a polling-place for the North riding of the county.

The parish comprises about 5960 acres, of which 1744*a.* 1*r.* 2*sp.* are in Stokesley township; the lands are rich, and generally level, forming an extensive plain adorned with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the winding streams of the Leven and Tame, which abound with trout of excellent quality. The manor-house, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Hildyard, is a handsome mansion pleasantly situated near the church. The LIVING is a rectory, of which the curacy of Westerdale forms a part; it is valued in the king's books at £30. 6. 10½, and is in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The tithes of Stokesley have been commuted for £956, and the glebe comprises 76 acres; the tithes of Westerdale have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is an ancient structure, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1771. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded by John Preston, Esq., who, in 1814, bequeathed £2000 for its endowment; the validity of the bequest was disputed by the next of kin, and the funds conse-

quently accumulated to £4000. The school-house was rebuilt by the trustees, in 1833, and the school has been since conducted by a head master, who has a salary of £80, and an under master who has a salary of £50; it affords gratuitous instruction in the classics, and in writing and arithmetic, to about twenty-seven boys, and the building, which is in the early English style of architecture, is well adapted to its purpose. A national school is supported by subscription. The West Langbaugh savings' bank was established here in 1823, and has deposits to the amount of £17,000, belonging to several charitable societies and about 600 individuals; there is also a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor. The union of Stokesley comprises twenty-eight parishes and places, containing a population of 9046.

STONALL, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish of SHENSTONE, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 722 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Shenstone. There is a parsonage-house.

STONAR (*ST. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, ¾ of a mile (N. by E.) from Sandwich; containing 52 inhabitants. It is supposed that the site of this place, in the time of the Romans, was entirely covered with water. On the sea retiring from Ebbs-fleet, at an early period, it became a common landing-place, and, in consequence, a town of considerable importance; and had, in 1090, so increased, that the seignory of Stonar was claimed by the citizens of London as subject to that port. But, after sustaining repeated injuries from the Danes and other marauders, as well as from inundations of the sea, it began about the reign of Richard II. to decay; and Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII., describes it as "sometime a pretty town," but then "having only the ruin of the church, which some people call Old Sandwich." Salt-works are carried on, the produce of which serves all the purposes of bay-salt. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; but the church has been destroyed, and no presentation has lately been made.

STONDON, LOWER, a hamlet in the parish of SHITLINGTON, union of AMPHILL, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Shefford; containing 137 inhabitants.

STONDON-MASSEY.—See **STANDON-MASSEY**.

STONDON, UPPER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, 2¼ miles (S.) from Shefford; containing 38 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10½; net income, £125; patrons, J. and T. Smith, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1820.

STONE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 809 inhabitants. It is separated from Waddesdon by the river Thame, and comprises 2464*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture. The manufacture of lace, which was formerly more considerable, is still carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income,

£149; patron, Dr. Lee: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1776. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style. There are two places of worship for Methodists; and a national school is supported by subscription.

STONE, a chapelry, in the parish and Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, union of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Berkeley; containing 296 inhabitants. The road from Gloucester to Bristol passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, the Vicar of Berkeley; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the early and partly in the later English style.

STONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of OXNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Tenterden; containing 467 inhabitants. The Grand Military canal passes through the parish. A fair for pedlery is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £263, and the vicarial for £440, with a glebe of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a spacious and handsome structure.

STONE (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Stafford, and 141 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 8349 inhabitants, of whom 7437 are in the town. The name is traditionally reported to be derived from a monumental heap of stones placed, according to the custom of the Saxons, over the bodies of the princes Wulfurd and Rufinus, who had been here slain by their father Wulfhere, King of Mercia, on account of their conversion to Christianity. The king himself becoming subsequently a convert, founded, in 670, a college of Secular canons, dedicating it to his children, in expiation of his crime; and to this institution the town is supposed to owe its origin. The canons having been expelled, during the war with the Danes, the college fell into the possession of some nuns, who established themselves here. No mention is made of it in Domesday book, but it appears to have been granted by Henry I. to Robert de Stafford, who displaced the nuns, and made it a cell to the monastery of Kenilworth, which it continued to be until 1260, when it became independent, with the exception of paying a small sum annually to that monastery, and an acknowledgment of its patronage; its revenue was valued, at the Dissolution, at about £119. The town, situated on the road from London to Liverpool, and on the eastern bank of the river Trent, over which is a bridge to Walton, is paved, and well supplied with water, and consists chiefly of one long street, with several others branching off. Races are occasionally held in the neighbourhood, and assemblies sometimes in the town. The prevailing branch of manufacture is that of shoes; there are two considerable breweries, and on a stream which falls into the Trent are four corn-mills. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the town, running parallel for several miles with the river; and the principal office of the company of proprietors of this prosperous and important navigation is here. The market, which is on

Tuesday, was, about fifty years since, a great mart for corn, but it has very much declined, owing, probably, to the rapidly-increasing population and additional markets in the neighbouring potteries. The fairs are on the Tuesday after Mid-Lent, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and August 5th. Petty-sessions are held by the county magistrates every fortnight; and two constables are annually chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

The parish comprises the townships of Aston with Burston and Stoke, Darlaston, Hilderstone, Stone, and part of Beech; the chapelry of Fulford; and the liberties of Kibblestone, Normicott, Stallington, Tittensor, and Walton. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £214. The church is a modern structure in the later English style, with a square tower; the altar-piece is a fine painting, by Sir William Beechey, of St. Michael binding Satan, and there is a marble monument surmounted by a bust, to the memory of Earl St. Vincent, the celebrated naval commander, who was born at Meaford, in the parish, and was buried in the churchyard. The old church fell down about the middle of the last century, occasioned, it is said, by the undermining of one of the pillars in digging a vault, in consequence of which no interment is allowed to take place within the walls of the present edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexions; and at Aston Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel. The free school was founded and endowed with a small income by the Rev. Thomas Alleyn, in 1558. A bequest of £100 per annum to ten widows, charged on the Stone Park estate, is paid by Earl Granville, though void by the mortmain act; and there are other small charitable endowments. The poor law union of Stone comprises ten parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,837: the workhouse is a large and handsome brick building near the town. The remains of the abbey adjoin the churchyard, and consist of one perfect arch and rather extensive cloisters. In a field now allotted to the poor, at a short distance from the town, the army under the Duke of Cumberland was encamped in 1745, expecting the Pretender to pass that way, but he avoided them by taking the rout by Leek.

STONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kidderminster; containing 469 inhabitants. This place was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Chaddeley-Corbet; it consists of 2326 acres, and is intersected by the road between Kidderminster and Bromsgrove. The spinning of yarn, connected with the manufactures of Kidderminster, is carried on, for which there are two mills. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £827. The old church, taken down in 1830, was, in 1831-2, replaced by the present structure, and a spire has since been added by the incumbent, the Rev. John Peel, who has also presented a beautiful painted window for the chancel; the cost of both exceeding 400 guineas. The free school, founded pursuant to the will of the Rev. Mr. Hill, B.D., is endowed with 24 acres of land, let for £32 per annum; and the parish possesses land near Stourbridge, which,

containing clay for making fire-bricks, &c., was let upon a lease of 14 years, and produced upon an average nearly £700 per annum; but the lease having expired and the mines having been worked out, the surface rent is now not more than £40 a year, which sum, with the dividends of about £5000 three per cent. stock, is applied to repairing the church, and charitable purposes.

STONE-DELPH, with ALMINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Tamworth; containing 276 inhabitants.

STONE-EASTON, a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 430 inhabitants. It comprises 1374a. 2r. 16p., about 100 acres of which are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is annexed, with those of Emborrow and Paulton, to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip: the tithes have been commuted for £36 and £84, the former of which rent-charges belongs to the impropiator.

STONE-NEAR-DARTFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Dartford; containing 751 inhabitants. The river Thames bounds the parish on the north. Stone Castle stands to the south of the Dovor road, and is said to be one of the 115 castles which were not dismantled, in accordance with an express stipulation to that effect between Stephen and Henry II. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £929; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 7½ acres. The church is much admired as a peculiarly fine specimen of the later English style, and contains several ancient stalls, remarkable for the elegance of their workmanship and the delicacy of their pillars, which are of crown marble.

STONE-NEXT-FAVERSHAM, a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAX, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Faversham; containing 86 inhabitants. It comprises 745a. 2r. 4p., of which 362 acres are arable, 293 meadow and pasture, 50 woodland, 21 hop-plantations, and 16 orchard. The living is a perpetual curacy: there are but slight remains of the ancient church, which has long been in ruins.

STONEBECK, DOWN, a township, in the chapelry of MIDDLESMOOR, parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 429 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern side of the valley of the river Nidd, and comprises 14,710 acres, of which 8650 are common or moorland, 5592 meadow and pasture, 286 arable, and 182 wood. A valuable lead-mine is wrought in the township, and the substratum contains much iron-stone, but it is not worked: there is also a quarry of marble. John Yorke, Esq., is lord of the manor; and in the centre of the township is Gowthwaite Hall, the ancient residence of his family, presenting a very venerable appearance, and now inhabited by three families, who hold farms under Mr. Yorke. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £54, and the vicarial for £44. A neat

district church was built in 1842, near the site of an old chapel, of which the east end is preserved; the cost of its erection, £686, was raised by subscription, together with a fund of £790 for endowment and repairs. Gowthwaite Hall was the birthplace of William Craven, D.D., master of St. John's College, Cambridge, an eminent scholar and divine, who died in 1815, aged 84; and at Ramsgill, in the township, was born Eugene Aram, executed at York, in 1757, for the murder of Daniel Clarke.

STONEBECK, UPPER, a township, in the chapelry of MIDDLESMOOR, parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 16 miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 373 inhabitants. The township includes the village of Middlesmoor, and comprises 14,160 acres, of which 9180 are common or moorland, 4874 meadow and pasture, 91 arable, and 15 wood, the whole the property of John Yorke, Esq.; the surface is boldly undulated, and the lofty height of Great Wherside borders on the township. Lead and coal mines are wrought, employing about 50 persons. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £42, and the impropriate for £64. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a cavern called Eglin's Hole: when first discovered, it presented a curious and pleasing appearance, the roof being hung with stalactites, which by candlelight had a very striking effect; but in consequence of its being left open to the public, the roof has been stripped of these appendages, and it now possesses little attraction.

STONEFERRY, a township, in the parish of SUTTON, union of SCULCOATES, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Hull; containing 237 inhabitants. It is situated on the east bank of the river Hull, and contains many scattered farms. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Ann Waters, in 1720, bequeathed property for the erection and endowment of almshouses for seven widows or old maids, who each receive £13 per annum.

STONEGRAVE, a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of West Ness, and East Newton with Laysthorpe, 351 inhabitants, of whom 194 are in Stonegrave township, 4¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Helmsley. The land consists of about 900 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture, the soil of which is rich, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque, and agreeably interspersed with wood: stone of good quality is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £495. The tithes of the townships of Stonegrave and West Ness were commuted for land and money payments in 1776. The church, an ancient structure on the declivity of a hill, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, and has a square tower. A school is aided by an allowance of £5 per annum from the proprietor of the estate.

STONEHAM, NORTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton; containing 871 inhabitants. It comprises 5250 acres, consisting of about equal portions of arable, pasture, and woodland: the Itchen navigation and the London and South-Western railway pass through. The living is a

rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 7.; net income, £536; patron, John Fleming, Esq. The church contains the remains of the celebrated admiral, Lord Hawke, to whose memory there is a superb monument, composed of white and variegated marble, bearing the family arms and appropriate emblems, with a sculptured representation of his victory over the French admiral, Conflans, in Quiberon bay. Two miles south of the village is an old mansion, formerly the residence of his lordship.

STONEHAM, SOUTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the county of the town of SOUTHAMPTON, but chiefly in the hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton; containing, with the tythings of Allington, Barton, Bittern, Eastley, Pollack, Portswood, and Shamblehurst, 3763 inhabitants. The river Itchen, which is navigable from Winchester to its influx into the Southampton Water, passes through the parish, which is also intersected by the London and South-Western railway. At Wood Mills, blocks and pumps were formerly manufactured for the supply of nearly the whole of the royal navy, but the factory was destroyed by fire some years since, and there is now a flour-mill upon its site. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £250; patron and appropriator, the Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton. A district church dedicated to St. James, was recently erected at West End, containing 610 sittings, 380 of which are free; and the living was augmented in 1841, with £60 per annum out of the Canonry and Prebend Suspension Fund. The poor law union comprises 9 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,692. At Swathling is a mineral spring.

STONEHOUSE (*St. CYRIL*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, Lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (W.) from Stroud; containing 2711 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a pleasing and fertile vale, on the road from Gloucester to Bath, and intersected by the river Frome and the Stroudwater canal, and comprises 1520*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*; the surface is in some places varied with elevations, in which parts the substratum is limestone; the soil in other portions is loamy, and favourable to the growth of apples for cider. The cloth manufacture appears to have been introduced at an early period, as, in the reign of Henry VIII., a fulling-mill in the parish formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Gloucester. During the 17th century, and the greater part of the 18th, the place was celebrated for its scarlet cloth, which was considered the finest in the kingdom; and its clothing establishments still rank among the most extensive and flourishing in the district. Fairs are held on May 1st and October 11th. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £510: it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the glebe contains about 28 acres. The church, though much modernised, retains portions of its original Norman style, of which the north door is a good specimen. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. John Elliott and others, in 1774, subscribed £612. 10. for establishing a free school in the village of Stonehouse, and another in the hamlet of Ebley: two rooms were built in 1831, and the income arising from the endowment is £47 per annum.

STONEHOUSE, EAST (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, forming a union of itself, in the borough of DEVONPORT, and suburbs of PLYMOUTH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 9712 inhabitants. This place originally called Hipperston, was, in the reign of Henry III., the property of Joel de Stonehouse, from whom it derives its present name. It includes several good streets, lighted with gas, and one of which is paved; the houses are of neat and respectable character, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from the reservoir of the Devonport Water Company in the parish of Stoke-Damerall, and from a fine stream brought into the town under an act passed in the 35th of Elizabeth. A very handsome quadrangle of Grecian architecture, inclosing the new church of St. Paul, was lately commenced in the south-western part of the town. There is a communication with Devonport by means of a stone bridge across Stonehouse creek, erected at the joint expense of the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe and Sir John St. Aubyn; the tolls are let, and the income derived from them is very considerable. Higher up the creek, to the north, a bridge has been recently erected, affording a passage to Stoke. On Crimhill Point, which commands, perhaps, the finest prospect of Mount-Edgcombe, is the picturesque ruin of a blockhouse erected in the time of Elizabeth, and over it is a modern battery, occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery. At a short distance is Eastern King's battery, commanding the mouth of the Hamoaze: there is also a fort for the protection of the creek. The three towns of Stonehouse, Plymouth, and Devonport are brilliantly lighted from works in this parish, and the gasometer presents a conspicuous object from the road between Plymouth and Devonport. In Stonehouse Pool are convenient quays for merchant vessels; and in addition to the general business arising from the maritime relations of the town, and its naval and military establishments, there are some large manufactories for varnish used in the dockyards, soap, and tallow. A customary market is held on Wednesday, in a neat and convenient building in Edgcombe-street; and there are fairs on the first Wednesday in May, and the second Wednesday in September.

Among the most important public establishments is the *Royal Naval Hospital*, for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, opened in 1762. It is situated on an eminence near the creek, and comprises ten buildings, each containing six wards, each ward affording accommodation for about twenty patients, with a chapel, store-room, operating-room, small-pox ward, and dispensary; they form an extensive quadrangle, ornamented on three sides with a piazza, and the entire edifice, with its spacious lawn, is said to occupy an area of twenty-four acres. The *Royal Marine barracks*, on the west shore of Mill bay, comprise a handsome range of buildings forming an oblong square, and are adapted for the accommodation of about 1000 men. A new victualling establishment has been erected at Crimhill Point, upon a scale of great magnitude; it is approached through a granite gateway and double colonnade of singular beauty, and the various ranges are surprisingly magnificent. Among the more remarkable features of the work are, the removal of 300,000 cubic yards of limestone rock, and the erection of a granite sea wall, 1500 feet in length, the foundation of which was laid by means of a diving-bell. The water for the brewery is supplied

at the rate of 350 tuns per day, from the Plymouth Leat; it first runs into a reservoir capable of receiving 2000 tuns, and is thence conveyed through iron pipes into a second basin of 6000 tuns. Stonehouse was formerly a chapelry, in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £197; patron, the Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth; improPRIATORS, the Corporation of Plymouth. The church was built when the old chapel was taken down, about 1790, and is a plain edifice, containing 1100 sittings. An additional church in the early English style, with a tower, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £2899, and was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul in 1833; it contains 1000 sittings, of which 460 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

STONELEIGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S.) from Coventry; containing 1371 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Stanlei*, from the rocky nature of the soil, was in former times chiefly distinguished for its venerable abbey, founded in 1154 by Henry II., for monks of the Cistercian order, who were removed hither from Radmore, in the county of Stafford. In 1245 the abbey suffered greatly from an accidental fire, and was repaired by Robert de Hockele, the sixteenth abbot, who in 1300 built the gateway tower and entrance, now almost the only portion remaining entire: the revenue of the establishment, at the Dissolution, was valued at £178. 2. 5. The parish is crossed by the London and Birmingham railroad, and comprises by admeasurement about 9700 acres, of which the substratum abounds with good red sandstone, though none is quarried: the rateable annual value of the railway property in the parish is £1500. The village is intersected by the river Sowe, which, after passing under an ancient stone bridge of eight arches, unites with the Avon about half a mile beyond, and flows through the grounds of Stoneleigh Abbey, the elegant seat of Lord Leigh, erected on the site of the monastery, in a park well stocked with deer, and enriched with a profusion of stately oaks. Of the ancient monastic buildings, the principal remains are found in the cellars and domestic offices of the modern mansion, and consist chiefly of groined arches resting upon massive pillars, and of numerous details in the latest and most finished period of the Norman style. A market and a fair, granted to the abbots by Henry II., were formerly held in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £510; improPRIATOR, Lord Leigh. The church is a venerable structure, partly Norman, with a low massive tower, strengthened by angular buttresses, and surrounded by another tower of smaller dimensions; near the altar are, a splendid monument to Lady Alice Leigh, Duchess of Dudley, and a recumbent figure of stone, which was recently found in an upright position when digging the foundation for the handsome mausoleum of the Leigh family, and is supposed to be that of Geoffrey de Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in the reign of John. A chapel of ease has been erected, towards the expense of which Lord Leigh gave £1000. A free school was established in 1708, by Thomas, Lord Leigh, who endowed it with land; and there

are almshouses for five aged men and five women, founded in 1576, by Dame Alice Leigh, whose endowment is augmented with a portion of the Duchess of Dudley's charity at Bidford.

STONERAISE, with BROCKLEBANK, a township, in the parish of WESTWARD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Wigton; containing 617 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in Stoneraise. In the township are the ruins of Old Carlisle, where was a considerable Roman city, supposed by Horsley to have been the *Olenacum* of the Notitia.

STONESBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises 1350 acres, of which 600 are arable, 25 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 7½.; net income, £90; patron and improPRIATOR, R. Norman, Esq. The tithes of the commons were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1780, under an inclosure act; and an allotment of church land yields £9. 9. per annum.

STONESFIELD (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (W.) from Woodstock; containing 553 inhabitants. It comprises 938 acres, of which about 738 are arable, and 200 woodland: a large proportion of the population is employed in slate-pits. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 9½.; net income, £139; patron, the Duke of Marlborough: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Among the fossil remains of the oolite limestone formation in the parish, bones of animals of the *opossum* genus have been discovered.

STONEY-MIDDLETON.—See MIDDLETON, STONEY.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

STONHAM, ASPAL (*ST. LAMBERT*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SURFOLK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Needham-Market; containing 772 inhabitants, and comprising 2399a. 2r. 25p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 2½., and in the gift of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £666. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises about 40 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower containing a fine peal of ten bells. Here is a free school, endowed in 1612, by the Rev. John Metcalf, rector, with land producing £100 per annum; and the same benefactor left 2s. 6d. each per week to four persons, and about £50 a year for the general purposes of the parish.

STONHAM, EARL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Needham-Market; containing 878 inhabitants. This place, with Aspal-Stonham and Stonham Parva, was the property of the earls of Norfolk, who had a seat here, from which circumstance the parish takes its name. The road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich, runs through the parish, which comprises by admeasurement 2520 acres, the soil whereof in some parts rests upon a sub-

soil of clay, and in others on gravel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 6., and in the gift of Pembroke College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £659; there is a glebe-house erected in 1824, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower; the roof is elaborately carved, and there is a curiously-sculptured font. The Baptists have a place of worship. John Punchard, about 1475, gave a house for the use of a school, which George Reeve, in 1599, endowed with land now producing more than £20 a year, which benefaction is part of estates worth upwards of £100 per annum, the residue of which was left by other persons for general purposes.

STONHAM PARVA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 368 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1195 acres, and the road from London to Norwich, through Ipswich, intersects the village, in which is a general post-office. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½., and in the patronage of William Hayden, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of about 40 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a south transept and a lofty embattled tower. A school is supported by the rector; and about £100 per annum, derived from houses and land, are applied to the repair of the church, and general parochial uses.

STONTON-WYVILLE (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Harborough; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½.; net income, £190; patron, the Earl of Cardigan.

STONYHURST.—See MITTON.

STOODLEIGH (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S. W.) from Bampton; containing 513 inhabitants, and consisting of 5000 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the gift of Thomas Daniel, Esq.: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains 30 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is an ancient structure. On Warbrightsleigh Hill, in the parish, are the remains of an ancient beacon said to have been erected by Edward II.

STOPHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Petworth; containing 135 inhabitants. The parish comprises 827*a. 1r. 13p.*, of which about 406 acres are arable, 224 pasture, 159 wood, and 33 waste; it is watered by the river Arun, over which is a bridge of seven arches, built in the reign of Edward II. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 8½., and in the gift of George Barttelot, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £146; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square tower; the pavement is

almost entirely composed of large slabs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brass figures and memorials of the Barttelot family, and in the windows are representations of some of the Barttelots and Stophams, with several escutcheons, of stained glass, said to have been removed from the hall windows of the old manor-house.

STOPSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Luton; containing 563 inhabitants.

STORETON, a township, in the parish of BEBINGTON, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 214 inhabitants. It comprises 1298 acres, of which 67 are common or waste land. The tithes have been commuted for £156.

STORITHS, with HAZLEWOOD, a township, in the parish and union of SKIPTON, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (E.) from Skipton; containing 220 inhabitants. It is situated a little to the east of the river Wharfe, and on the road from Skipton to Ripley.

STORKHILL, with SANDHOLME, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 61 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of the river Hull, and on the road from Beverley to Tickton.

STORMORE and WESTRILL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 8 inhabitants.

STORRINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of WEST EASWORTH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 8½ miles (N. E.) from Arundel; containing 990 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Petworth to Brighton, and comprises by computation 2956 acres, of which 1788 are arable and pasture, 707 down, 236 common, and 225 belonging to Harston warren, which is partly cultivated. The village consists principally of a long street, crossed by another at right angles; a market formerly took place on Wednesdays, and there are at present a corn-market on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on May 13th and November 11th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £600; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1746, with the exception of the chancels and north aisle, the former edifice having become a ruin in consequence of the fall of the tower, which had been left insecure on the repair of the steeple in 1731. There are some charitable bequests. In 1826, a fine British urn containing burnt bones, was discovered in a barrow on the downs, 21 inches in height, and measuring 13 inches across the top and 6½ at the base.

STORTFORD, BISHOP (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a borough, in the hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 14 miles (E. N. E.) from Hertford, and 30 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 4681 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation on each side of a ford on the river Stort, now crossed by two bridges, and its prefix from having been bestowed by William, soon after the Conquest, upon Maurice, Bishop of Lon-

don, and his successors. In the reign of Stephen the Empress Matilda negotiated to obtain, by exchange, from the Bishop of London, the castle erected here by William the Conqueror, and not succeeding, threatened its demolition; it, however, remained till the eighth year of King John's reign, who, exasperated at the bishop's promulgation of the pope's menace of laying the kingdom under an edict, razed it to the ground, seized the town into his own hands, incorporated the inhabitants, and granted them the elective franchise, which they continued to exercise from the fourth of Edward II. till the reign of Edward III., when their privileges ceased. In the reign of Mary the place became the scene of religious persecution, and Bishop Bonner made use of a prison, formerly attached to the castle, for the confinement of convicted Protestants, of whom one was burnt on Goose Green adjoining. The town is situated on two gentle acclivities, called respectively Windhill and Hockerhill, in a fertile valley upon the river Stort, and consists principally of four streets, in the form of a cross, of which Windhill is the western, and Hockerhill the eastern, extremity; the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs. There is a public library, instituted in 1827. The trade consists chiefly in malt and other grain, whereof considerable quantities are sent to London by the river, which is navigable, and by a canal, on the banks of which are commodious wharfs and quays. The market is on Thursday; and a very handsome market-house was erected in 1828, of the Ionic order, containing an assembly and coffee rooms, and magistrates' chamber, on the first floor, and underneath a spacious hall, where the corn-exchange is held. Fairs are held on Holy-Thursdays, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on October 11th, for horses and cattle. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session every fortnight.

The parish comprises 3241a. 3r. 11p. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the appropriator, the Precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £536, and the vicarial for £338, with a glebe of 208 acres. The church is an elegant structure, standing at the south-west angle of the town, with a fine tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and partly rebuilt in 1820, and contains many ancient and curious monuments, among which are those of Charles Denny, grandson to Sir Anthony Denny, Knt., privy councillor to Henry VIII.; and Sir George Duckett, who was the last surviving proprietor of the Stort navigation. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists. A free grammar school formerly existed in High-street, to which an excellent library was presented by Thomas Leigh, Esq., increased by the Rev. Thomas Leigh, vicar, and other benefactors, and of which many valuable portions still remain, preserved in the tower of the church: Sir Henry Chauncey, a native of the town, and author of the *History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, was educated in the school. There are five newly-erected almshouses, which have been established with the proceeds of the sale of two almshouses in Potter-street endowed by R. Pilston, in 1572; and several estates, producing about £120 per annum, are appropriated to the apprenticing of children, the relief of the poor, and the repair of the church; to which last-named purpose

about £75 per annum, arising from the revenue of a dissolved chantry, and some ancient guilds formerly established here, are also applied. The union of Bishop-Stortford comprises 20 parishes or places, half in the county of Essex, and half in Herts, and contains altogether a population of 19,380. There are some small remains of the castle, in the garden of which Roman coins have been found; and near the castle is an ancient well, dedicated to St. Osyth, the water of which is esteemed beneficial in diseases of the eyes. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was born here.

STORWOOD, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises about 1120 acres of land belonging to various owners, of whom some have neat residences. The village is on the eastern acclivity of the vale of the Derwent. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.

STOTFOLD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Baldock; containing 1026 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1.; net income, £185; patrons and improprators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £20 per annum.

STOTFOLD, an extra-parochial district, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 9 inhabitants. A *stot*, in the language of the north, is a young ox, and this was a place in the Saxon times where the stots were *folded*. Among the families once connected with the spot, occur those of Stotfold and Stanhope: it comprises about 270 acres of land, now chiefly the property of Sir F. L. Wood.

STOTTESDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing, with the chapelry of Farlow, 1578 inhabitants, of whom 1217 are in Stottesden township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 10.; net income, £670; patron and improprator, the Duke of Cleveland. The church, rebuilt by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, who gave it to the abbey of that place, was repewed in 1838. There is a chapel of ease at Farlow.

STOUGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of THURNBY, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 121 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a south porch, and an embattled tower surmounted by a handsome crocketed spire; the interior contains many monuments to the Beaumont family, and one, in excellent preservation, to the memory of Thomas Farnham, teller of the exchequer in the reign of Mary. In the chapelyard is an ancient cross, the shaft of which is lofty, and formed of one entire stone. A capital messuage, farm, and lands, with other large estates, were left about the year 1626, by Henry Smith, Esq., for charitable uses, which property the trustees appropriated;

in 1641, to the poor of certain places, who received no parochial relief. £36 per annum, arising from land left by John Zouch and Sir Thomas Beaumont, are applied to the uses of the church.

STOUGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WEST BOURNE**, hundred of **WESTBOURNE** and **SINGLETON**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Chichester; containing 578 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the county of Southampton, and on the south by the range of lofty downs called Bowhill. Standsted, with its extensive forest, chiefly in the parish, has been honoured by several royal visits: Queen Elizabeth was once entertained here; the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., on the 20th of September 1716, and his father, George I., on the 31st of August 1722; and George III. and Queen Charlotte took refreshment here on their way from Portsmouth. The mansion, situated in a well-wooded park of about 900 acres, commanding most extensive land and sea views, was erected about the close of the 17th century, by Richard, Earl of Scarborough: besides carvings by Grinlin Gibbons, there is a suite of Arras tapestry, representing the battle of Namur, the largest of six sets wrought at Arras for the Duke of Marlborough and five of his generals. The village is pleasantly seated in a valley, and formerly had a weekly market and three fairs, granted by charter of Henry IV. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The great tithes have been commuted for £412. 14., and the vicarial for £257. 10.; the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively $64\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a cruciform structure in the early and later English styles, the chancel separated from the nave by a fine circular arch.

STOULTON (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of **PERSHORE**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Pershore; containing 346 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Worcester to Evesham, and consists of 1900 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Earl Somers; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes have been commuted for £218; the glebe comprises 11 acres.

STOURBRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. Andrew the Less**, or **BARNWELL**, union of **CAMBRIDGE**, hundred of **FLENDISH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Cambridge. This place is remarkable for its celebrated fair, one of the largest in the kingdom, which is held in a field to the eastward of Barnwell, and commences on September 18th, on which day it is proclaimed by the vice-chancellor, doctors, and proctors of the university of Cambridge, and the mayor and aldermen of that borough; it continues more than three weeks, and the staple commodities exposed for sale are, leather, timber, cheese, hops, wool, cattle, and, on the 25th, horses. The hospital of **St. Mary Magdalene**, here, for lepers, was anciently at the disposal of the burgesses of Cambridge; but, about 1245, Hugh, Bishop of Ely, possessed the patronage of it, which was enjoyed by his successors till the suppression in 1497; its chapel, called **St. Mary's chapel**, has been converted into a barn.

STOURBRIDGE, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of **OLD SWINFORD**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 21 miles (N. by E.) from Worcester, and 124 (N. W.) from London; containing 7481 inhabitants, and comprising 200 acres. This place, originally called *Bedcote*, which name the manor still retains, derives its present appellation from the erection of a bridge, about the time of Henry VI., across the small river Stour, which here separates the counties of Worcester and Stafford. The surrounding country abounds with coal and iron-stone, the mines of which appear, by a manuscript in the possession of the Lyttelton family, to have been worked so early as the reign of Edward III.; and the manufacture of glass was established here in 1557, about the period it was introduced into this country from Lorraine. The town consists chiefly of one long street, called the High-street, which is well flagged and macadamized, and lighted with gas, and the lower part of which is spacious, and contains some good houses. A subscription library was established in 1790, which has upwards of 3000 volumes, and of which Parkes, the self-taught and celebrated chymist, was the first president. There are races on two days in the last week in August, during which the theatre is open. The principal branches of trade and manufacture are those of glass, iron, and fire-bricks, of which the first is carried on to a very great extent, there being twelve houses in the immediate neighbourhood, where the different varieties of flint, crown, bottle, and window glass are manufactured, besides several cutting-mills. The flourishing state of this branch of manufacture is chiefly owing to the plentiful supply of fuel, and to the existence, near the town, of that superior species of clay used in making glass-house pots, crucibles, and fire-bricks, which is found here in large quantities, and furnishes a considerable article of export, by the name of "Stourbridge fire-clay:" the best lies at about 150 feet below the surface of the earth, in strata three or four feet thick, in the compass of about 200 acres, near the town. Large quantities of these fire-bricks are made, and sent to London and other places. The manufacture of iron forms also a most important branch of the trade of the town and neighbourhood, and the manufactories are generally on a most extensive scale, particularly that of Bradley and Co., which covers nearly four acres, and gives employment usually to more than 1000 hands, nearly every article in wrought or cast iron being manufactured. In the other factories are made the various articles of hammered iron, besides scythes, spades, anvils, and vices, plantation tools, chains, called gearing, &c.; but that branch which is carried on to the largest extent is the making of nails, which, in the town and its vicinity, affords employment to some thousand men, women, and children.

The trading interests are greatly benefited by a canal which, running from the town to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, connects it with the extensive line of inland navigation which spreads in various branches over the mining and manufacturing districts of the country, and also with the Severn; affording an opening for the transit of goods to all parts of the kingdom. The market, granted in 1486, by Henry VII., is on Friday, and is well attended: the market-house, erected at an expense of about £15,000, is a handsome modern

brick building, of which the principal front, towards the High-street, is stuccoed, and of the Doric order of architecture; it consists of a spacious triangular area, having on each side an arcade; the centre is open, and that portion of the front not occupied by the entrance is disposed in shops. The fairs are on March 29th and September 8th, of which the former, continuing several days, is a celebrated horse-fair; the latter is for horses, horned-cattle, sheep, and pedlery. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held, and petty-sessions take place on Wednesday and Friday. St. Thomas's church here, erected in 1736, and enlarged and repaired at a cost of £2300, in 1837, is a neat brick edifice, with a square tower, and has a very handsome interior, with a good organ; the incumbent possesses a net income of £134, and is appointed by the inhabitant householders. A district church was opened at Amblecoat, adjoining the town, on August 7th, 1842; it is built of fire-brick, and the cost of its erection, £4300, was raised chiefly by subscription; it has been endowed by the Earl of Stamford, and is in his gift. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by letters-patent granted in 1553, by Edward VI., and has an endowment of about £40 per annum: Dr. Johnson received a part of his education in the establishment, but the report of his having been an unsuccessful candidate for the head mastership is void of truth. A national school was erected in 1815, and is maintained by subscription; a school was built in 1844, on a site given by James Foster, Esq., on the Enville road, and several other schools are supported. The poor law union of Stourbridge comprises 14 parishes or places, of which 4 are in Worcestershire, 8 in Salop, and 2 in Stafford; the whole containing a population of 47,948. In a sandy tract of ground to the westward of the town, numerous detached portions of jasper, porphyry, rock-salt, granite, chalcedony, agate, cornelian, and several varieties of marble, supposed to be diluvial remains, have been discovered.

STOURMOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Wingham; containing 253 inhabitants. It comprises 877a. 3r. 8p., which are nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land, with the exception of 15 acres of hop-grounds: the navigable river Stour passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe comprises 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

STOURPAIN (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum; containing, with the tything of Ashe, 637 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2365a. 1r. 9p., of which 549 acres are common or waste land; it derives its name from its situation near the river Stour, which runs on the west and south, and from one of its earliest proprietors, named Paine. Lacerton, a tything in the northern part of the parish, united to Stourpain in 1431, was formerly distinct; and in a field called Chapel Close, adjoining a farm-house, the foundations of its ancient parochial church, which was dedicated to St.

Andrew in 1331, may still be traced. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$: the great tithes have been commuted for £277, and the vicarial for £144. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebes contain respectively 45 and 9 acres. The church is in the decorated style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On an eminence called Hod Hill are the remains of a Danish camp, in the form of the letter D, defended by a double rampart and fosse, which, on the north and south sides, are almost inaccessible; there are five entrances, and within the area, which comprises several acres, are many circular trenches, four and five yards in diameter, and some round pits, contiguous to each other, supposed to have been so deep and numerous, at one period, as to be capable of concealing a large army. British and Roman antiquities, also, have within the last few years been discovered, consisting of British pottery, a Roman amphora, brass rings ornamented with stained glass, fibulæ, or cloak clasps, brooches of iron washed with silver, spear-heads, and other articles.

STOURPORT, a market-town, in the chapelry of MITTON, parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, borough of BEWDLEY, Lower division of the hundred of HALF-SHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kidderminster, and 130 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 3012 inhabitants. This place, which is of modern origin, derives its name from its situation on the river Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, and from being a principal depôt for the manufactures and agricultural and mineral produce of the adjoining counties, which are hence transmitted to the various commercial towns in the kingdom. Prior to the construction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal in 1770, it consisted only of a few scattered cottages forming the lower part of the hamlet of Mitton; but since that period, from the advantages of its situation affording a communication with most parts of the kingdom, by means of the Grand Trunk canal, which connects the Severn with the Trent, it has risen into importance, and become an inland port of considerable trade. The town is neat and well built, and the chief streets are paved, and lighted partly with gas. A handsome iron bridge of one arch, 150 feet in span and 50 in height, with several land arches affording a free course for the water in case of floods, has been constructed over the Severn, connecting the town with Areley-King's, and replacing a bridge of three arches, which had been swept away by a flood after a sudden thaw. A subscription library was established in 1821, and there are three reading societies well supported. The trade consists principally in the conveyance, by canal navigation, of the produce of the adjoining counties, for the reception of which extensive warehouses have been erected, and basins on a large scale have been formed, with wharfs for the loading and unloading of the craft employed in the trade; the building of boats and barges, for which several small docks have been constructed, is carried on extensively, and there is a considerable iron-foundry belonging to Messrs. Baldwin. A canal to Kington, in Herefordshire, was projected some time since, but has been completed only as far as Mamble. The market is on Wednesday, and in 1833 was made a corn-market; there is also a market on

Saturday, and both are well supplied with meat, poultry, vegetables, and fruit. The market-house, a commodious edifice, was erected upon a site purchased by a proprietary, who receive the tolls, and a room over it has been built for the transaction of the public business of the town. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in April and the second Tuesday in October, and are abundantly supplied with sheep and cattle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STOURTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MERE, partly in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, but chiefly in the hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Mere; containing, with the tything of Gasper, 645 inhabitants, of whom 357 are in Stourton township. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was the scene of some memorable events during the earlier periods of English history. In 656, Cenwalh, King of the West Saxons, here encountered an army of the Britons, which he defeated with great slaughter, and compelled to retreat to Petherton, on the river Parret; and in 879, Alfred the Great, issuing from his retreat in the Isle of Athelney, erected his standard on an eminence in this parish, since called Kingsettle hill, while on his route to Edington, where he obtained a signal victory over the Danes. In 1001, an obstinate and sanguinary battle was fought near Kingsettle hill, between the Danes and the Saxons under the command of Cola and Edsigus, in which the latter were defeated; and, in 1016, another engagement took place between the Danes under Canute, and Edmund Ironside, when the latter was victorious. A castle was anciently built by John de Stourton, to whom the manor belonged, on the site of which a spacious and elegant mansion has been erected, in the Italian style, by the Hoare family. The parish comprises 3545*a.* 34*p.*, whereof 212 acres are common or waste land: stone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the gift of Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains 91 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £500. The church is partly Grecian, and partly in the early English style, and contains monuments to the families of Stourton and Hoare. Some bequests have been made to the poor of the parish. At the south-western extremity, in the county of Somerset, is a wide boggy tract, containing many curious excavations called Pen Pits, of which there are not less than several thousands scattered over a surface of nearly 700 acres. Stourton gives the title of Baron to the family of that name, created in 1448.

STOUTING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Ashford; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the Roman Stane-street, and a branch of the river Stour rises here; it comprises 1300 acres by computation, about half consisting of chalky hills, the soil of which on the north side is a poor sandy earth, but on the south of much better quality. In the neighbourhood is a mound overgrown with wood, around which was once a double moat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11.; net income, £252; patron, the Rev. Jacob George Wrench, D.C.L.: there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 10 acres. The church is principally in the early English

style, and has been recently repaired, and enlarged by the addition of a gallery. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Some urns and Roman coins have been discovered.

STOVEN (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Wangford; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises 793*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.*, of which 30 acres are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. G. O. Leman: the tithes have been commuted for £200. The church, which is chiefly in the early style of English architecture, contains two Norman arches of great beauty.

STOW, a hamlet, in the parish of THRECKINGHAM, union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Falkingham; containing 34 inhabitants.

STOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the townships of Bransby, Normanby, and Sturton, 943 inhabitants, of whom 418 are in Stow township. This place is generally supposed to be the *Sidnacester* of the Romans, and the seat of a Saxon bishopric from about 678 to 959. A nunnery was founded here by Godiva, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who also, with her husband, greatly augmented the revenue of the church, which had been built and endowed for Secular priests by Eadnorth, Bishop of Dorchester. These religious, after the Conquest, became Benedictine monks, under the government of an abbot, and Bishop Remigius obtained for them, from William Rufus, the then desolate abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, where they soon settled. King Henry III. passed the night at Stow, previously to the engagement, under the walls of Lincoln Castle, with the forces of Lewis, and the turbulent barons. The parish comprises 4737*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, and is intersected by the middle road from Lincoln to Gainsborough: there is a fair for horses on the 10th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102, with a house; patrons, alternately, the Prebendaries of Corringham and Stow in the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes have been commuted for £936, of which £563 are payable to the first-named prebendary, and £373 to the second; the prebendary of Stow has a glebe of about 4 acres, the prebendary of Corringham one of nearly 6, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ acres belong to the incumbent. The church is a spacious and massive structure, principally in the Norman style, with a central tower; the south and west walls of the nave have each a highly-ornamented doorway, and the chancel contains fine details, especially in the mouldings of the arches. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £12 per annum. The ancient Watling-street passes near the place.

STOW (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of KNIGHTON, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Knighton; containing 185 inhabitants. It comprises 2693 acres, of which 1350 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £252, of which £204 are payable to the vicar, and £48 to the warden of Clun Hospital.

STOW-BARDOLPH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 1076 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road to Lynn, and is intersected by the greater river Ouse, comprises 6041*a. 3r. 1p.*, whereof 5152 acres are arable, 778 pasture and meadow, and 111 wood; the lands are the property of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., whose seat, Stow Hall, is a handsome mansion, finely situated. About two miles from the village is a bridge over the river, in the immediate neighbourhood of which a considerable village has recently arisen, and a fair for horses and cows is held there on the eve of the festival of the Holy Trinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Wimbotsham annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir T. Hare, who is impropiator of Stow-Bardolph: the great tithes, with some exception, have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £158; there is a glebe of 20 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; on the north side of the chancel is the mausoleum of the Hare family, in which are many splendid monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also six almshouses for widows erected in 1603, by Sir Ralph Hare, who in 1622, endowed them with 80 acres of land now producing £80 per annum. To the south of the church are the remains of an ancient hermitage of brick and flint, now part of a farm-house.

STOW-BEDON (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Watton; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1700 acres, of which the surface is boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a small rivulet. Stow-Bedon Hall, a mansion formerly of some importance, is now a farm-house. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½.; net income, £295; patron, the Rev. E. Goddard: the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, anciently appropriated to Marham Abbey, and in which was a guild in honour of the Virgin Mary, is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles; the tower fell down in 1797, and has not been rebuilt; the font is large, and beautifully sculptured. In the churchyard are three coffin-shaped tombs, with crosses *fleuri*. At the inclosure of the parish, 30 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

STOW CUM QUY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N. E.) from Cambridge; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1918*a. 2r. 29p.*, of which 1469 acres are arable, 364 pasture, 37 wood, and the remainder common, roads, &c. An act was passed in 1839, for inclosing waste lands, when 4 acres were appropriated for recreation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 64½ acres. Jeremy Collier, the celebrated nonjuring divine, was born here in 1650.

STOW-LANGTOFT (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Ixworth; containing

183 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1304 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 8½.; net income, £307; patron, H. Wilson, Esq. There is a glebe of 63 acres, and an excellent rectory-house was built in 1833, by the Rev. Samuel Rickards, assisted by the patron. The church is in the decorated and later English styles; the chancel contains several richly-carved stalls and handsome monuments to members of the family of D'Ewes. The church and parsonage-house stand upon the site of a Roman encampment, and numerous coins have been discovered at different times. Here was the seat of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart., the eminent antiquary, who lived in the Hall, now the residence of Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the parish; and Tillemans, the Dutch painter, was buried in the church.

STOW, LONG, a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Caxton; containing 276 inhabitants. It is situated on the old north road, and comprises 1400 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Bishop. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798; the glebe-house was rebuilt in 1840, by the incumbent, and the glebe contains 406 acres. An hospital for poor sisters was founded here, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the reign of Henry III., by Walter, then vicar. Fossil remains abound in the neighbourhood, consisting principally of ammonites and bones of large animals.

STOW, LONG (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Kimbolton; containing, with the chapelry of Little Catworth, 263 inhabitants, of whom 188 are in the hamlet of Long Stow. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Long Stow in the Cathedral of Lincoln, with a net income of £70: the tithes, payable to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, have been commuted for £143. 6. 8.; the governors have also 191 acres of glebe.

STOW-MARIES (*St. MARY AND St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Maldon; containing 257 inhabitants. This parish, which takes the adjunct to its name from the family of Marey, to whom the lands at one time belonged, is situated on the river Crouch, and comprises by admeasurement 2466 acres, whereof 1755 are arable, 99 pasture, 155 meadow, and 82 wood. A fair is held on the 24th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. T. H. Storie: the tithes have been commuted for £660; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church is an ancient edifice.

STOW-MARKET (*St. PETER AND St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of STOW, in the hundred of Stow, W. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich, and, by way of that town, through which the mail travels, 81 (N. E.) from London, but only 75 through Sudbury; containing, with the chapelry of Gipping, 3136 inhabitants. This place is very ancient, and at the time of the Norman survey was called *Thorna* or *Thorne Market*, the

former term being derived from the Saxon divinity *Thor*, and *ea*, water, alluding to the adjoining river; it was afterwards named Stow-Market, from its being the market for the hundred of Stow. Two churches are mentioned in Domesday book as existing here. The town, which is the most central in the county, is situated at the confluence of three rivulets which form the river Gipping, on the road from Ipswich to Bury and Cambridge, and consists of several streets, for the most part regularly built, and lighted with gas; many of the houses are handsome, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from land-springs and wells. The commercial interests of the town are essentially promoted by its locality, and have been much improved by making the Gipping navigable to Ipswich, which was effected under an act obtained in 1790. From the basin extends a pleasant walk, about a mile in length, passing through the extensive hop-plantations in the neighbourhood. The trade consists chiefly in the making of malt, for which there are more than twenty houses, and which is rapidly increasing; and corn, malt, and flour to a great extent, are exported to London, Hull, Liverpool, and other places. A brewery has been established, and there are small manufactories for rope, twine, and sacking; a patent saw-mill, and three iron-foundries, one of which is also used for making agricultural implements. By means of the navigation to Ipswich, grain and malt are conveyed thither, and the returns consist of timber, deals, coal, iron, salt, oil-cake, and slate, for the supply of the central parts of the county. The market is on Thursday, for corn, cattle, and provisions: a building for a corn-exchange and reading-room, which is also used on public occasions, has recently been erected at a cost of £3000, raised by shares of £25 each. A fair is held on August 12th, chiefly for lambs, and on July 10th is a pleasure-fair. The county meetings are held in the town; and the magistrates hold a petty-session every alternate Monday.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stow-Upland annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 15.; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. A. G. Harper Hollingsworth. The great tithes have been commuted for £89, and the vicarial for £185; the glebe contains 6 acres, with a house, in the grounds of which is a fine mulberry-tree, planted by the poet Milton, while on a visit to Dr. Young, the vicar. The church was rebuilt about the year 1300 by the abbey of St. Osyth, Essex, which then held the advowson; it was enlarged in 1838, and is a spacious and handsome structure in the centre of the town, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a slender wooden spire of tasteful appearance, 120 feet in height, which was erected from the proceeds of a legacy left in the reign of Anne. At the east end of the south aisle is the Tyrell chapel, separated by a carved screen, and containing interesting monuments to that family. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and several benevolent institutions for the relief of the poor, who also receive about £260 per annum from bequests made at different periods. The union of Stow comprises 34 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,675. In a stone-pit near the entrance to the town, the tusks and bones of a species of elephant have

been found. There is a spring slightly impregnated with iron. Dr. Young, tutor to the poet Milton, and master of Jesus' College, Cambridge, was vicar of the parish from 1630 to 1655, and was interred here.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (*ST. EDWARD*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 25 miles (E. by N.) from Gloucester, and 82 (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Donnington and Mangersbury, 2140 inhabitants, of whom 1465 are in the town. This place, in old records denominated Stow St. Edward, was the scene of a battle between the royalists and the parliamentary forces in the great civil war, when the former were put to flight. The town is situated on the summit of a steep elevation; the houses in general are of stone, but low, irregularly built, and of ancient appearance; and being indifferently supplied with fuel and water, and having no common field attached, the place is vulgarly remarked to have only one of the four elements, namely, air. A charter for a market was procured in the reign of Edward III., by the abbot of Evesham, then lord of the manor; it is on Thursday, and fairs are held on May 12th and October 24th, for the sale of hops, cheese, and sheep, of which last 20,000 are said to have been sold at one fair. The inhabitants were incorporated by Henry VI., but at present the town is governed by two bailiffs, who are appointed annually at the manorial court leet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £525; patron, the Rev. H. Hippiisley: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765. The church is a spacious edifice in the ancient English style, erected at different periods in the 14th and 15th centuries; the tower is conspicuous at a great distance. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school endowed with £13. 9. per annum for teaching Latin. An almshouse for nine persons, on the south side of the churchyard, was founded in the sixteenth of Edward IV., under the will of William Chestre, and subsequent endowments have been given for the maintenance of its inmates. The poor law union comprises 28 parishes or places, 25 of which are in the county of Gloucester, and 3 in that of Worcester; the whole containing a population of 9522. A park, house, and garden, named St. Margaret's Chapel, at a place called Merke, in the parish, constituted part of the estates of Charles I. and his queen. The Fosse-way intersects the northern part of the parish.

STOW-UPLAND (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stow, W. division of SUFFOLK; adjoining Stow-Market, and containing 903 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Stow-Market: the great tithes have been commuted for £257, and the vicarial for £175; the impropriate glebe contains 29 acres. A church has been erected by subscription.

STOW, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 279 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Lark, and consists of 2926*a*. 3*r*. 36*p*. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Wordwell united, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 3½., and in the gift of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £191, and the glebe

comprises 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church contains numerous memorials of the ancient family of Croft. The remains of the Hall here convey some idea of its former magnificence, and the gateway-entrance is a fine specimen of brick-work of the time of Henry VIII. The Rev. John Boys, one of the learned divines employed in the translation of the Bible, was rector of the parish.

STOW-WOOD, a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Oxford; containing 33 inhabitants, who attend the adjoining parochial church of Beckley.

STOWE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Buckingham; containing, with the hamlets of Boycott, Dadford, and Lampion, 410 inhabitants. This place is celebrated for the princely mansion of the Duke of Buckingham. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; net income, £95; patron and impropiator, his Grace. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, in which 50 children of both sexes are educated and clothed, at the expense of the Duchess of Buckingham. Hammond, the elegiac poet, died whilst on a visit here, in 1742.

STOWE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Stamford; containing 11 inhabitants, and comprising 400 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1772 to that of Barholme, and valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9. A school held from time immemorial in the court-house of the lord of the manor, is endowed with £12 per annum, under a bequest of Edward Burgh.

STOWE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stafford; containing, with the townships of Amerton and Grindley, and part of the townships of Drinton, Great and Little Haywood, and Hixon, 1267 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in Stowe township. The parish comprises 5008*a. 2r. 31p.*, and includes Chartley Hall, situated near the castle, which latter was built in 1220, by Ranulph Blunderville, Earl of Chester. Of the Chartley estate 2000 acres are extra-parochial, and the park, which is altogether uncultivated, is celebrated for its breed of wild cattle, the superiority of its venison, and the abundance of its black game. Chartley Moss, comprehending 100 acres, is prolific in cranberries. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £61; patron, Sir John Cave, Bart.; impropiator, John Fitzgerald, Esq. The church is an ancient building, the nave of which is separated from the chancel by a handsome arch, said to be Saxon; it contains an alabaster monument to Devereux, first Viscount Hereford, and his two wives, whose effigies are in a recumbent posture. The viscount, who was celebrated in the wars against France, in the reign of Henry VIII., resided and was buried here. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Weedon; containing 392 inhabitants. This place, which is a short distance to the west of the road from London to Holyhead, obtained the adjunct to its name from the circumstance of the manor having

nine advowsons appended to it in the reign of Henry VII. It was for some time in the possession of Sir John Danvers, a principal parliamentary leader, and one of those who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, which, exclusively of 100 of woodland, are about equally divided between arable and pasture: the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. J. L. Crawley: the tithes of the incumbent have been commuted for £500, and £133 are paid to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; the glebe contains 85 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church, which is situated on the brow of a steep declivity, is a very ancient edifice, partly in the Norman style, and contains a sumptuous monument to the memory of Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John, Lord Latimer. The Roman Watling-street forms the ancient boundary of the parish.

STOWELL (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Northleach; containing 42 inhabitants, and comprising 800 acres. The river Colne washes the extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed in 1660 to that of Hampnett, and valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1. Sir William Scott, late judge of the court of admiralty, was created Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park, in 1821: the title is now extinct.

STOWELL (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Wincanton; containing 117 inhabitants, and consisting of 903 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of W. M. Dodington, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £169, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1834.

STOWELL, a tything, in the parish of OVERTON, union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Marlborough; containing 57 inhabitants.

STOWER, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of REDLANE, Shaston division of DORSET, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 554 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Motcomb and West Stower, to the vicarage of Gillingham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £146, and the vicarial for £273. The church, rebuilt in 1841, is a cruciform structure in the Norman style, with a tower at the intersection, and contains accommodation for 400 persons. Henry Fielding, the celebrated novelist, resided for some time on his estate in the parish.

STOWER-PROVOST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish and liberty, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, Shaston division of DORSET, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 892 inhabitants. It comprises about 2700 acres, 500 of which are arable, 200 woodland, and the rest pasture. The living is a rectory, to which that of Todbere was annexed in 1746, valued in the king's books at £16. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £655; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church contains 300 sittings. In the reign of William the Con-

queror, a cell to the nunnery of St. Leger de Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, was founded here, which at the suppression was granted to Eton College, and then to King's College.

STOWER, WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SHAFTESBURY**, hundred of **REDLANE**, Shaston division of **DORSET**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 237 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £92, and those of the incumbent for £183. William Watson, M.D., author of some theological productions, was a native of this place, where he practised as a quack, though he had regularly graduated as a physician, and was distinguished for knowledge of his profession.

STOWERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WHICHFORD**, union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Brails division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Shipston; containing 189 inhabitants, and comprising 950 acres.

STOWEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Pensford; containing 188 inhabitants. Stowey Mead, a cottage residence of Lord Mount-Sandford, and Stowey House, the property of William Jones Burdett, Esq., to the latter of whom nearly all the parish belongs, are both very pleasantly situated here. The village, also, is much admired, and is enlivened by a stream of water running through it which is said to be efficacious in lithontriptic complaints. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 12., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £163. 10.; the glebe contains $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and a rent-charge of £3. 3. is paid to the vicar of Chew Magna. Richard Jones, Esq., in 1692, bequeathed £3000 for charitable uses in different parishes, part of which is applied to the instruction of children and the relief of the poor in this parish; and Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1787, left £1500, the interest of £500 of which she directed to be distributed among the poor of Stowey. Robert Parsons, the celebrated Jesuit, was born here, of humble parents.

STOWEY, NETHER (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater, and 147 (W. by S.) from London; containing 787 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on a stream tributary to the river Parret, consists of three streets diverging obliquely from the market-place, and is neat and well built. At the western extremity is a hill said to have been the site of an ancient castle, of which, however, nothing but a circular earthwork remains; it commands a fine view of the channel, with the Mendip hills, and the surrounding country, which is agreeably diversified. The manufacture of silk is carried on to a limited extent. The market is on Saturday, but, from its proximity to Bridgwater, very little business is transacted; the market-house is a rude building, in the centre of the town. A fair for cattle takes place on September 18th; and a court leet and baron is held at Michaelmas, when constables and other officers are appointed. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes have been

commuted for £300; there is a glebe-house, built by the present incumbent, and the glebe contains 50 acres. The church is situated at the entrance into the town from Bridgwater. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been established. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the gifted poet and moral philosopher, resided here at the close of the last century, where he first became acquainted with Wordsworth.

STOWEY, OVER (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **CANNINGTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Nether Stowey; containing 568 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3647a. 3r. 35p.: greywacke stone is abundant, and red sandstone is found with detached portions of limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with part of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; impropiators, the Corporation of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £130, and the vicarial for £165; the rectorial lands comprehend $65\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the vicarial $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is a neat building, lately repaired and beautified.

STOWFORD, a parish, in the union of **TAVISTOCK**, hundred of **LIFTON**, Lifton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 647 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. John Wollocombe: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church contains a monument, on which are marble statues of Christopher Harris, Esq., in the ancient Roman costume, and his wife Mary. Margaret Doyle, in 1777, bequeathed the interest of £200 for teaching children. On the north side of the road to Exeter are the remains of a circular encampment. Dr. John Prideaux, a learned divine, was born here in 1578.

STOWICK, a tything, in the parish of **HENBURY**, union of **CLIFTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **HENBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 552 inhabitants.

STRADBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXNE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Eye; containing 1637 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Woodbridge to Norwich: there is a corn-market every Tuesday, and petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £712, including the great tithes, which the vicar holds of the Bishop of Ely at the rent of £8 per annum, originally granted in 1661, as an augmentation; patron, the Bishop. There is a handsome glebe-house, erected by the late Rev. W. White, with a glebe of six acres. The church is a fine structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the chancel was recently beautified at a great expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. William Grenling, in 1599, bequeathed land to be applied, among other purposes, in support of a school; and Mary Warner, in 1746, left an annuity of £15 for teaching children. Michael Wentworth, in 1587, gave the town-house for the use of the poor, with a chamber for a school; and there is a sum of £70 per annum, derived from 60 acres of land, for the repairs of the church, and general purposes. The union workhouse is situated here. Robert Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in

1253, was a native of the parish. The Earl of Stradbroke takes his title from the place.

STRADISHALL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Clare; containing 379 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1376 acres, of which 27 are common or waste. Stradishall Place, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a handsome residence, situated in a small park. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½., and in the gift of Sir Robert Harland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £350; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 52¼ acres. Dr. Valpy, master of Reading school, was long rector of the parish.

STRADSETT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Lynn, and comprises 1325 acres, of which about 555 are arable, 673 pasture and meadow, and 89 woodland and water. The Hall, an ancient mansion, in an extensive and well-wooded park, with a lake of 24 acres, is the residence of W. Bagge, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Bagge, who is also impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £110; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains nearly 4 acres. The church, beautifully situated in the park, is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lantern and spire.

STRAGGLESTHORPE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newark; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Beckingham.

STRAGGLETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of COTGRAVE, union, and S. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 47 inhabitants.

STRAMSHALL, a township, in the parish and union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TORMON-SLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from Uttoxeter. St. Modwenna, on her arrival from Ireland, early in the ninth century, founded a nunnery here, and presided as abbess in it.

STRANTON (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, N. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Brierton and Seaton-Carew, 2106 inhabitants, of whom 1491 are in Stranton township, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Hartlepool, on the road from Stockton. Since the formation of the new harbour at Hartlepool, this place has become the scene of busy employment in iron-foundries, ship-building yards and docks, and other works connected with maritime trade; limestone abounds, and used formerly to be quarried to a great extent, and the lime shipped for sale coastwise. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway approaches close to the sea-coast at New Stranton, and is carried along the verge of the sea by an embankment of puddled clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., with a net income of £303; incum-

bent, the Rev. Rowland Webster, M.A.; impropiators, John Stephenson, Esq., and others. The church, situated on an eminence in the centre of the village, exhibits specimens of various styles, and the tower serves as an excellent landmark to mariners. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is an excellent school at Stranton, founded by the Rev. Christopher Fulthorpe, with an endowment of £30 per annum, for which fifteen children receive instruction; and in the hamlet of Middleton, in the parish, is a commodious national school, built in 1840. An immense quantity of human bones was discovered in draining a morass adjoining the Slake, supposed to have been those of the Scots who fell at the siege of Hartlepool in 1644; and there are vestiges of an encampment on a farm called Tunstal, about two miles to the south-west of the spot.

STRATFIELD-MORTIMER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, partly in the hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, but chiefly in the hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Reading; containing, with the tythings of Wokefield and Mortimer West-End, 1169 inhabitants, of whom 723 are in the tything of Stratfield-Mortimer. The parish comprises 5975a. 1r. 16p., of which about 800 acres consist of fir-plantations and commons. A fair for cattle is held on the 7th of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 4½.; net income, £176; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £941, and the vicarial for £244; there is a glebe-house, and the impropriate glebe comprises 83 acres, and the vicarial 32. The Independents have a place of worship. There are some remains of a Roman amphitheatre attached to the station of Silchester.

STRATFIELD-SAYE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, partly in the hundred of READING, county of BERKS, but chiefly in the hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing, with Beechhill tything, 839 inhabitants, of whom 578 are in the tything of Stratfield-Saye. In this parish is the noble mansion belonging to the Duke of Wellington, the grounds of which measure about a mile in average breadth, and about 1½ mile in average length. The river Loddon winds through the park, dividing it into unequal parts, in the smaller of which stands the mansion; the church is situated at the south-west corner of the domain. This estate was formerly the property of Lord Rivers, from whom it was purchased by government, and presented to his grace as a token of gratitude for his great military achievements. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13., and in the gift of the Duke: the tithes have been commuted for £962; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 12½ acres. Lora Pitt and others, in 1739, erected a school-house, and endowed it with £400, now producing an income of about £18. 18.; and there is an annuity of £5, the bequest of James Christmas, for the education and relief of the poor. A Benedictine priory in honour of St. Leonard was founded here in 1170, by Nicholas de Stotville, as a cell to the abbey of Vallemont, in Normandy, and at the suppression was granted to Eton College.

STRATFIELD-TURGIS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Hartford-Bridge**; containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 2½., and in the gift of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe contains 17¾ acres.

STRATFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. W.) from **Saxmundham**; containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £137. **Ranulph de Glanville**, justiciary of England in the reign of **Henry II.**, was born here.

STRATFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Colchester**; containing 647 inhabitants. It comprises 1454a. 2r. 37p.: the river **Stour** is navigable on the west, and also on the south, where it is crossed by a bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £320; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 18¾ acres. **Stratford Hall** was, by purchase, the seat of **Major-Gen. Philip Skippon**; and **Dr. William Nicholson**, Bishop of **Gloucester**, who died in 1672, was a native of the parish.

STRATFORD ST. ANTHONY or **TONY** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **CAW-DEN** and **CADWORTH**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Salisbury**; containing 156 inhabitants. This parish, which took its affix from a family of the name of **Tony**, who formerly possessed it, is situated about a mile west of the road from **Salisbury** to **Blandford**, **Dorchester**, and **Weymouth**, and comprises 1579a. 1r. 9p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of **Corpus Christi College, Oxford**: the tithes have been partly commuted for 47a. 3r. 18p. of land, and the remainder for a rent-charge of £242; there is a glebe-house. **John Bampton**, founder of the celebrated **Bampton Lectures**, in the university of **Oxford**, and canon residentiary of **Sarum**, was rector of the parish.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a market-town and chapel-ry, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, partly in the parish of **BLETCHLEY**, and partly in that of **SIMPSON**, in the three hundreds of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 13½ miles (E.) from **Buckingham**, and 45 (N. W.) from **London**; containing 1033 inhabitants. The distinguishing prefix is derived from the nature of the surrounding land; the town itself, comprising two streets, stands on an eminence. In 1665, it was much depopulated by the plague, on account of the ravages of which the inns were shut up, and the road turned in another direction. The **Grand Junction canal** crosses the high road at the bottom of the town; and about three-quarters of a mile distant, is a second-class station of the **London and Birmingham railway**. Lace-making employs a considerable number of females. The market, which has not flourished since the time of the plague, is on **Monday**; and fairs for cattle are held on **April 19th**,

July 18th, **October 10th**, and **November 28th**. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, **John Willis, Esq.** The chapel, dedicated to **St. Martin**, and situated in **Bletchley**, having been dilapidated since the reign of **Elizabeth**, was rebuilt by subscription, through the exertions of **Browne Willis**, the antiquary, who resided here, and by whom the first stone was laid on **St. Martin's-day, 1724**; his remains are interred within the rails of the communion table. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**.

STRATFORD-LANGTHORNE, a ward, in the parish and union of **WEST HAM**, hundred of **BECONTREE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from **London**. About 1135, a **Cistercian abbey** was founded here by **William of Montfitchet**, but, from its low situation in the marshes, being damaged by the floods, the society removed to a cell at **Burghstead**, near **Billericay**; on its repair, however, they returned, and continued till the **Dissolution**, at which period the revenue was valued at £573. The village is situated on the road to **Harwich**, and on the bank of the river **Lea**, over which is a bridge connecting it with the village of **Bow**; it is well lighted with gas by the trustees of the road, and supplied with water from the **East London works**. The printing and dyeing of calico and silk are extensively carried on; and there are also two chymical establishments, and a porter brewery, on the river **Lea**, which is navigable to the **Thames**. A church in the early English style, with a tower and spire, was erected in 1833, at an expense of £7100; and there are places of worship for **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, and **Roman Catholics**.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, **MIDDLESEX**.—See **Bow**.

STRATFORD, OLD, a hamlet, in the parishes of **COSGROVE**, **FURTHO**, **PASSENHAM**, and **POTTERS-PURY**, union of **POTTERS-PURY**, hundred of **CLELEX**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, ¼ of a mile (N. W.) from **Stony-Stratford**. At **Chapel Close** formerly stood a hermitage, and free chapel.

STRATFORD, OLD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **STRATFORD**, Stratford division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**; comprising the town of **Stratford**, and the hamlet of **Luddington with Dodwell**; and containing, 6022 inhabitants, of whom 3321 are in the township of **Old Stratford**. The parish comprehends by admeasurement 7359 acres, of which 6276 are in the township of **Old Stratford**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the **Countess of Plymouth**; net income, £239; impropiators, the **Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon**, *which see*. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1786.

STRATFORD, STONY, a market-town, comprising the united parishes of **St. Giles** and **St. Mary Magdalene**, commonly called **West**, and **East**, **Side**, in the union of **POTTERS-PURY**, three hundreds of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 8 miles (N. E.) from **Buckingham**, and 51 (N. W.) from **London**; the whole containing 1757 inhabitants, of whom 1227 are in the **West**, and 530 in the **East**, side. At or near this spot appears to have been the boundary of **King Alfred's kingdom**, running from **Bedford** along the river **Ouse**, and ending at the **Watling-street**. **Camden** is of opinion that the *Lactodorum* of the *Itinerary* was at this town, because its derivation, in the ancient British language, agrees with the

present name, both signifying "a river forded by means of stones;" but Dr. Stukeley supposes it was at Old Stratford, on the Northamptonshire side of the river; and Dr. Salmon, at Calverton, an eminence close by, near the ford to Passenham, an adjoining parish, where the army of Edward the Elder was stationed, whilst he fortified Towcester. Stratford is intersected by the Roman Watling-street, in a direct line through the county from Dunstable. One of the crosses of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., was erected here, in memory of the body resting at the place in its way from Lincolnshire to Westminster; but it was demolished in the great civil war. At an inn in the town, Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, seized the unfortunate young prince, Edward V., and in his presence arrested Lord Richard Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawt. In 1736, an accidental fire destroyed 53 houses; and, in 1742, a similar catastrophe consumed 113, with the church of St. Mary Magdalene, of which the tower only escaped the flames, and is yet standing: the damage was estimated at £10,000, of which £7000 were raised for the sufferers by a brief and subscriptions.

The town, which is situated on the parliamentary road to Birmingham and Holyhead, consists of one long street, which is macadamised, with a good market-square and two back streets; the houses are principally of brick. It comprised originally only a few inns, and was a noted place of rendezvous for pack-horses, prior to the introduction of waggons, for the conveyance of goods to London. There is a bridge over the Ouse, supposed to have been built by the Romans, and consisting of five arches; having been partially destroyed during the civil war of the 17th century, and become very dilapidated, an act was obtained in 1834, enabling the justices of the counties of Buckingham and Northampton to rebuild it on an enlarged plan. The manufacture of bone-lace was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has greatly declined, and very little is now made. The Grand Junction canal passes about two miles north-east of the town, where it is carried over the Ouse, across Wolverton valley, by a large embankment and aqueduct of cast iron; and about half a mile from the aqueduct terminates a branch canal from Buckingham, constructed under the authority of an act, procured in 1794, and extending along the north side of the valley of the Ouse, by Old Stratford, to its junction with the main land at Cosgrove. The London and Birmingham railway, also, runs within two miles, and on this part of its course is the largest viaduct throughout the entire line. Henry III., in 1257, granted to Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a fair to be held on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Giles; and Edward I., in 1290, bestowed another fair, to take place on the eve and festival of St. Mary Magdalene. Charles II., in 1663, granted to Simon Bennett, Esq., fairs to be held in the west part of the town, on the Friday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, on the feast of All Saints, April 9th, and the Wednesday next before Whitsuntide; and he also gave permission for a market on Friday, with a court of pie-poudre. The magistrates of the counties of Buckingham and Northampton preside at a petty-session on alternate Fridays.

The livings of the two parishes, having been united, form a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron

and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1782. The church, dedicated to *St. Giles*, formerly a chantry, was erected in 1451, and endowed in 1482, but was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1776, by Mr. Irons, of Warwick; it was once considered a chapel to the mother church of Calverton, on the west side of the street, and that of *St. Mary Magdalene* belonged to Wolverton, on the east side. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a school founded and endowed with property now producing £28 per annum, by Michael Hipwell, in 1610. John Whally, in 1670, left an estate consisting of a farm of nearly 169 acres, for apprenticing boys. Edmund Arnold, Esq., devised the manor of Furtho, and all his lands there, in trust, among other things, to pay £20 per annum for apprenticing children, and to assist in setting them up in business; £5 towards the relief of the poor; and £20 to an orthodox minister to perform certain duties in one of the churches of Stony-Stratford: the bequest for apprentices has been augmented by the court of chancery, and about £100 a year are now appropriated out of the estate for that purpose. Serjeant Piggott in 1519, John White in 1674, and John Mashe, gave estates for keeping in repair the bridge and highways, and the proceeds were invested in the purchase of a farm at present let for £240 per annum. There is also a fund of about £60, for the poor, arising from bequests by Sir Simon Bennett and others.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Salisbury; containing, with Old Sarum, extra-parochial, and the hamlet of Avon, 352 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1476 acres, of which 73 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, an incorporated market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of OLD STRATFORD, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Warwick, and 94 (N. W.) from London; containing 3321 inhabitants. This



Seal and Arms.

place, originally called *Streat-ford* and *Stretford*, derived its name from its situation on the great north road, and from a Saxon ford on the river Avon, at the entrance to the town. It was of considerable importance prior to the Conquest, and was distinguished for its monastery, founded in the reign of Ethelred, on or near the site of the present church. In 1197, Richard I. granted the inhabitants a weekly market; and during the succeeding reigns, various other privileges were conferred upon the town. In the 36th and 37th of Elizabeth, it suffered materially from accidental fires, which destroyed the greater part of it; and again, in 1614, it experienced a similar calamity. In 1588, both ends of the bridge over the Avon were carried away by a flood that inundated

the lower part of the town. During the civil war, a party of royalists stationed here was driven out by a superior force of parliamentarians, under the command of Lord Brooke, in 1642; but the inhabitants still maintained their adherence to the cause of the king, and, in the following year, Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., at the head of 3000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and with a train of artillery and 150 waggons, advanced to the town, where she was met by Prince Rupert; and, after remaining for three days at New Place, then the residence of Shakspeare's daughter, where she was hospitably entertained by the family, proceeded to Kington, to meet the king, whom she accompanied to Oxford. The parliamentarians, having subsequently obtained possession of the town, demolished one of the arches of the bridge, over the deepest part of the river, to prevent the approach of the royalists.

The town is beautifully situated on the south-west border of the county, upon an eminence rising gently from the west bank of the Avon, and occupies a considerable space. The entrance from the London road is over a handsome stone bridge of fourteen pointed arches, built by Sir Hugh Clopton, in the reign of Henry VII., and widened by act of parliament in 1814; and nearly parallel with this, is another of nine cycloidal arches, built of brick, and exclusively used as a railroad to the wharfs at the extremity of the town. There are several spacious streets, intersecting each other, some at right angles, and others crossing obliquely; the houses in that part which is called the Old Town, though rather ancient, are commodious and well built, occasionally interspersed with modern buildings of large dimensions and handsome appearance, and in some of the streets are smaller houses of frame-work timber and plaster. Among these last, part of the ancient house in which Shakspeare is said to have been born is still preserved in its antique state, and is an object of much interest. The house in which he lived in retirement, for a few years previously to his decease, was originally the mansion of the Clopton family, and was purchased by the bard, who, after repairing and improving it, called it New Place; it was taken down by a late proprietor, who also cut away the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare in the gardens. The town is partially paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps attached to their houses. A public library and reading-rooms are supported by subscription; the Shaksperian library, maintained in a similar manner, was established in 1810, and is a useful institution. There is a theatre, a neat building of brick, within the precincts of Shakspeare's garden; and assemblies are held occasionally, during the winter, at the town-hall. To the south of the town is a race-course, where races took place so early as 1691, and were in general well attended; but since 1786 they have been discontinued. A jubilee in honour of Shakspeare was instituted by Garrick, in 1769, when the town-hall, which had been recently rebuilt, was dedicated to the poet; this festival has been recently revived, to be celebrated every third year.

The environs, abounding with diversified scenery and objects of considerable interest, afford many beautiful walks; and the salubrity of the air, and its central situation in a neighbourhood enlivened with the elegant villas of respectable families, and the mansions of the

wealthy, make the town eligible as a place of residence. About a mile to the west, in the hamlet of Bishopton, is a mineral spring, which, when analysed in 1744, was found to be of a saline quality, strongly impregnated with sulphur, in its properties like the water of Leamington. A pump-room has been erected at the spring; and for the accommodation of invalids, to whom the distance from the town may be inconvenient, a handsome hotel has been built, affording every requisite comfort for visitors of rank. The spa, which is designated the Victoria Spa, is a tasteful erection in the embellished rustic style; and the grounds are laid out with great variety, sheltered from the north, north-east, and north-west, by richly-wooded hills. The Stratford canal, passing close to the north of the town, and joining the Birmingham, Warwick, and Worcester canals, connects them with the Avon, which is navigable; and near the bridge are some extensive wharfs for lime, timber, coal, and other articles of merchandise. A railway, also, sixteen miles in length, has been constructed from the town to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in the county of Gloucester, from which a branch of two miles and a half has been formed to Shipston. The market, which was formerly on Thursday, is now, by charter granted in the 59th of George III., held on Friday, and is very considerable for corn and other grain, and for cattle. The fairs, to which are attached courts of pie-poudre, are on May 14th and the three following days, for cattle, horses, and toys; and September 25th, for cattle and cheese; besides which there are great cattle-markets on the third Monday in February, the Friday after the 25th of March, the last Monday in July, the second Friday after the 25th of September, and on the second Monday in December; also a statute-fair on the morrow after Old Michaelmas. The corn-market is held in the area near the town-hall, and the poultry-market in a neat stuccoed building erected at the east end of Wood-street, near the site of the ancient cross, and surmounted by a eupola and vane, representing a falcon grasping a tilting-spear, Shakspeare's family crest; the cattle-market is held in Rother-street. The town received its first regular charter of incorporation from Edward VI., in 1553, which, reciting and confirming former grants of privileges, was extended by James I., in 1611, and by Charles II., in the 16th and 26th years of his reign. The corporation now consists, however, of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is three. The guildhall is an old building, occupying the west side of a small quadrangular area, of which the chapel of the ancient guild of the Holy Cross forms the north side, the vicar's and grammar schoolmaster's houses the east, and the entrance to the school the south side; above the hall are rooms appropriated to the use of the school. The town-hall was built in 1768, by the corporation, assisted by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, on the site of a former hall, of which the upper room, having been used during the civil war as a magazine, by an accidental explosion was destroyed, and the building greatly damaged. The edifice is plain and substantial, of the Tuscan order, on piazzas; the west front bears the arms of the corporation, and in a niche at the north end of the building is a finely-sculptured statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick; the upper story comprises a handsome banquetting-room,

decorated with paintings, including a full-length portrait of Shakspeare, sitting in an antique chair, by Wilson, and, at the opposite end, one of Garrick, reclining against a bust of the poet, by Gainsborough.

The parochial church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire; the west entrance is through a deeply-recessed archway, above which is a large window in the later style, having the lower central compartment filled up with three richly-canopied shrines. The nave, of which the fine oak roof is carved, is very lofty; in the south aisle, in the decorated style, is a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; and in the north aisle is a sepulchral chapel, separated by a stone screen, containing several altar-tombs, with recumbent figures of the Clopton family, sculptured in marble. Massive piers of clustered columns and lofty arches support the tower, and separate the chancel from the nave; the chancel has a roof of oak, and is lighted by handsome windows. On a slab at the entrance to the altar, covering the ashes of the bard, is an inscription written by Shakspeare; and on the north wall is his monument, in which is his bust representing him in the act of composing, with a pen in the right hand, and the left arm resting upon a scroll on a cushion. This bust, which is a well-attested likeness, and originally bore a strict resemblance to the complexion, and colour of the eyes and hair, of the poet, was, by the direction of his commentator Malone, painted in imitation of stone, and now forms a lamentable contrast to the complexioned monuments of the Clopton family and others in the church. The edifice has lately undergone a thorough repair, in which a due regard to its primary character has been preserved, under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Shakspearian Club, at an estimated expense of £3000, raised by subscription, aided by grants from the National and Incorporated Societies; the renovation of the chancel and its monuments, which was peculiarly the work of the committee, was effected at a cost of £1100, contributed in donations not exceeding £1 each. The chapel of ease at Stratford, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a handsome edifice in the later English style, formerly belonged to the guild of the Holy Cross, and was rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton, in the reign of Henry VII.; it has a square embattled tower, and a beautiful north porch, of which the entrance is a deeply-recessed and highly-enriched arch, surmounted by a canopy embellished with scrolls and flowers. The master of the free grammar school is usually appointed chaplain, to whom the congregation pay the pew rents. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The grammar school was established in 1482, by Thomas Jolyffe, a native of the town, and one of the brethren of the guild of the Holy Cross: at the Dissolution the estate was seized by Henry VIII., but was afterwards restored to the corporation by charter of Edward VI., who refounded the school, of which the income is about £345 per annum. Here Shakspeare received his education, but he was removed at an early age. Some almshouses nearly adjoining the guildhall, and in a similar style, were refounded and endowed under the charter of Edward, for twelve men and twelve women; and there are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among

the poor. The union of Stratford comprises 36 parishes or places, 29 of which are in the county of Warwick, 6 in that of Gloucester, and one in that of Worcester; the whole containing a population of 20,202. At Welcombe, about a mile to the north of the town, are the remains of a military intrenchment; and in the neighbourhood are several tumuli, in which human bones, spear-heads, and other military weapons have been found, and in opening one of which, in 1795, the proprietor discovered a human skull, transfixed with a spear, that appeared to be the gilded head of a standard-pike. On the surface of Borden Hill, about a mile to the west, astroites, or star-stones, are obtained in profusion; and to the north-west, large specimens of testaceous fossils are found. Of the ancient monastery, or of the college that succeeded it, not the slightest vestige is discernible.

Stratford is pre-eminently distinguished as the birth-place and residence of the immortal Shakspeare, who was born in April, 1564, and of whose baptism there is an entry in the parochial register, dated April 26th, which is supposed to have been three days after his birth. As already stated, a house is still pointed out by tradition, in Henley-street, as that in which the dramatist first saw the light, and it is certain that his father, John Shakspeare, bailiff of Stratford in 1568-9, owned two copyhold dwellings in Henley-street and Greenhill-street, whence it may, perhaps, be reasonably concluded that the tradition is founded upon fact. About 1586, four years after his marriage with Ann Hathaway, Shakspeare quitted Stratford for London, which, however, did not prevent him from often visiting his native place, and displaying his partiality towards it. About 1597, he was able, having prosperously exercised his talents, to buy one of the best houses in the town, the before-mentioned New Place; and a short time afterwards, he made additions to his property here, by the purchase of some land and houses, and by obtaining a lease of the tithes. In 1612 or 1613, the poet took up his permanent residence with his family at Stratford, where he passed the rest of his days in tranquil retirement; he died here on the 23rd of April, 1616, and was buried in the parochial church, a circumstance which, coupled with that of Stratford being the birthplace of the "myriad-minded" dramatist, has conferred upon the town a dignity superior to that of any other spot in the kingdom. Among other natives have been, John de Stratford, lord treasurer in the reign of Edward II., and chancellor in that of Edward III., who promoted him to the see of Canterbury; Robert de Stratford, his brother, archdeacon of Canterbury, and afterwards chancellor on the translation of John to the primacy, and who was subsequently promoted to the see of Chichester; Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London; John Huckell, educated in the free school, author of a poem on the Avon, and who assisted Garrick in the composition of the Ode and other poetical addresses, delivered at the celebration of the jubilee, in 1769; and Francis Ainge, a memorable instance of longevity, who died in North America, on the 13th of April, 1767, having attained the extraordinary age of 137 years.

STRATFORD, WATER (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Buckingham; containing 172 inhabitants. It comprises 1082*a.* 39*p.*, of which about

69 acres are wood and brakes, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7.0.5., and in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe contains 38 acres. The church is partly Norman.

STRATTON, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 84 inhabitants.

STRATTON (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, including the small seaport of Bude, in the hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Launceston, and 223 (W. by S.) from London; the whole containing 1959 inhabitants. This place was the scene of a great victory obtained in the early part of the civil war, by the royalist forces over the parliamentarians. In consideration of the eminent services rendered by Sir Ralph Hopeton on the occasion, he was created Lord Hopeton, of Stratton, in 1643; and after his death, in 1654, Sir John Berkeley, to whose prowess and courage the victory was mainly owing, was, in 1658, created Baron Berkeley, of Stratton, by Charles II., who was then in exile. The town is situated in a flat country; the streets are paved, though indifferently. The Bude canal passes within a mile of it, and extends to Draxton bridge, about three miles north of Launceston: upon it are six inclined planes, worked by very powerful machinery, particularly that near Bude. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs take place on May 19th, November 8th, and December 11th; a court leet is held annually by the lord of the manor, and a court baron by the lord of the manor of Efford, and petty-sessions for the hundred occur on the first Tuesday in every month. The parish comprises 2500 acres, of which 1710 are arable, 60 waste, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10.11.8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £200; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: in the north aisle is the effigy of a Knight Templar, supposed to be that of Ranulph de Blanchminster, constable of Ennour Castle, in Scilly; and at the east end of the south aisle is a tomb of black marble, on the lid of which are the effigies in brasses of Sir John Arundel, Knt., his two wives, and thirteen children. A church has been built and endowed at Bude by Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., in whom the patronage is vested; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some lands now let for about £115 per annum, are vested in feoffees for the benefit of the poor. The union of Stratton embraces 11 parishes or places, and contains a population amounting to 9432. About half a mile to the west of the town are the remains of Binhammy Castle, the occasional residence of Ranulph de Blanchminster, occupying an elevated site surrounded by a deep fosse; there are vestiges of Roman roads in the parish, and several coins and tessellated pavements have been discovered.

STRATTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Dorchester; contain-

ing 331 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1683 acres, of which 190 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Charminster: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £275.10., and those of the incumbent for £5.12. The church has a lofty tower; the chancel was pulled down in 1547. A Roman road from Dorchester to Ilchester passes through the parish.

STRATTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Cirencester; containing 546 inhabitants, and comprising 1356 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12.7.6., and in the patronage of the family of Masters: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771; net income, £300. The church is a small structure, with a low slated tower rising from between the nave and the chancel. The ancient Ermin-street passes through the parish.

STRATTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK; adjoining Long Stratton, and containing 273 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1050 acres by admeasurement, of which about 120 are pasture, and the rest arable; it is situated on the road from London to Norwich, and forms a part of what is usually called the town of Long Stratton. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Peter consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6.12.8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of New College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and a rent-charge of £10 is paid to the rector of Long Stratton; there is a good glebe-house, erected in 1842 by the Rev. C. H. Bayly, and the glebe contains about 26 acres. The church of St. Peter has been long since demolished: that of St. Michael consists of a nave and chancel, with a low embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STRATTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK; adjoining the parish of Levington, and containing but one house, the ancient hall. In Chapel-field, between Levington and Trimley, are the ruins of a church.

STRATTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Swindon; containing, with the tything of Upper Stratton, 1565 inhabitants, and comprising 2905a. 13p. The village is situated on the Roman road from Marlborough downs to Cheltenham, and the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8.12.3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £216; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford (the impropriators), on the nomination of the Bishop of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 126 acres. The church is an ancient edifice of plain appearance. The Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship; and there is a parochial school. An alien priory was founded here soon after the Conquest, and, at the Dissolution, was given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

STRATTON-AUDLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, partly in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, but chiefly in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bicester; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2268*a. 1r. 37p.*, is supposed by Bishop Kennet to have derived its name from a Roman road or street, an opinion strengthened by the discovery of Roman coins and arms in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £89; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains a monument to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.

STRATTON, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 419 inhabitants. This place, which includes within its limits the splendid seat of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Winchester, a little to the east of the London and South-Western railway. The living is annexed, with those of Northington and Popham, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever. The church has been repaired by Sir T. Baring, and contains some windows embellished with beautifully-painted glass representing the Four Evangelists.

STRATTON, LONG (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWAVE, E. division of NORFOLK, 10½ miles (S. by W.) from Norwich; containing 690 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Norwich to London, by way of Ipswich, and consists of one long street irregularly built, was chosen, during Wat Tyler's rebellion, as a place of meeting for the magistrates and gentry of the county. It was for many centuries appointed for holding the petty-sessions of the hundreds of Depwade and Henstead, but those of the former district only are now held here. A corn-market is held every Tuesday; fairs occur on Whit-Tuesday and Oct. 12th, and there is also a statute for hiring servants. The parish comprises 1517*a. 3r. 6p.*, of which about 1097 acres are arable, 361 pasture, and 32 wood and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £413. 10., and a rent-charge of £42. 10. is payable to the rector of Stratton St. Michael; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church, built about the year 1330, is chiefly in the decorated and later styles, with a circular tower surmounted by a low spire. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Roman road leading to the station *Ad Tuam*, or Tasburgh, passes through the parish; and several Roman urns, of which one was curiously ornamented, were found in 1773, on opening a gravel-pit, near which a sepulchral hearth has been since discovered. There was anciently a hermitage, with an oratory attached to it.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS (*St. Vigor*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 464 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1108*a. 1r. 37p.*, of which the surface is agreeably diversified with hill, dale, and woodland, and the soil consists chiefly of a red loamy earth, pro-

ducing excellent pasture for cattle. The village is situated on the ancient Fosse-way, now part of the road from Bath to Shepton-Mallet. Stone is quarried for building, and repairing roads; a coal-mine is in operation, and iron-stone and marl are found in abundance. The Bath market is principally supplied with butter from the dairy-farms in the neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the tithes have been commuted for £60, and the glebe contains about 40 acres.

STRATTON, OVER, a tything, in the parish of SOUTH PETHERTON, union of YEOVIL, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 279 inhabitants.

STRATTON, STONEY, a hamlet, in the parish of EVERCREECH, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 285 inhabitants.

STRATTON-STRAWLESS (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of SOUTH-ERFINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Aylsham; containing 277 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Aylsham to Norwich, and comprises 1571 acres, of which 458 are common or waste land. The Hall, a large mansion of white brick, in a well-wooded park, is the seat of R. Marsham, Esq., in whose family it has remained since the time of Edward the First: Robert Marsham, F.R.S., who died in 1797, aged 90, was a distinguished naturalist. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Marsham: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 32½ acres. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a low square embattled tower, and contains numerous monuments, and some curious specimens of ancient stained glass.

STRATTON, UPPER, a tything, in the parish of STRATTON ST. MARGARET, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Highworth; containing 383 inhabitants.

STRATTON, WEST, a tything, in the parish and hundred of MITCHELDEVER, union of NEW WINCHESTER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from New Alresford; containing 187 inhabitants.

STREATHAM (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 6 miles (S. by W.) from London; containing 5994 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from its situation near the great Roman road from Arundel to London, extends along the principal road to Brighton for nearly three miles, and comprises 2832 acres, of which 221 are common or waste. The houses, mostly modern, are well built, and interspersed with several detached villas and stately mansions, particularly in the neighbourhood of the common, between which and the lower part of the village was once an ancient mansion of red brick, the residence of Lord William Russell. Streatham Park, where Dr. Johnson spent much of his time, was formerly the seat of Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Madame Piozzi. The neighbourhood is richly wooded, and diversified with hills and valleys; and the air, which is con-

sidered particularly salubrious and invigorating, combined with other local advantages, has rendered the village a favourite residence of many opulent families. Among the attractions is a mineral spring, which was discovered in 1660, and is still held in esteem, being highly efficacious in scorbutic eruptions, and in many other cases. The only branch of manufacture is that of silk, recently introduced. Streatham is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the Eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, held in the borough of Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5; and is under the controul of the new police establishment. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe contains 1½ acre. The ancient church, with the exception of the tower, which is of flint, surmounted by a spire of shingles, forming a picturesque object in the landscape, was taken down in 1830, and handsomely rebuilt upon an enlarged scale in the later English style. A church has been erected at Upper Tooting, within the last few years, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector. There is also a church on Brixton Hill, about 100 yards to the east of the high road, which was consecrated Nov. 19th, 1841, and is in the Eastern or Byzantine style, with a campanile tower; the cost, amounting to £8000, was raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £1300 from the Church Commissioners. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and four almshouses for aged women have been lately erected in the Elizabethan style, by a bequest of the late Mrs. Henry Thrale, of Streatham Park. The celebrated Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, was rector of the parish.

STREATLAM *cum* **STANTON**, a township, in the parish of **GAINFORD**, union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 373 inhabitants, of whom 261 are in the hamlet of Streatlam. The township is on the road from Staindrop to Barnard-Castle, and comprises by estimation 2907*a.* 29*p.*, of which 1321 acres are arable, 1343 meadow and pasture, 230 wood and plantations, and 11 roads. Its surface is undulated and hilly, and the scenery embraces extensive views of the surrounding country, including Raby Castle, and in the distance the Cleveland hills; the soil, which has been efficiently drained, is rather heavy. Here are large quarries, from which stone has been raised for the principal buildings in this part of the county; also a bed of clay from which good draining-tiles are manufactured. Streatlam Castle, a stately structure, erected by Sir William Bowes, Bart., in the seventeenth century, on the site of a former castle, is the seat of John Bowes, Esq., M.P., and stands in a deep vale, embosomed in a fine park, with high and irregular hills on every side, in some parts covered with forests. There was anciently a chapel, but no traces of it now remain.

STREATLEY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **LUTON**, hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Luton; containing, with the hamlet of Sharpenhoe, 345 inhabitants, of whom 173 are in Streatley township. The parish is on the road from London to Bedford, and comprises by computation 9200 acres, of which 250 are pasture, 50 woodland, and

the rest arable; the substratum is principally chalk. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 2.; net income, £79; patron, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.; improPRIATORS, Messrs. Smyth and others. The church is in the decorated English style, and contains 200 sittings, of which 150 are free. Richard Norton, in 1686, gave a rent-charge of £10 in support of a school.

STREATLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Wallingford; containing 597 inhabitants, and comprising 3294*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.* This place is supposed to have taken its name from its situation on the ancient Ikeneld-street, which here crosses the Thames to Goring, in Oxfordshire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the great tithes, belonging to P. Pusey, Esq., have been commuted for £82. 10., and the vicarial for £5; the glebe of the vicar consists of 290 acres. Here was formerly a Dominican convent.

STREET (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WHITLEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 1½ mile (S. S. W.) from Glastonbury; containing 1219 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter, and comprises 2768 acres, of which 223 are common or waste land; the blue lias limestone is found, and supplies an excellent material for paving and building. There is a manufactory for rugs; and a small fair is held on the Monday-week after St. Andrew's-day. The living is a rectory, with that of Walton annexed, valued in the king's books at £24. 12. 3½., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bath: the tithes have been commuted for £489, and the glebe contains about 16 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends.

STREET, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CHRISTCHURCH**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 308 inhabitants.

STREET, a parish, in the union of **CHAILEY**, hundred of **STREET**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 6¾ miles (N. W.) from Lewes; containing 197 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lewes to Ditchelling, and comprises 1234*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.* of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions, with a little wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 7., and in the gift of H. C. Lane, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £198, and the glebe comprises 31 acres, valued at £23 per annum. The church is an ancient structure of flint, containing several monuments to the Dobell family and others.

STREET, LONG, a tything, in the parish of **ENFORD**, union of **PEWSEY**, hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 81 inhabitants.

STREETHALL, a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **UTTLESFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 37 inhabitants. It is situated on elevated ground commanding a richly-diversified prospect over the surrounding country, and comprises by computation 520 acres, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £155; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Forbes Raymond: the

glebe comprises about 65 acres. The church is a substantial edifice of stone, and contains several ancient monuments.

STREETHAY, a township, in the parish of **St. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD**, union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Lichfield**; containing 125 inhabitants.

STRELLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Nottingham**; containing 284 inhabitants. The **Hall**, a neat and modern mansion, surrounded by well laid-out pleasure-grounds, commands fine views of the romantic scenery in the vicinity. About one mile to the north-west is **Strelley Park** colliery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 8.; net income, £90; patron, **T. Webb Edge, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a lofty tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved oak screen; there are several tombs of the **Strelley** family, and the windows exhibit some ancient stained glass in good preservation.

STRELLINGTON, a tything, in the parish of **BOX-GROVE**, union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **Box** and **Stockbridge**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 23 inhabitants.

STRENSALL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the wapentake of **BULMER**, union and N. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from **York**; containing 430 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation about 2700 acres, of which 1400 are common or open moor on the east of **Galtres** forest; the greater portion of the cultivated land is arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Haxby** annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and the net income, as recently augmented by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £260: the patronage, until lately, was vested in the **Prebendary of Strensall**, but the prebend having been surrendered to the commissioners, the **Archbishop of York** has the presentation. A school has an endowment of 20 acres of land, with a school-room and small orchard; and the poor's estate consists of eight tenements and about 70 acres, producing £45 per annum, and the interest of £72, left by **Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb** in 1809, but which has been transferred, under the poor law, to the parish funds.

STRENSHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of **PERSHORE**, **Pershore** and **E.** divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Pershore**; containing 304 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the river **Avon**, between the hills of **Malvern** and **Bredon**, is renowned in history for the siege it sustained against the parliamentary forces, and for the signal bravery displayed here by the then lord of the manor, **Sir William Russel**. The parish comprises 1878 acres of rich land, of which the soil consists of light earth, loam, and marl, with various modifications; blue lias and gravel abound in every part, and, in some places, fossils and minerals are met with. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £200; patron, **John Taylor, Esq.**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The church is a

noble structure, containing many memorials of the **Russel** family, among which are some fine specimens of Italian sculpture, in **Parian** and other marbles: There are nine almshouses, endowed by **Lady Ann Russel**, and her father, **Sir Francis Russel**; the income amounts to about £43 per annum. **Samuel Butler**, author of *Hudibras*, was born here in 1612.

STRETFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **STRETFORD**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Leominster**; containing 35 inhabitants. The parish comprises 424a. 3r. 18p.: the road from **Leominster** to **Weobley** runs through it from east to west, and that from **Wigmore** to **Hereford** from north to south. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 8., and in the gift of **A. H. Wall, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £94. 14., and the glebe comprises 15 acres.

STRETFORD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Leominster**; containing, with **Henner**, 88 inhabitants.

STRETFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, union of **CHORLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Manchester**; containing 3524 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3121 acres, of which 85 are common or waste land; it is separated by the river **Mersey** from **Cheshire**, and situated on the road from **Manchester** to **Northwich** and **Chester**. There is a large paper-mill; and the place is a celebrated mart for pigs, of which from 600 to 700 are sent weekly to the **Manchester** market. The **Duke of Bridgewater's** canal passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £163; patrons, the **Dean** and **Canons of Manchester**, whose tithes have been commuted for £430: the glebe comprises 18 acres. The original chapel, supposed to have been built by the **Trafford** family, having fallen down in 1718, the present edifice was erected. An additional church, in the early English style, with a tower, was erected in 1842, on a site given by **T. J. Trafford, Esq.**, and contains 917 sittings, of which 351 are free. There is an asylum for the blind, deaf, and dumb, to which a chapel is attached; and the **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, and **Primitive Methodists**, have each a place of worship. A school is endowed by **Mrs. Hind** with £35 per annum.

STRETHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the hundred of **SOUTH WITCHFORD**, union and **Isle of Ely**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Ely**; containing, with the chapelry of **Thetford**, 1357 inhabitants, of whom 1107 are in **Stretham** hamlet. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the **Bishop of Ely**, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £756. At **Thetford** is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**; and two free schools.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish of **TILSTON**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Malpas**; containing 84 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £97. 4.

STRETTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **GREAT BUDWORTH**, union of **RUNCORN**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Warrington**; containing 362 inhabitants. A

church in the early English style, with a tower, was erected in 1827: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, the Rector of Great Budworth.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish of **NORTH WINGFIELD**, union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 482 inhabitants.

STRETTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAM**, hundred of **ALSTOE**, county of **RUTLAND**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Oakham; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1., and in the gift of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £299. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 3 acres.

STRETTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **PENKRIDGE**, W. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 272 inhabitants. This place, now a mere hamlet, is thought to occupy the site of the *Pennicrucium* of the Romans, with the situation of which, as laid down by Antoninus in his Itinerary, it perfectly agrees; and the supposition is further strengthened by the discovery of several coins, and other relics of Roman antiquity. The chapelry comprises 1500 acres by admeasurement: the road from Shrewsbury to Coventry passes along its south side, and the river Penk, the Grand Junction railway, and the Stafford and Worcester canal, at a short distance on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron and impropror, Lord Hatherton. The chapel is dedicated to St. John.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish and union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Burton; containing 410 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Dove, and on the east by the Trent. A church has been lately built.

STRETTON-BASKERVILLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **HINCKLEY**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Nuneaton; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the border of Leicestershire, from which it is separated by the Watling-street; it consists of 1012 acres, and is intersected by the Ashby canal. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Miss Pinchin and Mrs. Wilcox: the church is in ruins.

STRETTON, CHURCH (*St. Lawrence*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Shrewsbury, and 153 (N. W.) from London; containing 1604 inhabitants, of whom 860 are in the township. This place, which by its adjunct is distinguished from its townships as the seat of the parochial church, derived its name Stretton, or Street-town, from its situation within a quarter of a mile of the ancient Watling-street, which passes in a direction parallel with the road from Shrewsbury to Ludlow. The town is romantically seated in a rich and fertile vale, inclosed on one side by a bold range of mountains, among which is the Caer Caradoc, the lofty and precipitous retreat of Caractacus, and on the other by the extensive chain of hills called the Longmynd, flat on the

summit, but deeply indented on the south-eastern acclivity with numerous valleys, from which many mountain streams descend with impetuosity. It consists of one street, in the wider part of which is the market-house; the houses are in general built of brick, and of neat and modern appearance, occasionally interspersed with handsome dwellings and small cottages; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The secluded and romantic situation of the place, its proximity to spots of deep interest, its fine mountain scenery, and various other attractions, render it a favourite resort for parties from the neighbouring towns. But little trade is carried on: a manufactory for flannel was established in 1816, which is now flourishing; large flocks of sheep are depastured on the neighbouring hills; and a fair for wool was instituted in 1819. The market is on Thursday, chiefly for provisions: the fairs are on March 10th, for cattle, horses, and sheep; May 14th, a statute-fair; July 3rd, a great wool-fair; September 25th, a very large sheep-fair; and the last Thursday in November, for cattle, sheep, and horses. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions on the third Thursday in every month; and two constables for each township are annually appointed at the court leet held in the old manor-house, now an inn. The town has been made the place of election for the southern division of the county, in consequence of which the old dilapidated market-hall, erected in 1617, has been replaced by a handsome edifice of brick and stone, supported on columns and arches.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. R. Norgrave Pemberton: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, strengthened by buttresses and crowned with pinnacles: in the buttress at the south angle is a figure of St. Lawrence, and in other parts of the tower are groups of figures well sculptured. The south porch and the entrance on the north are Norman, and the interior contains several portions in the same character, with insertions in the decorated English style. The chancel is beautifully ornamented with richly-carved oak in antique devices, put up by the present rector, who has bestowed much care and expense on the embellishment of the church; and the windows, principally in the decorated style, with flowing tracery, are embellished with stained glass. The rectory-house, a handsome mansion, is beautifully situated at the foot of the Longmynd; and the grounds have been laid out by the Rev. Mr. Pemberton with a due regard to the characteristic features of the surrounding scenery. The free school was endowed by successive benefactors, in addition to whose legacies, of which a portion is appropriated to apprenticing the children, it has an endowment of twenty-seven acres of land, under a late inclosure act; the building was erected in 1779, upon the site of an old school, and the income is about £43. The poor law union of Church-Stretton comprises fourteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 6069. On Caer Caradoc are the remains of a large encampment, defended on the steepest acclivities with one, on the more accessible ascents with two, and in some places with three, intrenchments, hewn out of the solid rock: this was probably an exploratory station of Caractacus, from

whom the hill received its name. On the Longmynd, which commands a panoramic view of wide extent, are many low tumuli and cairns of stones; and on one of the eminences called Bodbury, is a large intrenchment of earth: this mountain was the scene of many battles between the Romans and the Britons, and afterwards between the Welsh and the English. On an eminence at Minton is a very lofty tumulus, supposed to be one of those mounts upon which, in the earlier times of the Britons, justice was administered to the people. One mile to the south-west of Church-Stretton was Brockard's Castle, of which the site, the intrenchments, the moat, and foundations, with the approaches from the Watling-street, may be traced. Among the eminent natives of the town have been William Thynne, receiver of the marches, in 1546; Sir John Thynne, Knt., who founded Longleat House in the county of Wilts; and Dr. Roger Mainwaring, chaplain to Charles I., and Bishop of St. David's.

STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **ASHBY**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, though locally in the W. division of the hundred of **Goscote**, county of **Leicester**, 5 miles (S. W.) from **Ashby**; containing, with part of **Oakthorpe** hamlet, 354 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Atherstone** to **Burton-upon-Trent**, and contains about 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 5.; net income, £196; patron, Sir John Robert Browne Cave, Bart. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 50 acres.

STRETTON-GRANDISOME (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **LEDDBURY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (N. W.) from **Ledbury**; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres: the river **Frome** bounds it on the south; the road from **Ledbury** to **Leominster** passes through it from north to south, and the line of the **Ledbury** and **Hereford** canal crosses its south-west corner. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with that of **Ashperton** annexed, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2.; net income, £479; patron, the Rev. J. Hopton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 160 acres.

STRETTON MAGNA (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Leicester**; containing 38 inhabitants. **Stretton Hall**, the property of Sir George Robinson, Bart., is a fine mansion, embellished with plantations of oak. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Glen Magna**: the church contains monuments to the **Hewitt** family. The Roman *Via Devana* passes through the parish.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, forming a detached portion of the **Brails** division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Shipston**; containing 434 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres, surrounded on all sides, except the north, by portions of the counties of **Gloucester** and **Worcester**, and is intersected by the roads from **Shipston** to **Chipping-Campden** and to **Moreton**; the surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly a stiff clay. The living is a rectory, with that of **Ditchford** annexed

in 1642, valued in the king's books at £11; and in the patronage of Mrs. **Jervoise**: the tithes have been commuted for £184, and there is a glebe-house. The church was rebuilt in 1841, when 144 sittings were added, of which 136 are free. There is a spring in the neighbourhood, the water of which is slightly impregnated with salt. **Ditchford Friary** is divided into three farms, but there are no remains of its ancient chapel.

STRETTON PARVA, a chapelry, in the parish of **KING'S-NORTON**, union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from **Leicester**; containing 108 inhabitants. It is on a tributary of the river **Soar**, to the north-east of the **Harborough** and **Leicester** road.

STRETTON-SUGWAS (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Hereford**; containing 190 inhabitants. It comprises 797 acres by admeasurement, and is situated on a small tributary of the river **Wye**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 1., and in the gift of **Guy's Hospital**, London: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains about 40 acres. There is a place of worship for a congregation of **Wesleyans**.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, a hamlet, in the parish of **MONKS-KIRBY**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, **Kirby** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 6¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Rugby**; containing, with **Newbold-Revel**, 336 inhabitants, and comprising 1138 acres. The village is intersected by the road between **Coventry** and **Lutterworth**; and the **Oxford** canal is crossed by the old **Fosse**-road to the westward of this place, the rateable annual value of canal property here being £800. There is a place of worship for **Independents**.

STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMORE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **RUGBY**, **Rugby** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Coventry**; containing, with the township of **Princethorpe**, 1080 inhabitants, and comprising 1808 acres. This parish, which derives its name from its situation on the Roman **Fosseway**, nearly in the centre of what was formerly **Dunsmore** heath, extends for about two miles and a half on the **London** and **Holyhead** road, and the village is about half a mile to the south-west of it. **Plaster of Paris** is made from gypsum, of which a considerable stratum is found in the parish, and large quantities of lime are burnt from limestone, which abounds. The living is a vicarage; net income, £438; patrons, the Rev. H. T. Powell, vicar, for one turn, and other parties for two turns; impropiators, several Proprietors of land. The late Rev. **William Daniel**, vicar, bequeathed £4000, subject to the life of his wife, to the **Bishop of Lichfield** and **Coventry** and the **Archdeacon of Coventry**, in trust for building a new parochial church, which has been erected, from a design by Mr. **Thomas Rickman**, and was opened for divine service on **Whit-Tuesday**, 16th May, 1837. It consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower, and the whole cost was £5232, the balance having been supplied by the sale of the materials of the old edifice, a charge on the rents of the church lands, the sale of pews, collections at the doors, and subscriptions. A national school is supported from the proceeds of land

bequeathed by William Herbert, in 1694. There is a spring strongly impregnated with lime, which will incrust rough substances with limestone formation if left in the water for a considerable time. In this vicinity was Brandon Castle, supposed to have been founded either by Geoffrey de Clinton, or by Norman de Verdune, who had married the daughter of that nobleman. During the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who then held Kenilworth Castle against Henry III., his followers, understanding that John de Verdune had a commission from the king to raise forces in Worcestershire to oppose them, assaulted and destroyed his castle; but it was rebuilt by Theobald de Verdune, his successor, who had the privilege of court leet and gallows, with assize of bread and beer, to all of which, in the reign of Edward I., he claimed prescriptive right, which was allowed. The only remains of the castle are the moat and some heaps of rubbish. At Knightlow Hill, on the boundary of the parish, is an ancient stone called Knightlow Cross, one of the oldest memorials of feudal tenure existing, and on which certain fines are annually paid by the surrounding parishes.

STRICKLAND, GREAT, a township, in the parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Morland; containing 277 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the ancient family of Strickland, who were lords of the manor, and resided here. The moduses and the vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1830; and under the late act, the appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £81. 14. 4½, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends.

STRICKLAND-KETTLE, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Kendal; containing 466 inhabitants. This township, which, with that of Strickland-Roger, constitutes the chapelry of Burneside, is bounded on the east by the Kent river, and comprises 2275 acres, whereof about 1842 are arable, 400 pasture, and 32 woodlands. The chapel of Burneside is within the township; and a school is endowed with £24 per annum.

STRICKLAND, LITTLE, a township, in the chapelry of THIRMBY, parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Shap; containing 134 inhabitants. The chapel and school-houses are situated in the township.

STRICKLAND-ROGER, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N.) from Kendal; containing 412 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Kent, and on the east by the Sprint, and comprises 5399a. 3r. 13p., of which 1291 acres are arable, 200 pasture, 33 woodland, and about 1600 common, now being inclosed. Near Garnet-bridge is a mill for the manufacture of bobbin, and at Cowen Head is a paper-mill. At a place called Hundhow was anciently a chapel, named Chapel-en-le-Wood.

STRINGSTON, a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 143 inhabitants. It is near the road between Bridgwater and Dunster, and comprises 1193 acres, of which 84 are common or waste: limestone is quarried, chiefly for

agricultural purposes. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Kilve: the tithes have been commuted for £188. 10., and the glebe contains 43 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In the churchyard is a curious ancient cross, and in the neighbourhood is a fortification called Danes-burrow, or Douse-borough, Castle, with a double embankment and wide ditch; it is about three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and wholly covered with oak coppice wood, among which a prætorium may be distinctly traced.

STRIXTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Wellingborough; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises about 970 acres, of which the surface is varied by a portion of hilly ground, and the soil is in general cold and heavy. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Bozeat, and valued in the king's books at £7. The church is a small edifice, affording a good specimen of the early English style.

STROOD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, partly within the jurisdiction of the city of ROCHESTER, and partly in the hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Rochester; containing 2881 inhabitants. The village consists of one principal street, on the road from London to Rochester, to which latter place it is joined by a bridge over the Medway, at its eastern extremity: the houses are irregularly built, and destitute of uniformity and respectability of appearance; but since the last act of parliament for paving, watching, and lighting the village, it has been considerably improved. The adjoining heights command interesting and extensive prospects. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits, in the fisheries on the Medway, and in dredging for oysters, of which large quantities, as well as shrimps, are sent to the London and other markets. A fair is held on August 26th and two following days, by grant of King John, and has become very considerable. That part of the parish called Strood-Extra, which is not within the city of Rochester, is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and within that of a court of requests at Rochester, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a perpetual curacy; gross income, about £240; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; appropriator, the Bishop of Rochester. The old church, situated at the western extremity of the village, was rebuilt in 1812, at the expense of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Independents. Francis Barrel, Esq., residuary legatee of Sir John Hayward's estate, in 1718, bequeathed £1100 for the endowment of three charity schools, two to be in the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, and one in Strood; and there are some small bequests for the poor. Of Strood Temple, originally a preceptory founded for Knights Templars, and valued at the Dissolution at £52. 6. 10., there are interesting remains on the Temple farm; and of Strood hospital, established by Bishop Gilbert de Glanville, in the reign of Richard I., for infirm and indigent travellers, the almonry, which has been converted into a stable, and some other portions, yet exist. About two miles from Strood, on the London road, is Gadshill, celebrated by Shakspeare as the scene of Falstaff's valorous exploits.

STROUD, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS; containing 58 inhabitants.

STROUD, or STROUDWATER (*St. LAWRENCE*), a newly enfranchised borough, a market-town, parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 10 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester, and 102 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Upper and Lower Lyp-piatt, Pakenhill, and Steanbridge, 8680 inhabitants. The first notice of this place in any records extant occurs in an agreement in 1304, between the rector of Bisley and the inhabitants of La Stroud, which, at the time of the Norman survey, formed part of Bisley parish. It derives its name from its situation on the Slade or Stroud water, near its confluence with the Frome. It stands on a considerable declivity, in the midst of a most beautiful country, and consists principally of a long street extending up the side of the hill, with another diverging from it at the base; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas; there are many handsome houses, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water conveyed by pipes from two springs in the neighbourhood. The town has long been famous as the centre of the woollen manufacture in Gloucestershire, and is supposed to owe much of its prosperity to the peculiar properties of the stream called the Stroud water, which is admirably adapted for dyeing scarlet, and which, consequently, was the means of attracting, at an early period, many clothiers and dyers to its banks. It possesses great advantages in water-carriage, the Thames and Severn canal passing close to the south. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages are employed in different processes of this manufacture; and at the distance of a mile from the town, on the Bath and Birmingham road, are Light Pool Mills, an extensive establishment for the manufacture of solid-headed pins, consisting of five stories, each 100 feet long, and ingeniously adapted to the making of pins without manual assistance. The town has been greatly improved in consequence of an act of parliament obtained, within a few years, for paving, lighting, and widening the streets; and many new roads have been formed, extending in various directions, to connect it more closely with contiguous towns. The market, which is on Friday, is well supplied; and there are fairs on May 10th and August 21st, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Stroud has been constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament, and the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of a large manufacturing district, comprising an area of 42,356 acres: the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here, on the first and third Fridays in every month; and the town is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., held at Cirencester, on Thursday every three weeks.

The parish was separated from that of Bisley in the reign of Edward II., and comprises 3711 acres, of which 1340 are arable, 1552 meadow and pasture, 797 woodland, and 22 waste and water. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; proprietors, the family of Goodlake. There is an endowed lectureship, in the gift of the parishioners. The church is a large building, erected

and enlarged at several different periods, with a tower at its west end, surmounted by a lofty octangular steeple. A church containing 1000 sittings, of which 700 are free, was built at Stroudshill, in 1839, in the early English style, with a bell-turret, at a cost of £3170, of which £500 were granted by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder supplied by the Church Commissioners and by subscription. A church also was consecrated at Whiteshill in 1841, the first stone of which had been laid November 18th, 1839; it is in the Norman style, and contains 500 sittings, of which 396 are free, a grant having been made by the Incorporated Society, which, with aid from the commissioners and subscriptions, defrayed the expense. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Thomas Webb, in 1642, gave an endowment now amounting to about £54 per annum, by means of which four boys are boarded and educated; and in 1734, Henry Windowe bequeathed £21, for two more. The union of Stroud comprises 15 parishes or places, and contains a population of 38,920. An act was passed in 1840 to amend a former act for enlarging the work-house or erecting a new one, for maintaining and employing the poor, and for repairing or rebuilding the church. Stroud is the birthplace of John Canton, F.R.S., a celebrated natural philosopher, who died in 1772; and of Joseph White, D.D., professor of Arabic at Oxford, who died in 1814; both of whom were the sons of weavers.

STROUD-END, a tything, in the parish of PAINSWICK, union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 850 inhabitants.

STROXTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Grantham; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £250; patron, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

STRUBBY (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Woodthorpe, 268 inhabitants, and comprising 1995 acres by computation. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £150. The glebe contains 18 acres, and a glebe-house has just been erected. The church is an ancient stone edifice, to which a brick tower was recently added: the family of Ballot, who resided at Woodthorpe Hall, lie buried in it, and to the memory of one of them there is a stone in the wall near the south door, dated 1431; the rest of the family, of whom one was an alderman of London in the 16th century, and died at the age of 99 years, have been buried within a beautiful wooden screen-work. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

STRUMPSHAW (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Blofield; containing 412 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare, and comprises 1391a. 28p., of which 851 acres are arable, 502 pasture, and the remainder water and roads: the Norwich and Yarmouth railway inter-

sects it. The village is seated on an eminence; and there is a windmill, standing on the highest ground in the county, and forming a conspicuous landmark. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Bradseton united, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £474; patron, I. Josselyn, Esq. The glebe contains about 64 acres, and there is a good house, considerably improved by the incumbent, the Rev. E. S. Whitbread. The church contains portions of the early and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower.

STUBBY-LANE, a hamlet, in the parish of **HANBURY**, union of **BURTON**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Uttoxeter**; containing 137 inhabitants.

STUBLACH, a township; in the parish of **MIDDLEWICH**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from **Middlewich**; containing 71 inhabitants.

STUBTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **NEWARK**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Newark**; containing 170 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1152*a. 3r. 30p.*, chiefly the property of Sir Robert Heron, Bart., who is lord of the manor; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by several streams tributary to the river **Witham**. **Stubton Hall**, the seat of Sir Robert, is a spacious and handsome modern mansion, in the grounds of which is an extensive collection of birds and quadrupeds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 9., and in the gift of Sir Robert: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church, a neat structure with a tower, was rebuilt in 1800, by the patron. **John Hargrave**, in 1680, bequeathed land, now producing £58 per annum, for the repair of the church, and for the poor.

STUDHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LUTON**, partly in the hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, but chiefly in the hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing, with the hamlet of **Humbershoe**, 817 inhabitants, of whom 206 are in **Studham hamlet**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Market-Street**. The parish comprises 1431 acres, of which 154 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and has a net income of £129; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriators are the Rev. J. Wheeldon and others.

STUDLAND (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **WAREHAM** and **PURBECK**, hundred of **ROWBARROW**, **Wareham** division of **DORSET**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Corfe-Castle**; containing 453 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5834 acres, of which 4105 are common or waste; it includes **Brownsea** and several smaller islands, and is bounded on the north by **Poole harbour**, on the east by **Studland bay**, and by **Swanwich bay** on the south-east, where is a signal station, on a hill called **Ballard down**. The bay, though an open roadstead, affords excellent anchorage for ships drawing fourteen or fifteen feet of water. **Brownsea island** is of an oval form, about three miles in circumference, and anciently contained a hermitage and chapel, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, of which there are now no remains. The castle, at its eastern extremity, was built in the reign of **Elizabeth**, by the inhabitants of **Poole**, for the defence of that

port; and adjoining it is a platform, upon which, in time of war, a few pieces of ordnance are mounted. There is also a quay, where vessels of considerable burthen can lie conveniently for taking in, or discharging, their cargoes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the gift of **E. Morton Pleydell, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £135. 10., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is supposed to have been built about the time of the **Conquest**. On **Studland common** are many barrows, either **British** or **Danish**, the principal of which is 90 feet in perpendicular height, and is called **Agglestone**, or **Stone Barrow**, from its being surmounted by an enormous circular red sandstone, eighteen feet high, and computed to weigh 400 tons.

STUDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **BECKLEY**, union of **HEADINGTON**, chiefly in the hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, but partly in that of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N.) from **Wheatley**; containing, with the hamlet of **Horton**, 418 inhabitants. A priory of **Benedictine nuns**, in honour of the **Blessed Virgin Mary**, was founded in the reign of **Henry II.**, by **Bernard de S. Walerico**, and, at the **Dissolution**, had a revenue of £102. 6. 7. The remains of a **Roman villa** were discovered in a wood here, belonging to **Sir Alexander Croke**; and various pieces of masonry, as window-slabs, apparently parts of some ancient edifice, have been found.

STUDLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ALCESTER**, **Alcester** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Alcester**; containing 1992 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river **Arrow**, and on the road from **Birmingham** to **Alcester**, and comprises by accurate computation 4500 acres. There are good mines of clay within its limits, and though no external symptoms of minerals are visible, it is supposed that coal and stone, if sought for at a sufficient depth, would be found, as a large portion of the district was anciently covered with forests, said by mineralogists to indicate coal formations. The manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, for which **Studley** is celebrated, is carried on extensively; and the works, among others, of **James Pardow, Esq.**, established in 1800, at the cost of many thousand pounds, and in which is a powerful steam-engine, employ about 250 hands. In the parish are the two manors of **Skilts** and **Gattax**, the property of **J. L. Moilliet, Esq.**, and which anciently belonged to the **Sheldon family**: the **Upper Skilts House**, at the top of the hill, with its farm of 215 acres of good strong land and marl, commands a magnificent view of a rich and fertile country, with the **Malvern**, **Abberley**, and **Gloucestershire hills** in the distance, and is surrounded by woods which add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The **Lower Skilts House**, an old building of large dimensions, now occupied, with about 170 acres of wheat and bean land, by **Josiah Rock, Esq.**, stands in a conspicuous situation on the south side of the hill, and was in former times the grange to a priory at **Studley**: of two large fish-ponds below the mansion, such as were usually attached to religious houses, one still remains, and the other has been drained, and converted into productive soil. A fair for sheep and cattle, which is also a very large statute-fair, is held on the 28th of **September**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at

£8; net income, £87, with a glebe of 10 acres; patron, R. Knight, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a beautiful Norman arch at the north entrance, now closed up. There is a chapel licensed by the bishop, in which divine service is performed every Sunday evening, the church being distant, and not affording sufficient accommodation. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Six children are taught free, and two are annually clothed, from bequests; the school-house was built in 1810. There are considerable remains of the priory, which was founded in honour of St. Mary, early in the reign of Henry II., by Peter de Studley, who translated hither a society of Augustine canons whom he had previously established at Wicton, in Worcestershire. The house, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £181.3.6.; and at its gate William de Cantilupe erected an hospital for the reception of infirm poor.

STUDLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 550 inhabitants.

STUDLEY-ROGER, a township, in the parish of RIPON, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 152 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 500 acres, the property of Mrs. Lawrence, lady of the manor; the village is small, but neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is of pleasing character. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £117. 13., and the appropriate for £21, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. Here is a national school.

STUDLEY-ROYAL, a township, in the parish of RIPON, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 50 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 590 acres of rich and fertile land, lying wholly within the inclosure of Studley Park, for many generations the seat of the Aislabie family, of whom William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Exeter, represented the borough of Ripon in parliament for more than sixty years. After his decease, in 1781, the estate descended to his second daughter, Mrs. Lawrence, on the death of her sister in 1808, and that lady's daughter, Mrs. Eliza Sophia Lawrence, is the present possessor. The mansion is an elegant and spacious structure in the Grecian style, consisting of a centre and two wings, having in the former a stately portico of four lofty Corinthian columns supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment; it contains many handsome apartments, and a valuable collection of paintings by the most eminent masters. The park comprises 650 acres, partly in the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite, and is richly wooded, and well stocked with deer; the surface is beautifully undulated, and the grounds are watered by the Skell rivulet, which forms some picturesque cascades.

In the southern portion of the park, in a deep vale, through which the Skell pursues its course, are the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey, established for brethren of the Cistercian order by thirteen Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Mary, near York, who, leaving their house for the purpose of observing a more strict course of discipline, in 1132, obtained from Thurstan, Archbishop of York, a grant of land at this place. The

abbey was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £1173. 0. 7.; the site and demesne were granted in the 32nd of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, and in 1767 were purchased by William Aislabie, Esq., for £18,000. The remains of this once magnificent structure are beautifully situated, and occupy an area of nearly two acres, within the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite; they are partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, and consist chiefly of the church, with its lofty tower, part of the cloisters, the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and other portions of the conventual buildings, together forming one of the most extensive and interesting specimens of monastic remains in the country. Near the ruins is Fountains Hall, a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, formerly the seat of the Messenger family, proprietors of the abbey lands.

STUKELEY, GREAT (ST. BARTHOLOMEW), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 417 inhabitants, and comprising about 2730 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the gift of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; impropiator, J. Heathcote, Esq. The glebe comprises 77 acres of land, assigned in 1813, in lieu of tithes, and valued at £125 per annum; there is a good glebe-house. The church is principally in the Norman style. Eight acres, yielding £14 per annum, have been allotted in lieu of other land appropriated to the repairs of the church; and the income is applied to that purpose, and occasionally to the relief of the poor.

STUKELEY, LITTLE (ST. MARTIN), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 396 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a valley between two hills, and on the old north road, comprises 1383a. 28p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lady Olivia Sparrow; net income, £252. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813; the glebe comprises 273 acres, with an excellent house, which, with the land, has been greatly improved by the present incumbent. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower richly covered with ivy. John Daniel, in 1619, bequeathed 9 acres of land for the repair of the church, with residue to the poor; and there is some land in Alconbury for the same purposes.

STUNTNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of the HOLY TRINITY, ELY, union, hundred, and Isle, of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Ely; containing 220 inhabitants. It consists of about 2500 acres, of which the soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, and oats; the surface generally is flat, and the river Ouse flows within half a mile of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The chapel is in the Norman style.

STURBRIDGE.—See STOURBRIDGE.

STURGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of SPRINGTHORPE, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 41 inhabitants.

STURMERE, a parish, in the union of **RISBRIDGE**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 1 mile (S. E.) from **Haverhill**; containing 333 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a lake, or mere, comprising about 20 acres, that extended from the river **Stour**, by which the parish is bounded on the north; it comprises about 800 acres, and is watered by a rivulet. Though now obscure, it was formerly of considerable importance, and stretched into the counties of **Cambridge** and **Suffolk**, including the parishes of **Haverhill** and **Kedington**, each of which now exceeds it in population. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the gift of the Duke of **Rutland**: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, an ancient structure of flint and rubble stone, is partly in the Norman and early English styles, with a rich arch of the former character on the south side. Numerous Roman coins of **Antoninus Pius** and of the Lower Empire have been found; and in widening the road, in 1820, several skeletons of gigantic size were discovered.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **COGDEAN**, **Wimborne** division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (W.) from **Wimborne-Minster**; containing, with the tything of **Coombe-Almer**, 902 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the situation of its church on the river **Stour**, and its adjunct from the Earl of **Pembroke**, earl marshal, to whom it anciently belonged, and who, in the reign of **Henry I.**, obtained for it the grant of a fair. The parish comprises 3465 acres, of which 361 are common or waste; it is bounded on the north-east by the river **Stour**, over which is a bridge of eight arches. In the centre of the village is an open spot still called the market-place, though no market has been held within the memory of man. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes of **Lytchett-Minster**, **Corfe-Mullen**, and **Hamworthy**, with the perpetual curacy of **Lytchett-Minster** annexed, and valued in the king's books at £31. 5.; net income, £920; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of **Eton College**. The great tithes have been commuted for £469, and the vicarial for £120, with a glebe of 122 acres. The church has an embattled tower and a remarkably large chancel, and at the west end of the north aisle a space is partitioned off, in which the royal peculiar court of **Sturminster-Marshall** is held. In 1799, **William Mackrell** endowed two schools with the interest of £1200 three per cent. consols., for education. Upon **Cogdean Elms**, an eminence in the parish, whereon the courts of the hundred to which it gives name were formerly held, are some stately elm-trees.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE**, **Sturminster** division of **DORSET**, 9 miles (N. W.) from **Blandford**, and 108 (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing 1920 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the river on the northern bank of which it is situated, and from the minster or church, is supposed to be the *Amicetis* of **Ravennas**, and was known to the Saxons at an early period. **Alfred the Great** gave some lands here to his son **Ethelwald**; and, in 968, **Edgar** granted the manor of **Sturre**, or **Stour**, to the abbey of **Glastonbury**, which gift was confirmed by **Edmund Iron-**

side. In the Norman survey, the place was included in **Newenton** or **Newton**, from which it appears to have derived the adjunct to its name. At the Dissolution it was presented by **Henry VIII.** to **Catherine Parr**, and, after her death, by **Edward VI.** to his sister **Elizabeth**, who devised it to **Sir Christopher Hatton**, from whom it passed to the family of **Lord Rivers**. In 1645, some hundred clubmen of **Dorsetshire** and **Wiltshire** forced the quarters of the parliamentary troops here, and, after slaughter on both sides, were victorious, taking sixteen dragoons, with several horses and arms. In 1681 and 1729, the town suffered by conflagrations, and sustained damage at the latter period to the amount of £13,000.

Sturminster-Newton comprises the two townships of **Sturminster** and **Newton**, occupying different sides of the river **Stour**, and connected by a causeway and a bridge of six arches, of which the latter has been widened and improved, and the former raised, to prevent the inundation to which it was previously subject. The streets are in general narrow, and the houses low and indifferently built, except in the market-place, where is a large oblong market-house, with warerooms above and shambles below. A turnpike-road, lately completed, runs through the town to **Sherborne**. Some trade is carried on with **Newfoundland**, and the little manufacture in the town consists of baizes, though woollen goods were formerly made. The market is on **Thursday**; on every alternate **Thursday** is a large market for cattle, and fairs are held on **May 12th**, and **October 24th**. The parish comprises by estimation 4346 acres; of which 613 are arable, 3410 meadow and pasture, 227 wood, and 96 common; the soil is chiefly clay, and the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 8., and in the gift of the impropiator, **Lord Rivers**: the great tithes have been commuted for £185, and the vicarial for £775; the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church, a handsome edifice on the south side of the town, was originally built by **John Selwood**, abbot of **Glastonbury**, and has been lately repaired and enlarged at the expense of the **Rev. T. H. Lane Fox**; it consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, with an embattled tower, and contains a painted window which cost 400 guineas. A chapel of ease that stood at **Bagbere**, in the parish, has fallen into decay. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. The poor law union of **Sturminster** comprises 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,235. The principal object of interest is a fortification or camp called the **Castle**, situated on an eminence at **Newton**, near the south bank of the river, and supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, or not later than the Saxon era; it consists of a vallum and deep fosse, in the shape of the Roman letter **D**, and on the top is a small artificial mount or keep, near which are the ruins of an ancient house where the courts were formerly held.

STURRY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **BLEAN**, hundred of **BLEANGATE**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Canterbury**; containing 1001 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3085a. 2r. 34p., of which 49 acres are roads, and the remainder land in good cultivation: there are some large pits of excellent gravel, used for repairing the roads. The river **Stour**, which is navigable for barges

to Fordwick, flows through the village, which is large and well built, and situated in a valley on the road from Canterbury to the Isle of Thanet. A fair is held on Whit-Monday, for toys and pedlery. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £684, and the vicarial for £255, and there is a glebe-house, with about 2 acres of land. The church is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by an endowment of £200, and by subscription.

STURSTON, a township, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1 mile (E.) from Ashbourn; containing 662 inhabitants.

STURSTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Watton; containing 47 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wissey, and comprises about 1800 acres, of which 800 are rabbit warren; the soil is sandy. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £28; patron, Lord Walsingham. The church is in ruins.

STURTON, a township, in the parish of SCAWBWY, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 86 inhabitants.

STURTON, with BRANSBY, a township, in the parish of STOW, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 501 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in Sturton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Endowments amounting to £12 per annum have been bequeathed for education.

STURTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from East Retford; containing, with the hamlet of Fenton, 646 inhabitants, and consisting of about 4100 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £282; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The tithes were commuted for land in 1822; the glebe comprises 127 acres. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains some handsome monuments to the Thornhaughs, of Fenton Hall. A national school, erected in 1830, is partly supported by a rental of £6. 14., the gift of George Green, in 1710. The Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster passes through the parish.

STURTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture, with about 10 acres of woodland; the soil is various, the surface undulated, and the scenery embraces both land and sea views. Stone is quarried for building and for the roads; and there is a brick and draining-tile manufactory. The land consists of three farms, occupied by the respective owners:

the village is about two miles and a half westward from Warkworth.

STURTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of ABERFORD, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (E.) from Leeds; containing 77 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 760 acres, the property of R. O. Gascoigne, Esq., and comprised in one well cultivated farm; the substratum contains coal of good quality, of which a mine was opened in 1833. A rent charge of £33. 2. 6. has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes.

STURTON, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Horncastle; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116; impropiator, R. J. Loft, Esq.

STUSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Eye; containing 252 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £174; patron, Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. The church is an old structure in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date, and contains a handsome monument to the Castleton family.

STUTCHBURY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Brackley; containing 21 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a heavy loam; the surface is level, and the lands are watered by a small stream. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £5. The church is in ruins.

STUTTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 492 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2138a. 3r. 38p., of which the soil in some parts is luxuriantly fertile, and in others dry and gravelly; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified, and enlivened by handsome seats. The river Stour, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, separates the parish from Essex, and, at high tides, is from two to three miles broad. Here are the gateway and other remains of Stutton Hall, good specimens of the domestic style prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mills; net income, £550, with a parsonage-house delightfully situated in grounds tastefully embellished. Several fossil remains have been dug up.

STUTTON, with HAZLEWOOD, a township, in the parish of TADCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing 380 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in Stutton. The township comprises by computation 2610 acres, of which 600 are in Stutton, and the remainder in Hazlewood; the soil is rich, and the substratum abounds with excellent limestone, extensively quarried and burnt into lime, for which purpose

there are several kilns. The hamlet of Stutton is situated in the vale of the Cock rivulet. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £26.

STYDD, a township, in the parish of SHIRLEY, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 40 inhabitants.

STYFORD, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. ANDREW, union of HEXHAM, E. Division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 104 inhabitants. It is delightfully situated on the north side of the Tyne, about a mile and a half west from Bywell. The mansion here, which was erected some years since, from an elegant design, consists of three fronts; it is well sheltered on the east and north by rising grounds and plantations, and a beautiful plain, above a mile in length, stretches before the south front.

STYRRUP, a township, in the parishes of BLYTH and HARWORTH, union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bawtry; containing 634 inhabitants. The township comprises 2959a. 2r. 36p., of which 940 acres are in the parish of Blyth; the commons were inclosed in 1802. The tithes, including those of Harworth, have been commuted for £543. 3. 6., of which £279. 10. are payable to the vicar of Harworth, £58. 13. 6. to the vicar of Blyth, and £205 to Trinity College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Wesleyans here and in the hamlet of Oldcoates.

SUBBERTHWAITE, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Ulverstone; containing 147 inhabitants. Here are quarries of slate.

SUCKLEY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Bromyard; containing, with the chapelries of Alfrick and Lulsley, 1153 inhabitants, of whom 599 are in Suckley township. Bounded on the west by Herefordshire, and on the north by the river Teame, the parish consists of 5125 acres, of which 2600 are in the township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £732 to the rector, and £50. 16. to Stourbridge grammar school; the glebe comprises 9 acres. At Alfrick and Lulsley are chapels of ease; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school is endowed with about £10. 10. per annum, arising from bequests by J. Palmer, in 1683, and an unknown benefactor; and Thomas Freeman, in 1794, left £1000, which were vested in land now producing £46 a year, for the poor, who have also a sum arising from minor bequests.

SUDBORNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Orford; containing 623 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Ore and the North Sea, comprises 5400 acres. Sudborne Hall, formerly the seat of the Viscounts Hereford, is now the occasional residence of the Marquess of Hertford. The living is a rectory, with that of Orford

annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £478. 8. Dr. Pretymann Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, was rector of the parish.

SUDBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W.) from Thrapstone; containing 332 inhabitants, and comprising 1764 acres. A considerable number of women are employed in lace-making; and an extensive brewery is carried on. Stone is procured for building and for the roads, and there is a large brick-yard. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £359, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is in the early, decorated, and later English styles, and contains some ancient brasses and monuments. A Sunday school was founded by the Marchioness of Bath, in 1788, and endowed with £366. 13. 4. three per cent. reduced annuities; she directed that 30 boys and 30 girls should be instructed in the principles of the Established Church, the master and mistress to be paid one penny a week for each child, and the remainder of the fund to be expended in fringing, and in books and rewards for the children.

SUDBROOK, or SOUTHBROOK (*THE TRINITY*), a parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow. This place, which is situated near the mouth of the Severn, where it joins the Bristol Channel, can now be considered only as a hamlet, as a great portion has been either encroached upon, or washed away, by the combined operations of the tide and the waters of the river. The living, a discharged rectory, is annexed to that of Portscuete, and valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 7. The church is in ruins: near it are the remains of a Roman encampment, the greater part of which has disappeared.

SUDBROOKE, a hamlet, in the parish of ANCASTER, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 192 inhabitants.

SUDBROOKE (*St. EDWARD*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Lincoln; containing 81 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £56.

SUDBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Uttoxeter; containing 599 inhabitants. Sudbury Hall, the property of Lord Vernon, now held on lease by Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, is a noble mansion containing many stately apartments, and beautifully situated in a richly wooded park, through which is a spacious carriage-drive, two miles in length; the manor extends over 6000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £747; patron, Lord Vernon. The church contains some very ancient monuments. Schools are supported, and there are almshouses for seven persons.

SUDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 566 inhabitants.



Arms.

SUDBURY, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 22 miles (W. by S.) from Ipswich, and 56 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 5085 inhabitants. This place, originally called *South Burgh*, is of great antiquity, and at the period of the Norman survey was of considerable importance, having a market and a mint. A colony of the Flemings, who were introduced into this country by Edward III., for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of woollen-cloth, settled here, and that branch of trade continued to flourish for some time, but at length fell to decay. The town is situated on the river Stour, which is crossed by a bridge leading into Essex. For some time after the loss of the woollen trade, it possessed few attractions, and the houses belonged principally to decayed manufacturers; but it has within the last few years been greatly improved, and was paved and lighted in 1825, under an act obtained for the purpose, and which act was amended and the powers enlarged in 1842, and some good houses have been built. The town-hall, erected by the corporation, in the Grecian style, is a great ornament to the town, in which is also a neat theatre. The trade principally consists in the manufacture of silk, crape, and bunting for ships' flags; that of silk was introduced by manufacturers from Spitalfields, in consequence of disputes with their workmen, and about 1500 persons are now engaged in the silk, and 400 in the crape and bunting business. The river Stour, navigable hence to Manningtree, affords a facility for the transmission of coal, chalk, lime, and agricultural produce. The statute market is on Saturday, the corn-market on Thursday; and fairs are held on March 12th and July 10th, chiefly for earthenware, glass, and toys.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Mary, in 1554, and confirmed by Elizabeth, in 1559; another was given by Oliver Cromwell, but that under which the corporation till very lately derived its power was bestowed by Charles II. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is five; the freedom is obtained by birth or apprenticeship. The borough, which comprises 1685 acres, first sent members to parliament in the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, and continued to exercise that privilege until the year 1844, when the inhabitants were disfranchised by a special act of parliament. The recorder holds courts of quarter-session; and a court of record occurs every Monday, for the recovery of debts, to the amount of £20.

Sudbury comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, *St.*



Corporation Seal.

Gregory, and *St. Peter*, containing respectively 1262, 1897, and 1926 inhabitants. The living of *All Saints* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 5½.; net income, £119; patron and improprator, S. Sperling, Esq. The living of *St. Gregory's* is a perpetual curacy, with that of *St. Peter's* annexed; net income, £160; patron and improprator, Sir Lachlan Maclean. The churches are of considerable antiquity, and are spacious and handsome structures, mostly in the later English style, of which they present some fine specimens, though generally much defaced. In that of *All Saints* is a curious monument to the Eden family, whose pedigree is painted on the walls. *St. Gregory's*, which is the most ancient, was formerly collegiate, until Henry VIII. granted its site and other possessions, for the sum of £1280, to Sir T. Paston, Knt.; the font is very magnificent, and in a niche in the wall of the vestry-room, inclosed with an iron-grating, is a head supposed to be that of Symon de Theobald, or de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Richard II., and a native of this town, who was beheaded by the mob in Wat Tyler's rebellion. A free grammar school was instituted in 1491, under the will of William Wood, warden of Sudbury College, who endowed it with a farm worth about £100 per annum; and there is also a national school, with a small endowment. The hospital of *St. Leonard* here, for lepers, was founded by John Colneys, and endowed by Symon de Sudbury, with about five acres of land, a chapel, and a dwelling-house; it is now in the possession of the corporation of the poor, and is applied towards their maintenance. From a bequest by Thomas Carter, in 1706, fifty men receive coats, and fifty women gowns, on *St. Thomas's-day*; and there are several smaller charities for the benefit of the indigent. The union of Sudbury comprises 42 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Suffolk, and 18 in that of Essex, and the population amounts to 30,048. The college of *St. Gregory*, for secular priests, established by Symon de Sudbury, was richly endowed, and was valued, at the period of the Dissolution, at £122. 18. 3. per annum; its only remains are the gateway, and portions of a wall now forming a part of the workhouse. A gateway which is part of a monastery of Augustine friars, standing in *Friars'-street*, yet exists; an hospital was founded here in the reign of King John, by Amicia, Countess of Clare, and afterwards given to the monks of Stoke; and there was also a Benedictine cell to the abbey of Westminster, instituted in the reign of Henry II. About half a mile from the town is a spring of pure water, which, from its supposed efficacy in curing many diseases, is called by the inhabitants "*Holy water*." Sudbury is the birth-place of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter; it gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Grafton.

SUDELEY-MANOR (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIRTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Winchcomb; containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½.; net income, £45; patron, Lord Rivers. The church, which has remained in a dilapidated state ever since the injury it sustained in the great civil war, was the burial-place of Queen Catherine Parr, and of several of the family of Bridges. The ancient castle is said to have been built *ex spoliis*

Gallorum, by Boteler, Lord Sudeley, a celebrated warrior in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., who sold it to Edward VI., for fear of confiscation. It was granted by that king to his uncle, Lord Seymour, who espoused Queen Catherine Parr; and Mary bestowed it upon Sir John Bridges, created by her Baron Chandos of Sudeley, whose grandson, the third Lord Chandos, entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1592. George, the sixth lord, having embraced the cause of Charles I., reduced the castle to its present state of ruin: the remains are considerable and interesting. C. Hanbury Tracy, Esq., was created Baron Sudeley in 1838.

SUFFIELD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from North Walsingham; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of Gunton and the vicarage of Hanworth united, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Lord Suffield, who derives the title of Baron from this place: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some monuments to the Morden and Clough families, and the remains of a richly carved screen. Thomas Bulwer, in 1693, bequeathed property, now let for £12. 10. per annum, for distribution among the poor; and the Rev. Thomas Symonds, in 1682, left land producing £15 per annum, to be divided among six widows.

SUFFIELD, with EVERLEY, a township, in the parish of HACKNESS, union of SCARBOROUGH, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Scarborough; containing 225 inhabitants. The village is situated east of the Derwent, about a mile north-east from that of Everley.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county, bounded on the east by the North Sea, or German Ocean, on the north by the county of Norfolk, on the west by that of Cambridge, and on the south by that of Essex. It extends from $51^{\circ} 56'$ to $52^{\circ} 36'$ (N. Lat.), and from $23'$ to $1^{\circ} 44'$ (E. Lon.), and comprises an area of about 1512 square miles, or 967,680 statute acres. There are 64,041 inhabited houses, 2352 uninhabited, and 574 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 315,073, of whom 154,095 are males, and 160,978 females. At the period of the Roman invasion, the county formed part of the territory inhabited by the *Iceni*, or *Cenomanni*, who, according to Whitaker, were descended from the *Cenomanni* of Gaul; under the Roman dominion it was included in the division called *Flavia Casariensis*. After the withdrawal of the Roman legions, Cerdic, one of the earliest Saxon invaders, and founder of the kingdom of Wessex, landed, in 495, at a place subsequently called Cerdic Sand, in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, forming the north-eastern extremity of the county, and, having gained some advantages over the opposing Britons, set sail for the western parts of the island. During the succeeding invasions of the Saxons, the territory now comprised in the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, and Norfolk, was erected by Uffa, about the year 575, into the kingdom of East Anglia, in which the relative position of this district obtained for its inhabitants the name of *Suthfolc*, or southern people (in contradistinction to those of Norfolk) whence, by contraction, its modern name.

Under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, Suffolk is partly in the *diocese* of Norwich, and partly in that of Ely, in the province of Canterbury; it is divided into the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury, and the number of parishes is 504. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the hundreds of Barbergh, Blackbourn, Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Carlford, Colneis, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Lackford, Loes, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Stow, Thedwastry, Thingoe, Thredling, Wangford, and Wilford. It contains the borough, market-town, and sea-port of Ipswich; the borough and market towns of Bury St. Edmund's and Eye; the market-towns and sea-ports of Lowestoft, Southwold, and Woodbridge; the sea-ports of Aldborough and Dunwich; and the market-towns of Beccles, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Saxmundham, Stow-Market, and Sudbury. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs, except Eye, which was deprived of one by the act just mentioned. Suffolk is included in the Norfolk circuit: the assizes are held alternately at Bury and Ipswich; and the general quarter-sessions at Beccles, Woodbridge, Ipswich, and Bury, each for its respective district. The county goals and houses of correction are at Bury and Ipswich; and there are houses of correction at Beccles and Woodbridge.

The SOILS are various, but the limits of each may be clearly traced. Strong clayey loams, on a substratum of clay marl, form the largest tract, which is generally called High Suffolk, and extends from the confines of Cambridgeshire and Essex, on the south-west, across the central parts of the county, to those of Norfolk, on the north-east: the bottoms of the vales, traversed by running streams, which are numerous, and the slopes descending to them, are of a soil superior in quality to the rest of the district, generally consisting of a rich friable loam. Rich loams, of various qualities, occupy that portion of the county included between the south-eastern part of the strong loams and the estuaries of the rivers Stour and Orwell, lying to the south of a line drawn from Ipswich to Hadleigh: some of these are of a sandy quality, others much stronger; from Stratford and Higham, on the borders of the Stour, eastward across the Orwell, to the banks of the river Deben, near its mouth, extends a tract of friable and putrid vegetable mould of extraordinary fertility, more especially at Walton, Trimley, and Felixstow. In the projecting north-eastern district, lying between the river Waveney and the ocean, is much land of the same rich quality; but as it is interspersed with many sandy tracts, and on the sea-coast is of a sandy character throughout, it may be considered to form part of the great sandy maritime district extending from the river Orwell, between the clayey loams and the sea, to the north-eastern extremity of the county. The lands in this district, which is called the Woodlands, are generally of excellent staple, and are among the best cultivated in England; although, in the country lying between the towns of Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham, and north-eastward, as far as Leiston, there is a large extent of poor, and in some places even *blowing*, sands, which have caused this south-eastern part of the county to receive the name of

“Sandlings,” or “Sandlands.” The substratum of the eastern district, though sometimes marl, is generally sand, chalk, or crag; which last is a singular mass, consisting of cockle and other shells, found in numerous places, from Dunwich, southward, to the Orwell, and even beyond that river. Another district of sand occupies the whole extent between the clayey soils and the fenny tract, which latter forms the north-western angle of the county, and may be separated from the sand by an irregular line drawn from near where the river Lark begins to form the western boundary of Suffolk, to the Little Ouse, a short distance below Brandon. These western sands, unlike much of the last-mentioned, are seldom of a rich loamy quality, but comprise numerous warrens and poor sheep-walks, and much of that now under tillage is apt to *blow*, that is, to be driven by the wind, and consequently ranks among the worst soils. The chief exceptions to the general inferiority of this district lie to the south-east of a line drawn from Barrow to Honington, and at Mildenhall; the substratum is throughout a perfect chalk, at various depths. Of the Fens, it is only necessary to observe, that the surface, to the depth of from one foot to six, consists of the ordinary peat of bogs, some of which is very solid and black; but in other places it is more loose, porous, and of a reddish colour: the substratum is generally a white clay, or marl.

By far the greater part of the county is under tillage; the *crops* commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, buck-wheat, turnips, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, beet, tares, cole-seed, red and white clover, trefoil, sainfoin, hemp, and hops. The culture of carrots in the Sandlings is of very ancient practice, great quantities having been formerly sent from that district by sea to the London market; but the chief object for which they are now grown is as food for horses. In the fen district, cole-seed constitutes one of the principal crops; and the cultivation of sainfoin is particularly extensive in the chalky sub-soils. The *grass* lands were remarkable for their richness, but the best have been ploughed up, and the extent occupied by dairy-farms is not so great as formerly, though much butter is still sent to the London market. Large tracts of grass land are also mown for the supply of the towns with hay: the herbage which springs up after the gathering of the crop, is here called *rowings*. The *woods* are of very small extent, and are not generally of luxuriant growth; the strong loams formerly bore considerable quantities of fine oak, a great proportion of which has been cleared off, and various plantations made, but only with a view to ornament. The most important tracts of *waste* land are those occupying nearly all the country from Newmarket, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, to the confines of Norfolk, near the towns of Thetford and Brandon; and those lying between Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham, in the eastern part of the county; besides which, numerous heaths of smaller extent are scattered in every quarter of it; the chief use of these wastes is as sheep-walks. The *Manufactures* and commerce are very inconsiderable, in comparison with those of many other counties. The chief manufacture is the combing and spinning of wool, in a great measure for the Norwich manufacturers, which is carried on, though not to any great extent, in most parts of the county, excepting the hemp district before mentioned, where the latter

material was extensively spun and woven into linen, but this manufacture is almost extinct. At Sudbury are manufactories for silk and woollen goods; there is also a silk-factory at Mildenhall, a branch of an extensive concern at Norwich, and also at Glemsford. The imports are merely the ordinary supplies of foreign articles for the inhabitants: the chief exports are corn and malt. The principal fishery on the coast is that of herrings, in which is the chief support of the town of Lowestoft, where about 40 boats of 40 tons' burthen each, are engaged in it; the season commences about the middle of September, and lasts until towards the end of November. The town also partakes in the mackerel-fishery, in which the same boats are employed, the season commencing about the end of May, and continuing until the end of June. In the Orford river is a considerable oyster-fishery.

This is a well-watered county: the principal rivers are the Stour, the Gipping or Orwell, the Deben, the Ore, the Waveney, the Little Ouse or Brandon river, and the Lark; besides which, the smaller streams are exceedingly numerous. The *Stour* first meets the tide at Manningtree, in Essex, and begins to expand into a broad estuary, which at high water has a beautiful appearance; but at low water the river shrinks into a narrow channel, bordered by extensive mud banks. Proceeding eastward, it is joined near Harwich by the Orwell, and their united waters having formed the port of Harwich, discharge themselves into the North Sea, between that town, in Essex, and Landguard fort at the south-eastern extremity of Suffolk: this river is navigable up to Sudbury. The *Gipping* is formed by the confluence of three rivulets at Stow-Market, from which place it was made navigable in 1793; below Ipswich it assumes the name of Orwell, expands into an estuary, and continues its course to its junction with the Stour opposite Harwich; it is navigable for ships of considerable burthen up to Ipswich, and the scenery on its banks is beautiful. The *Deben* rises near Debenham, and at Woodbridge expands into an estuary, and proceeds thence in a southerly direction to the North Sea: towards its mouth it takes the name of Woodbridge haven, joining the sea about ten miles below that town, to which it is navigable for considerable vessels. The *Ore* expands into an estuary as it approaches Aldborough, where, having arrived within a very short distance of the sea, it suddenly takes a southerly direction, and discharges its waters into the North Sea, below Orford; it is navigable to a short distance above Aldborough. The *Waveney* joins the Yare at the head of Bredon-water, an expansion formed by these united rivers, which, contracting again near Yarmouth, pursues a nearly southerly course to the sea, below that town: this river, the meadows on the banks of which are among the richest in England, is navigable for barges as high as Bungay bridge. The *Little Ouse*, or *Brandon* river, is navigable up to Thetford; the *Lark*, to within a mile of Bury St. Edmunds; and the *Blythe*, to Halesworth. The only artificial navigation is that in the channel of the Gipping, from Stow-Market to Ipswich, 16 miles and 40 rods long, and having 15 locks, each 60 feet in length and 14 in width; the canal was opened in the year 1793, and the expense of its formation was about £26,380.

Within the limits of the county were comprised the Roman stations *Ad Ansam*, at Stratford, on the border

of Essex; *Cambretonium*, at Brettenham, or Icklingham; *Garianonum*, at Burgh Castle (though some fix it at Caistor, near Yarmouth); and *Sitomagus*, probably at Dunwich. Remains of Roman military works exist at Burgh Castle, Brettenham, Icklingham, Stow-Langtoft, and Stratford, on the banks of the Stour; and numerous domestic and sepulchral relics of that people have been dug up in different places, such as pavements, coins, medals, urns, rings, &c. The stupendous work of human labour called the *Devil's Ditch*, on Newmarket heath, is supposed to have served as the line of demarcation between the kingdoms of Mercia and East Anglia. Near Barnham, on the borders of the Little Ouse, is a range of eleven *tumuli*, on a spot thought to have been the scene of one of the conflicts between the Danes, under Inguar, and the forces of Edmund, King of East Anglia: others occur in different places, the most remarkable group being that called the *Seven Hills*, at Fornham St. Geneveve, near Bury. The number of *Religious houses*, of all denominations, was about 59, including four alien priories; and there are remains of the abbeys of Bury St. Edmund's, Leiston, and Sibtow; of the priories of Blythburgh, Butley, Clare, Herringfleet, Campsey-Ash, Dodnash, Gorleston, Kersey, Ixworth, Orford, Wangford, Ipswich, Mendham, and Sudbury; and of the nunneries of Bungay and Redlingfield. The remains of *fortresses* are chiefly those of the castles of Bungay, Clare, Framlingham, Haughley, Lidgate, Mettingham, Orford, and Wingfield. Ancient mansions are seen in different parts, of which the most remarkable is Hengrave Hall; and there are many elegant seats, among the most distinguished of which is Euston Park, the residence of the Duke of Grafton; Heveningham Hall, the seat of Lord Huntingfield; Flixton Hall, and Kentwell Hall. Suffolk gives the title of Earl to the family of Howard.

SUGLEY, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 212 inhabitants. This place comprises the eastern portion of the village of Lemington, where are the extensive Tyne iron-works, commenced in 1797, and now in full operation, and since the establishment of which the buildings and population have considerably increased.—See LEMINGTON.

SUGNALL MAGNA, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Eccleshall; containing 138 inhabitants.

SUGNALL PARVA, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 54 inhabitants.

SULBY, an extra-parochial district, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Harborough; containing 70 inhabitants, and comprising 1562 acres. An abbey of the Præmonstratensian order, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1155, by Robert de Querceto, Bishop of Lincoln; and its possessions were so much increased by Sir Robert de Paveley, Knt., that, at the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £305. 8. 5.

SULGRAVE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Brackley; containing 560 inhabitants. The parish is on the small river Tow, and consists of 1957 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 17.; net income, £231; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Harding; impropiator, C. F. Annesley, Esq. There are some small endowments for education, and for the relief of the poor. Near the church, to the westward, is Castle Hill; and about a mile to the northward is an artificial mount called Burrough Hill, crowned with an ancient fortification, 40 feet square, commanding a most extensive prospect, nine counties being visible from its summit.

SULHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Reading; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish consists of a narrow slip of land extending from the river Thames to the Kennet, and comprises 692a. 2r., of which 407 acres are arable, 120 meadow and pasture, and 140 wood: the Thames navigation for coal, and the Great Western railway, pass through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the gift of Frederick Wilder, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £204, and the glebe comprises $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has been recently rebuilt.

SULHAMPSTEAD-ABBOTTS (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing, with the tything of Graizley, 425 inhabitants, of whom 350 are in Sulhampstead township. The parish comprises 1723a. 3r. 26p., and is intersected by the Avon and Kennet navigation. The living is a rectory, to which, in 1782, that of Sulhampstead-Bannister was annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 0½.; net income, £600; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. A school is supported by endowment.

SULHAMPSTEAD-BANNISTER (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 302 inhabitants, of whom 145 are in the lower, and 157 in the upper, end. The river Kennet runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Sulhampstead-Abbotts, and valued in the king's books at £6. 5.

SULLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Steyning; containing 242 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1700 acres, is intersected in the southern portion by a ridge of chalk hills, forming part of the South Down; the soil is various, and there is a considerable tract of heathy common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6., and in the gift of the incumbent; the Rev. G. Palmer: the tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and contains several ancient monuments, on one of which is the mutilated effigy of a knight. Some barrows on the warren were opened in 1809, when sepulchral urns, one of which was perfect, were found containing charcoal and ashes of burnt bones; and in

draining land on the north of Southgate, in 1812, spear-heads, and two swords with short blades, supposed to be Roman, were discovered.

SUMMERCOTES, a hamlet, in the parish of **ALFRETTON**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 1744 inhabitants.

SUMMERFORD, a township, in the parish of **ASTBURY**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Congleton; containing 99 inhabitants.

SUMMERHOUSE, a township, in the parish of **GAINFORD**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington, on the road to Staindrop; containing 165 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from having been anciently the summer residence of the lords of Raby, of whose mansion, surrounded by a moat, there are still some vestiges in the southern part of the village. The township comprises 779a. 3r. 8p., of which 509 acres are arable, 268 grass land, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wood; the soil is generally fertile, and there are some good limestone quarries. The impropriate tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £115. 15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the vicarial tithes for £51. 2. There is a national school.

SUMMER-TOWN, formerly a hamlet in the parish of **ST. GILES**, **OXFORD**, now a district parish (in the union of **HEADINGTON**), for which a church was erected in 1838.

SUNBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **STAINES**, hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 15 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1828 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2580 acres, of which about 1600 are arable, 800 pasture and meadow, and 180 homesteads and gardens. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £336; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of **St. Paul's**, London. The impropriation belongs to Mrs. Fish, and Messrs. Edwards and Taylor.

SUNDERLAND, a township, in the parish of **ISALL**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (N. E.) from Cocker mouth; containing 81 inhabitants.

SUNDERLAND (*HOLY TRINITY*), a sea-port, newly-franchised borough, and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, 13 miles (N. E.) from Durham, and 269 (N. by W.) from London; containing 17,020 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the south bank of the river Wear, was anciently included in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, of which it continued to form a part till the year 1719, when it was separated, and erected into an independent parish. Soon after the Conquest, Malcolm, King of Scotland, in one of his predatory incursions, traversing this part of the coast, met with Edgar Atheling, heir to the English crown, with his sister Margaret, afterwards

Queen of Scotland, and a numerous retinue of distressed Saxons, who, fleeing from the victorious Normans, were waiting in the harbour of Sunderland for a wind favourable for their escape into Scotland. About the close of the 12th century, the inhabitants of this place, of which the history up to that time is identified with that of Wearmouth, received from Bishop Pudsey a charter of free customs and privileges similar to those exercised by the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in which deed appears the first authentic notice of Sunderland as a distinct maritime and commercial town and port. Its present name, which it acquired under this charter, is supposed to have been derived from its peninsular situation, being almost separated from the main land by the influx of the river Wear on the north, and Hendon Dene, a deep ravine, on the south, and formerly capable of floating vessels of considerable burthen. Under the privileges of its charter, the town gradually increased in extent and importance, and in the reign of Henry VIII. had become a place of considerable trade; and at the commencement of the 17th century, several Scottish families and many foreign merchants established themselves in the town, which by a charter of Bishop Morton had acquired a municipal corporation. During the war in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliamentarians, by whom the town was garrisoned in 1642, in consequence of the seizure of Newcastle by the royalists, and the prohibition of supplies of coal from that place; and a parliamentary commissioner was sent to take up his residence here. Repeated skirmishes occurred in the vicinity between the contending parties, during 1644 and 1645, and the resident Scottish families suffered greatly from want of provisions in consequence of the wreck of some vessels laden with supplies from Scotland, and the capture of others by the royalists in the river Tyne, whither they had been driven by adverse winds.

The town, exclusively of Bishop-Wearmouth, consists of one principal street, called High-street, which is spacious and well built, extending for more than half a mile in length, and of several smaller streets in various directions; the main street is well paved and the foot-paths flagged, and the houses, with the exception of a few in the lower part, are generally of handsome appearance. Considerable improvements have been made under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1809, and the streets are lighted with gas from works erected at an expense of £8000, by a company formed in 1823. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a copious well at the head of Bishop-Wearmouth, raised by steam, at the rate of 150 gallons per minute, into two ample reservoirs, from which it is conveyed by pipes to the houses in the town; these works were constructed by a proprietary of 25 shareholders, at an expense of £5000. A newsroom was opened, originally at the George inn, about 1800, and, on the subsequent erection of the Exchange, was removed into that building. Assemblies were formerly held in Church-street, but since the erection of the Athenæum in Fawcett-street, Bishop-Wearmouth, a handsome and commodious suite of rooms in that building have been appropriated to the purpose; and a neat theatre has been erected in Drury-lane. Barracks were built on the town moor in 1794, and in 1828 a portion of the edifice was taken down, and the remainder new fronted with brick; they con-



Corporation Seal.

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tain accommodation for 800 men, with stabling for 10 horses, an hospital for 20 patients, and a good ground for parade.

The increase and prosperity of the town to an extent, and with a degree of rapidity, almost unprecedented, may be attributed to its advantageous situation on the coast, near the mouth of a navigable river, which has its source in the western part of the county, and flows through a rich mineral district abounding with coal, limestone, and freestone. The staple TRADE is the exportation of coal, which appears to have commenced in the reign of Henry VII. : the coal is sent chiefly to London and the western coast of England, but large quantities are also shipped to Holland, France, and other parts of the continent; the principal coal-staiths are those of the Earl of Durham, the Hetton Coal Company, and the Durham and Sunderland Railway Company, and the quantity shipped from the port in the year 1842 amounted to 1,205,332 tons. Next in importance to the coal trade is that in lime, with which the neighbourhood abounds, and of which, upon an average, 30,000 chaldrons are annually shipped for the ports of Yorkshire and the eastern coast of Scotland, employing numerous vessels, averaging from 30 to 130 tons' burthen. The remainder of the export trade consists mostly of the produce of the extensive manufactories in the town and neighbourhood, for which the abundant supply of coal, suitable for their use, though too small for being shipped, and which is sold at a very moderate price, affords ample encouragement. The chief imports are flour, wine, spirituous liquors, timber, tallow, iron, flax, and various articles of Baltic produce. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1842, was 876, of the aggregate burthen of 174,963 tons; the number of men and boys employed in navigating them was 7365, and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house during the same year was £119,681. The value of shipping insured by the mutual insurance companies in the town was £950,000, exclusively of vessels which were either uninsured, or insured at other places.

The estuary of the WEAR was formerly exposed to all winds from the south to the north-east, and the entrance of the river rendered dangerous by shifting sand-banks at its mouth; but certain dues, now amounting to about £16,000 per annum, have been applied by commissioners appointed under successive acts of parliament, to the cleansing and improvement of the harbour. The entrance is formed by two extensive piers, by which the depth has been so increased, that ships drawing from 15 to 20 feet water can at any time enter or leave the port in perfect safety. The south pier was begun in 1723, and has been successively extended into deep water till it has attained a length of 1950 feet; the eastern portion, for about 600 feet, is 40 feet in width, of solid ashlar masonry, forming a fine promenade, and a handsome parapet divides it from the backing of rubble, which is now being pitched with massive blocks of stone; the western portion having lately shown symptoms of decay, 850 feet are now being removed, and placed farther back, with a view of diminishing the swell of the sea, under the superintendance of Mr. Murray, engineer to the commissioners. The north pier, which was begun in 1787, has during the last 12 years, been gradually extended to 1770 feet in length, in an equally substantial manner, and on its

eastern head has been placed an elegant octagonal lighthouse. This lighthouse was originally built in 1802, at a distance of 450 feet from its present site, to which it was removed in one entire mass, without the slightest appearance of a crack, in 1841, at the suggestion, and under the superintendance, of Mr. Murray; it is 78 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter at the base, and 9 feet at the cornice, and the entire weight is 333 tons. After the completion of this arduous undertaking, Mr. Murray received the thanks of the commissioners, and was presented with a piece of plate of the value of £100. The old custom-house, which was situated in Silver-street, has been abandoned, and a commodious edifice for the purpose erected on a more eligible site, fronting the river, at an expense of £5600, by a company of subscribers; the building was taken by government on a renewable lease of 21 years, and was opened in 1837.

Ship-building is carried on here to a greater extent than at any other port in the empire, and there are not less than 30 yards for building ships, and 5 for building boats, with 11 floating and 4 dry docks, and frequently from 100 to 200 vessels are on the stocks at one time. The salmon-fishery was formerly very extensive, and a few are still found occasionally at the mouth of the harbour, but that source of trade has been wholly abandoned, and the fish now taken are cod, ling, turbot, haddock, skate, herrings, crabs, and a very few lobsters. The manufactures carried on in the town and neighbourhood are numerous and important. There are four large iron-foundries, one of which affords employment to 300 persons; several brass-foundries; some sail-cloth manufactories; a factory for making blocks, which is worked by steam, and has been lately established; roperies, also worked by steam, in which patent machinery has been introduced; manufactories for chain-cables and anchors, and alkali and copperas works. Large potteries are carried on, in which earthenware of every description is made; and there are considerable manufactories of glass bottles, and of flint, crown, and window glass, of which the most extensive is that of Mr. James Hartley, for clear sheet glass, established in 1837, and which pays excise duties amounting to £50,000 per annum, being more than one-half of the amount of duty paid on that article by the whole country. Two paper-mills are also at work, and several flour and saw mills, impelled by steam.

The exchange, situated in High-street, was erected in 1814, at an expense of £8000, by a proprietary of 50 shareholders; it is a handsome structure, comprising on the basement story kitchens and vaults, and on the ground floor an area surrounded with a piazza for the accommodation of the merchants, behind which are apartments for the use of the magistrates, for public sales, and offices for brokers. The principal story contains a newsroom, 68 feet long, and 28 wide, in which is a full-length portrait of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, presented by the Marquess of Londonderry; and there are various rooms for the different boards of commissioners. The market, formerly on Friday, is now on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; and fairs, chiefly for pedlery, wares, and toys, are held on May 13th and 14th, and October 12th and 13th, and a statute-fair twice in the year. The market-place, for which the site was purchased in 1830, for £4200, is a commodious area with extensive ranges of shambles, and stalls for butchers' meat, poultry,

butter, eggs, and other articles; the entrance from High-street is under a handsome arcade, over which is a spacious room for auctions, exhibitions, and other uses. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by the Durham and Sunderland railway, which commences at Sunderland moor, near the town, and is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; it is worked throughout the whole line by fixed engines and ropes, and passes in its course along three ascending, and five descending planes.

The GOVERNMENT, under the charter of Bishop Pudsey and his successors, was vested in a bailiff appointed by the bishops, till the year 1634, when Bishop Morton granted the inhabitants a charter, under which the town, by the designation of the "New Borough of Sunderland," was placed under the controul of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and a commonalty, which form of government was not, however, practically continued for any length of time. By the charter of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation at present consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors; and the total number of magistrates for the borough, which is divided into seven wards, is eighteen, who hold petty-sessions daily at the new police court in Bishop-Wearmouth, where also the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every Saturday. The various properties of the borough are held on two leases under the bishop, of which the one includes the borough-courts, fairs, market-tolls, anchorage and beaconage, and the office of water-bailiff; and the other, the ferry-boats, metage, and tolls of fruit, herbs, and roots. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., the place was constituted a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament and the right of election was vested in the resident £10 householders of a populous district comprising an area of 4761 acres, of which the mayor is the returning officer. The municipal borough includes the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Monk-Wearmouth, Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, Bishop-Wearmouth-Pans, and so much of the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth as is included within a circle of one mile radius from the centre of the bridge; and the parliamentary borough contains, in addition to these, the parish of Southwick, and the remainder of the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £241. The church, which is situated in the upper part of the town, was erected in 1719, and repaired in 1803, and is a neat structure of brick, with a square tower; the interior is well arranged, and the altar is placed in a recess between two fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order. The chapel of St. John, which occupies a site at the head of Barrack-street, given by Marshall Robinson, Esq., was built in 1769, chiefly at the expense of John Thornhill, Esq.; it is a spacious edifice of brick, with a square tower, and contains sittings appropriated to the use of the soldiers in the barracks. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop; net income, £288. A school for girls was endowed in 1764, by Mrs. Elizabeth Donnison, who bequeathed £1500 for its support, now vested in the three per cents., and producing £120 per annum; and a school for children of members of the Society of Friends was established in 1768, by a bequest of Edward Walton, yielding an income of £36, of which £20 are paid to a schoolmaster

at Bishop-Wearmouth. A national school, in Vine-street, instituted in 1822, is supported by the proceeds of £1000 three and a-half per cents., given in 1823 by Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, by £20 from Bishop Crewe's trustees, and contributions from the Marchioness of Londonderry and the rector; the building, which is spacious and of handsome appearance, was erected at a cost of £1750. Some almshouses in Assembly Garth, for 38 inmates, superannuated seamen and their widows, belonging to the "Muster Roll," were purchased in 1750, by the trustees of the "Seamen's fund," appointed under an act of the 20th of George II., which compels all masters of vessels to levy sixpence per month from each sailor towards the support of this provident institution, from which more than 700 individuals derive benefit; and there is a new building, called Trafalgar-square, at the east end of the churchyard, appropriated to the same benevolent purpose. In Church-street are houses for eight widows; and there are numerous societies for the relief of the sick and indigent. The poor law union of Sunderland comprises eleven townships and chapelries in the parishes of Bishop and Monk Wearmouth, containing a population of 56,226. The town confers the inferior title of Earl upon the Duke of Marlborough.—See WEARMOUTH, BISHOP, and MONK.

SUNDERLAND-BRIDGE, a township, in the chapelry of CROXDALE, parish of ST. OSWALD, union of DURHAM, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Durham; containing, with Croxdale, 262 inhabitants. It is a scattered village, stretching along the south of the deep ravine that separates it from Croxdale, and is chiefly remarkable for a bridge over the Wear on the great north road, which consists of four handsome arches; and for another bridge, of one arch, half a mile nearer Durham, over the Browney, a stream that is tributary to the Wear. The antiquity of the earliest bridge on this spot is unknown, but it probably existed before 1346, when one is noticed in the account of a skirmish here between Douglas and the English; and both bridges are noticed by Leland. The common lands were divided in 1669. The tithes have been commuted for £90. 15., payable to the perpetual curate of Croxdale. On the manor of Butterby are saline and sulphureous springs.

SUNDERLAND, NORTH, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 1103 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1040 acres of rich land, mostly arable, and the rest pasture; it has the North Sea on the east, and possesses a small port, subject to Berwick, whence corn, fish, and lime are exported, considerable quantities of the last article being burned at kilns in the neighbourhood: coal is also wrought. There is a large establishment for curing herrings. A church in the purest Norman style, with a parsonage-house, was built in 1833, at a cost of £3500, and endowed by the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities; net income of the incumbent, £220. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians, and a national school.

SUNDERLAND-WICK, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-CRANSWICK, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Great Driffield; containing 41 inhabitants. This was anciently a con-

siderable village: the township comprises about 810 acres of fertile land, situated on the road from Great Driffeld to Watton. The Hall is a neat mansion, in pleasant grounds.

SUNDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Luton; containing 449 inhabitants. It comprises 2071*a.* 15*p.*, of which about 250 acres are meadow and pasture, 66 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is clay, alternated with chalk and gravel. A market and a fair were formerly held, by charter granted in 1316. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; net income, £83; patron and impropiator, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church is partly in the decorated style.

SUNDRIDGE, a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1254 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4030 acres, including 46 common or waste, and the river Darent flows through the lands, parts of which lie below the great ridge of sand hills in the Weald. The manufacture of paper is carried on. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £815, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a house. The church has some fine windows in the later English style. There are two schools, one endowed with £20 per annum, and the other built by subscription in 1825; and a national school is supported. Bishop Porteus resided in the parish, to which he bequeathed £1600 for charitable uses, and in the churchyard of which he was buried. Sundridge gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Argyll.

SUNK-ISLAND, an extra-parochial district, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W.) from Patrington, and 20 (S. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 264 inhabitants. This island, which is situated near the mouth of the Humber, has been gradually recovered from that river; it comprised a century since only 800 acres, but now contains by measurement 6000, of which 4000 are arable, and 2000 meadow and pasture, all in a high state of cultivation. It was originally two miles from the opposite shore, and vessels passed through the channel, which is now so narrow as to be crossed by a bridge to the main land: at the western extremity of the isle is a small creek for vessels and sloops. The surface is level, and the soil produces excellent wheat and beans. There is a chapel, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £250. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SUNNINGHILL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WINDSOR, hundred of COOKHAM, county of BERKS, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Chertsey; containing 2062 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3213*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 562 acres are arable, 875 meadow and pasture, 907 woodland, 595 heath, 206 homesteads, and 66 road; the soil is chiefly sand, with some portions of peat mould; the surface is greatly undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. Two chalybeate springs in the gardens of an inn called Sunning Wells, were formerly in great repute, and adjoining them is a room which was provided for the accommodation of visitors. The noted

race-course of Ascot Heath is situated in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage; net income, £328; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was lately rebuilt, at an expense of £3000: in the churchyard is a yew-tree, supposed to have been planted before the Conquest. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported partly by an endowment amounting to £43 per annum, of which £40 were given by Augustus Schutz, Esq. At a place called Bromehall was formerly a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded before the reign of John, but which was deserted by the sisters in 1522.

SUNNINGWELL (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Abingdon; containing, with the hamlet of Bayworth, and part of the chapelry of Kennington, 332 inhabitants, of whom 191 are in Sunningwell township. The parish comprises 1313*a.* 5*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and in the gift of Sir G. Bowyer, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £308, and the glebe contains $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, of singular form. There is a chapel of ease at Kennington.

SUNNYSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of WHICKHAM, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (S. W.) from Gateshead; containing about 30 inhabitants. It is situated east of the river Derwent, and on the road from Gateshead to Medomsley. Middleton Grainge, Esq., has a neat mansion here, surrounded by about 100 acres of tolerably fair land, producing good crops.

SURFLEET (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Spalding; containing 951 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3730*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, of which the surface is generally level, and the lands are intersected by a canal, conveying the waters of Pinchbeck to the Welland river, and by the Grand Sluice, which conducts the waters of the fen to Boston. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £65; patrons and impropiators, J. and T. Pickworth, Esqrs.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. The church is partly in the later English style, and partly of earlier date, with a tower and spire. There are two endowed schools; and land producing £82 per annum from various bequests and 14 cottages, with £10. 13. for providing blankets and clothing, have been appropriated to the use of the poor. The parish contains one of the largest heronries in England.

SURLINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from NORWICH; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north and east by the navigable river Yare, over which is a ferry, and comprises about 1750 acres, including 100 covered by a fine sheet of water. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St. Saviour's annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £40; patrons, the Bishop of Norwich and the Rev. W. Collet, the latter of whom is impropiator and incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a circular tower, and

was thoroughly repaired in 1840. A national school is partly supported by an appropriation of £10 from the rents of an estate of 33 acres, left for the repair of the church and other uses; and at the inclosure, 23 acres, producing £16. 10. per annum, were allotted to the poor for fuel. There are some remains of the church of St. Saviour, forming a picturesque ruin.

SURRENDRAL, a tything, in the parish of HULLAVINGTON, union of MALMESBURY, hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Malmesbury; containing 41 inhabitants.

SURREY, an inland county, bounded on the north by the river Thames, which separates it from Middlesex and the south-eastern extremity of Bucks; on the north-west, by Berkshire; on the west, by Hants; on the south by Sussex; and on the east, by Kent. It extends from $51^{\circ} 5'$ to $51^{\circ} 31'$ (N. Lat.), and from $3'$ (E. Lon.) to $51'$ (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 758 square miles, or about 485,120 acres. It contains 95,372 houses inhabited, 3982 uninhabited, and 1203 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 582,678, of whom 278,203 are males, and 304,475 females. The most ancient British inhabitants of the district of whom we have authentic information, were the *Segontiaci*, or, as they are called by Ptolemy, the *Regni*, a people who had been expelled from Hampshire by the invading Belgæ. Cæsar, in his exploratory invasion of Britain, crossed the north-eastern part of Surrey, from the county of Kent to the Thames, which he is supposed to have passed at a place now called Cowey Stakes, at Walton, into the territory of Cassivelaunus, though the Britons endeavoured to prevent his passage by driving stakes into the bed of the river. Under the Roman dominion, Surrey was included in the division *Britannia Prima*. On the complete establishment of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, it appears to have included the greater part of this county. In the year 568, Ethelbert, in defence of his own kingdom, having invaded the territories of Ceawlin, king of Wessex, a great battle was fought between them at Wimbledon, in the county, in which the former was defeated with considerable loss: this was the first battle between the Saxon kings. The county suffered severely from the ravages of the Danes, who entered it in 852, after sacking London, but were defeated with great slaughter at Ockley, near its southern border, by Ethelwulph and his son Ethelbald.

Surrey is included in the *diocese* of Winchester, and province of Canterbury, excepting the exempt deanery of Croydon, which contains nine parishes, and is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop. Under the new ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the parish of Croydon will remain in the diocese of Canterbury, to which also the parish of Addington, and the district of Lambeth Palace, will be annexed; and the borough of Southwark, and the parishes of Battersca, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Tooting-Graveney, Wandsworth, Merton, Kew, Richmond, St. Mary Newington, Barnes, Putney, Mortlake, and Wimbledon, will be assigned to the diocese of London. The county forms an archdeaconry, in which are the deaneries of Ewell, Southwark, and Stoke; and the total number of parishes is 141. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the hundreds of Black-

heath, Brixton, Copthorne and Effingham, Elmbridge, Farnham, Godalming, Godley, Kingston, Reigate, Tandridge, Wallington, Wokeing, and Wotton, all having first and second divisions, except Brixton, which is divided into east and west, and Farnham, which has no division. It contains the borough and market towns of Southwark, Guildford, and Reigate; the newly-enfranchised borough of Lambeth, with the populous suburban parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Newington, Camberwell, Clapham, and Battersea; the market-towns of Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere, and Kingston; and the large and elegant town of Richmond. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each to send two members to parliament; and two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs, except Reigate, which sends only one. Surrey is included in the home circuit: the lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford and Croydon alternately; the winter assizes have been discontinued since the establishment of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. The county gaol is in Horsemonger-lane, in the parish of Newington. The winter quarter-sessions take place at the new sessions-house, Newington; the spring, at Reigate; the summer, at Guildford; and the autumn, at Kingston.

The form of the county is nearly oblong, except that the northern border is rendered extremely irregular by the devious course of the Thames. The scenery, celebrated for its beauty, possesses also great variety, presenting in some parts wild and naked heaths, which form a powerful contrast to the adjoining highly cultivated and ornamented districts. The **SURFACE**, for the most part, is gently undulated, excepting the Weald, a district about 30 miles in length, and varying from three to five in breadth, which extends along the whole southern border, and forms, with the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, an immense plain, the flat surface of which is of very inferior elevation; some of the hills, however, rise to a considerable height, and command rich views. The middle of the county is crossed from east to west by the Downs, which rise with a gentle acclivity from the north, but on the south are broken into precipitous cliffs of great height and romantic irregularity. Southward of the Downs are the hills that overhang the Weald, in the vicinities of Oxted, Godstone, Reigate, and Dorking. Approaching the western side of the county, this range becomes of greater extent, and near Womersh, Godalming, and Peper-Harrow, is covered with rich woods, and intersected by pleasing valleys, watered by streams tributary to the Wey; the whole forming one of the most picturesque portions of the county. The largest tracts of the very extensive heaths lie in the western part. From Egham, on the bank of the Thames, south-south-westward as far as the village of Ash, the district consists, with little exception, of heath and moor; as likewise does that stretching in a transverse direction from Bagshot, on the north-western confines, by Chobham and Byfleet, to Cobham, Ripley, and Oatlands. The whole south-western angle, also, is of the same barren character, from Haslemere to Farnham in one direction, and from Elstead to Frensham in the other.

The **SOILS**, which are extremely various, are by no means so clearly discriminated as in many other coun-

ties, the different species lying in small patches much intermixed; they may, however, be reduced under the four general heads of clay, loam, chalk, and heath. The proportion of arable land greatly exceeds that of meadow and pasture: the corn and pulse crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas, of which the first is raised in large quantities. The cultivation of turnips and cabbages is carried on to a great extent, partly for the supply of the metropolitan markets, and partly for the consumption of cattle; and great quantities of carrots are grown in the northern part of the county, to the west of the river Mole, and parsnips on the rich deep lands in the district lying between Wandsworth and Kingston, for the London markets. Red clover has for a considerable period been in general cultivation; trefoil, white clover, and rye-grass are occasionally sown; and large tracts of chalky soil are occupied by sainfoin, most of which is made into hay. The Farnham hops are raised on the border of Hampshire, and have long been celebrated for their excellent quality, always bringing a higher price than any others in the kingdom; the number of acres occupied in the county as hop-plantations, is 1170. Woad flourishes on the chalk hills about Banstead Downs, where it is generally sown with barley. By far the most extensive and valuable tracts of meadow are situated along the banks of the Thames, in the north-western part of the county, and on the banks of the Wey, near Godalming; there is also a small extent of meadow in its north-eastern angle, near the metropolis. Of dairy pastures there are scarcely any: the greatest extent lying together is on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, in the parishes of Newdigate and Charlwood, on the southern border. The quantity of garden-ground employed in raising vegetables for the London market is very considerable, and it is considered that a greater extent of land is employed in the cultivation of medicinal plants in this county, than in any other in England; those grown in the largest quantity are peppermint, lavender, wormwood, chamomile, aniseed, liquorice, and poppies.

The part most remarkable for its woods is the Weald, on the southern side of the county, which, there is every reason to believe, was formerly wholly covered with wood, much whereof was cleared away at no very remote period. The coppices consist chiefly of oak, birch, ash, chesnut, sallow, hazel, and alder, which are formed into hoops, poles for the hop-plantations, hurdles, and fagots; and great quantities are also made into charcoal, for gunpowder and other purposes. The woodlands in the other parts of the county, particularly on the chalk hills, have a greater proportion of coppice, and fewer timber trees, than those in the Weald. The *box* in the county, and chiefly on Box hill, near Dorking, attains a considerable size; and its wood is bought principally by the mathematical instrument makers, and by the turners in London and Tonbridge. Surrey is noted for the great number of *yew* trees that are scattered in a wild state over its chalk hills, and for the size which some of those that have been artificially planted have attained. Besides forming a portion of the underwoods, the *birch* flourishes on the heaths, and great quantities of brooms are made of its small branches, and sold chiefly at Southwark. Extensive plantations of *fir* and *larch* have been made on the heathy lands in the western part of the county. In the western and northern parts

the *osier* and *willow* are much cultivated, particularly about Byfleet, Chertsey, &c.; and the common *furze* is also grown in different places for fuel.

It appears surprising, that a county so near the metropolis should contain so large a quantity of *waste land*. About the commencement of the present century it was computed that one-sixth lay in a wild and uncultivated state; and though this extent has been greatly lessened by numerous inclosures, there yet remains in heaths about 48,000 acres, and in commons about 17,000. A *sandstone*, commonly called rag-stone, containing oxyde of iron, abounds along the line of junction of the Weald with the sand hills, which skirt that tract on the north. At Purbright, and in many parts of the surrounding country, are found loose blocks of stone bearing a strong resemblance, both in quality and appearance, to those termed the *Grey Wethers*, on the downs of Berkshire and Wiltshire. In the neighbourhoods of Godstone, Gatton, Merstham, Reigate, and Bletchingley, are extensive quarries of a peculiar kind of stone, in great demand for *fire-places*; and on the white hills near Bletchingley this stone is softer than elsewhere, and is chiefly dug for *glass* manufacturers, who, by means of it, have been enabled to produce plate-glass of much larger dimensions than they formerly could. *Limestone* of a blueish-grey colour, containing a very small portion of flint, is extensively quarried near Dorking, and affords lime of great purity and strength; limestone is also dug and burned at Guildford, Sutton, and Carshalton; and there are extensive *chalk* pits. The *sand* about Tandridge, Reigate, and Dorking, is in great request for hour-glasses, writing, and a variety of other purposes, and that about Reigate, more especially, is considered unequalled in the kingdom for purity and colour. *Fullers'-earth* is found in very extensive beds about Nutfield, Reigate, and Bletchingley, to the south of the Downs, and is of two kinds, blue and yellow, of which the latter and most valuable is chiefly employed in fulling the finer cloths of Wilts and Gloucestershire, and the former is sent into Yorkshire, for coarser manufactures. *Brick-earth*, also, is found in most parts.

Though Surrey cannot be regarded as a manufacturing county, yet its vicinity to the metropolis, and the convenience of its streams for the working of mills, have caused several *Manufactures* of importance to be established in it. On the Wandle is situated a great number of flour, paper, snuff, and oil mills, and mills for preparing leather and parchment, and for grinding log-wood; and upon its banks also, chiefly in the parishes of Croydon and Mitcham, are large calico, bleaching, and printing works: this river, which is usually not more than three feet deep and eight broad, is remarkable for turning ninety mills in a course of only ten miles. On the Mole are several flour-mills, some iron-mills at Cobham, and flatting-mills at Ember. There are extensive mills for powder near Malden, to the north of Ewell; and several for paper on the different tributary branches of the Wey. At Godalming are considerable factories for the weaving of all kinds of stockings and the making of patent fleecy hosiery; and also establishments for the combing of wool, and the manufacture of worsteds, blankets, tilts, and collar-cloths. At Stoke, near Guildford, is a sawing-mill for staves, ship-pins, &c.; and at Mortlake a manufacture of delft and stone ware. In the neighbourhood of London, particularly at

Battersea and Lambeth, are distilleries on a very extensive scale; and at the latter place, factories for patent-shot and artificial stone. The manufactures carried on in Southwark, and its immediate vicinity, are of different kinds, but chiefly such as are connected with the varied trade of the port of London; and this north-eastern extremity of the county has a very large share in the vast commerce of the port of London, and, besides its numerous wharfs and quays on the banks of the Thames, possesses various large commercial docks, among which may be noticed, more especially, the Grand Surrey docks (Outer and Inner), connecting the Grand Surrey canal with the river.

The principal *Rivers* are the Thames, the Wey, and the Mole. The *Thames*, forming the entire northern boundary of the county, first touches it at its north-western extremity, above Egham, whence it takes its course by Chertsey, Richmond, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Putney, Wandsworth, and Battersea, and pours its majestic stream through the spacious arches of the magnificent bridges which connect the cities of London and Westminster with the borough of Southwark and the southern suburbs of the metropolis: between Rotherhithe and Deptford it quits Surrey. The *Wey*, which enters Surrey on its south-western border, near Frensham, becomes navigable at Godalming, and falls into the Thames at Harn Haw, near Weybridge. The *Mole* is famed for, and is supposed to derive its name from, the circumstance of a part of its waters pursuing a subterranean passage; which is occasioned by the porous and cavernous nature of the soil over which the river runs during several miles of its course below Dorking. When its waters are at their ordinary height, no particular irregularity in its stream is here observable, but in seasons of drought its current is wholly carried through the swallows, as the subterranean passages are called, and its ordinary channel, similar to that of any other river of the same size, is left dry, except here and there a stagnant pool. By the bridge at Thorncroft it rises again, and thenceforward the current is uninterrupted.

Under the head of *CANALS* it may be proper to observe, that the navigation of the *Wey* is artificial, and has locks upon it, which are supposed to have been the first constructed in the kingdom: the bill for the formation of the navigation up to Guildford was passed in 1651, but the work was not carried into execution until towards the close of the century, and it was extended to Godalming in 1760. The *Basingstoke canal*, completed in 1796, under an act passed in 1778, enters Surrey from Hampshire near Dradbrook, crossing the river Loddon, whence it derives its chief supply of water; from Dradbrook to its junction with the navigable channel of the Wey, is a distance of about fifteen miles, and from Hook Common is a branch to Turgis-Green, six miles long. The *Grand Surrey canal*, the act for constructing which was obtained in 1801, commencing a little to the west of the road from London to Camberwell, is carried eastward across the Kent road, and then northward to the Grand Surrey docks, through which it communicates with the Thames. The *Surrey and Sussex canal* forms a junction between the navigable channel of the Arun, in Sussex, and that of the Wey, a little above Guildford. The *Croydon canal*, the act for making which was obtained in 1801, was sold to the

London and Croydon Railway Company, who have formed their line of railway along the greater portion of its bed. The *Croydon Iron railway*, connecting Croydon with the river Thames at Wandsworth, and for which an act was obtained in 1801, is nine miles and a half in length, and worked throughout by horses; it has a branch of a mile and a half to Carshalton, and was completed at an expense of £60,000. The *London and Croydon railway* branches off from the London and Greenwich line, and proceeds to Croydon, where it is joined by the Brighton railway; the line, eight miles and three-quarters in length, and worked by locomotive engines, was completed at an expense of £185,000, and opened to the public in June, 1839. The *London and Brighton railway*, diverging from the terminus of the Croydon line, takes a course to Reigate, where it is joined by the line of the South-Eastern, or Dovor, railway, and afterwards quits the county for Sussex. The *London and South-Western railway* has its principal station at Nine-Elms, near Vauxhall Bridge, and proceeds through the north-western portion of the county into Hampshire, and thence to Southampton; the whole line is seventy-six miles and three-quarters in length, and is worked throughout by locomotive engines; it was completed at an expense of £1,330,000, and partly opened to the public in 1838, and wholly in May, 1840. The *South-Eastern railway* branches from the Brighton railway at Red-Hill, near Reigate, and proceeds in an easterly direction to Crowhurst, where it quits the county for Kent.

Surrey contained the *ROMAN* station of *Noviomagus*, situated at Woodcote, near Croydon, besides two others, supposed to have been respectively at Kingston and Walton-on-the-Hill; and it was traversed by the roads leading from the capital to the southern and eastern coasts. These roads diverged from St. George's Fields, near Southwark, and the principal were, the *Ermin-street*, that ran nearly parallel to, and at a very short distance to the eastward of, the present road through Clapham, Tooting, Merton, Ewell, and Epsom to Ashstead, thence proceeding, nearly in a southerly direction, to Dorking, where it took a westerly course, about a mile southward of Guildford, to Farnham, beyond which town it soon entered Hampshire; the *Stane-street*, which, branching from the Ermin-street at Dorking, proceeded southward, through the parish of Ockley, into Sussex; and another *Stane-street*, which from the metropolis passed through Streatham, Croydon, Coulsdon, Catterham, and Godstone, also into Sussex. The *Watling-street*, from Dovor, crossed its north-eastern extremity to London. Remains of ancient *encampments*, supposed to be Roman, may be seen at Bottle Hill, in the parish of Warlingham; on Castle Hill, in that of Hascomb; near Chelsham; on Holmbury Hill, in the parish of Ockley; at Ladlands and Oatlands; and on St. George's Hill, near Walton-on-Thames. Foundations of *Roman edifices* have been discovered at Walton-on-the-Hill, and on Blackheath, in the parish of Albury, both surrounded by intrenchments. Other remains of buildings, thought to be of the like origin, have been traced in the vicinities of Wallington, Carshalton, and Beddington; near Kingston, Roman sepulchral urns, coins, earthenware, and foundations of buildings, have been found; and many Roman coins and pavements also in St. George's Fields, Southwark. Different ancient *encampments*, the date

of the formation of which is uncertain, exist in various places, besides those above-mentioned: that at the south-western angle of Wimbledon Common is supposed by Camden to mark the site of the battle fought in 568; and those of *Hanstie Bury*, on a projection of Leith Hill, and *War Coppice Hill*, in the parish of Caterham, are attributed to the *Danes*.

The number of *Religious houses* of all denominations, prior to the general dissolution, was about twenty-eight; and remains yet exist of the abbeys of Chertsey and Waverley, and of the priories of Merton, Newark or Newstead, and Southwark. There are extensive remains of the *Castles* of Farnham and Guildford; the most remarkable ancient residence is Lambeth Palace; and there are also remains of the old mansion of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Croydon. Few counties in England can vie with Surrey in the number and elegance of its *Seats* of nobility and gentry, and certainly none not exceeding it in size; which circumstance is owing chiefly to its vicinity to the metropolis, and the superiority of its scenery. The mineral *Springs* are numerous, and were formerly in high repute and much frequented, particularly those of Epsom; and on the northern side of the chalk hills, and in the valleys by which they are traversed, in the eastern parts of the county, copious streams of water, in the shape of remarkably powerful springs, provincially called *burns*, are periodically discharged. Surrey gives the inferior title of Earl to the family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk.

SUSSEX, a maritime county, bounded on the west by Hampshire, on the north by Surrey, on the north-east and east by Kent, and on the south by the English Channel; and which extends from 50° 44' to 51° 9' (N. Lat.), and from 50' (E. Lon.) to 57' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of upwards of 1463 square miles, or about 936,320 acres. Within its limits are 54,069 inhabited houses, 3650 uninhabited, and 251 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 299,753, of whom 147,604 are males, and 152,149 females. At the period of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, Sussex formed part of the territory of the *Regni*. The reduction of this part of the island was effected by Flavius Vespasian, who was commissioned by the Emperor Claudius, about the year 47, to establish the Roman dominion in the maritime provinces, which he accomplished without much difficulty, and fixed his headquarters near the site of the present city of Chichester: this territory was included in the division called *Britannia Prima*. No particular mention of it occurs in history until after the departure of the Romans from Britain, when, in 477, a Saxon chieftain, named *Ælla*, landed, with his three sons and a considerable number of followers, at West Wittering, a village about eight miles south-west of Chichester: they soon made themselves masters of the adjacent coasts, but were too weak to penetrate into the country, which was vigorously defended by its inhabitants. Hostilities appear to have been carried on for several years between *Ælla* and the Britons, the former occasionally receiving reinforcements; and, in 485, a sanguinary but indecisive battle was fought near *Mecreadesbourne*, in the vicinity of Pevensey. *Ælla's* forces having, however, been recruited by fresh arrivals of his countrymen, he undertook, in 490, the siege of *Anderida*, the capital of the *Regni* (the precise situation of which has not been ascertained),

and at last succeeded in taking it by assault; as a punishment for the obstinacy of its defenders, he ordered them all to be put to the sword. From this period may be dated the foundation of the kingdom of the South Saxons, called in Saxon *Suth Seaxe*, of which Sussex is a contraction.

Sussex is co-extensive with the *diocese* of Chichester, in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the two archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes, the former containing the deaneries of Arundel, Boxgrove, Chichester, Midhurst, Storrington, and locally that of Pagham; and the latter those of Dallington, Hastings, Lewes, Pevensey, and locally that of South Malling. The parishes comprised in the exempt deaneries of Pagham and South Malling, with those of All Saints at Chichester, and St. Thomas in the Cliffe at Lewes, are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop; the total number in the county is 300. The great *civil divisions* are *six rapes*, each of which contains several hundreds; and the county includes the city and port of Chichester; the following members of the *cinque-ports*, *viz.*, Hastings, Rye, Seaford, and Winchelsea, all which have markets except Seaford; the borough, market, and sea-port town of Brighton; the borough and market towns of Arundel, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, and Shoreham; the market-town and sea-port of Hastings; and the market-towns of Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Petworth, Steyning, and Worthing. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and two citizens are returned for the city of Chichester; two barons for Hastings, and one for Rye; and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except Midhurst, Horsham, and Arundel, which return one each. This is one of the counties forming the home circuit: the Lent assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer and winter assizes at Lewes; the county gaols are at Lewes, Petworth, and Horsham. The quarter-sessions take place at Petworth, Horsham, and Chichester, for the western division, and at Lewes for the eastern.

The most remarkable feature in the *SURFACE* and *SCENERY* is the bold and open range of chalk hills, called the South Downs, extending into the county from Hampshire, and stretching in nearly an easterly direction for the greater part of its length, gradually approaching the sea. Their northern declivity is precipitous, but on the south their descent is gradual, except in the vicinity of Brighton, where they form a shore broken into stupendous cliffs, terminated on the east by the bold promontory of Beachy-Head, which rises perpendicularly above the strand to the height of 564 feet, and is the most elevated point on the southern coast of England. The rest of the coast is flat, excepting the vicinity of Selsea Bill, where a few rocks present themselves, and the rocks of Hastings. The district generally understood to constitute the South Downs consists only of the chalk hills lying to the east of Shoreham: many parts of the Downs westward of the river Arun are overgrown with much beech wood, chiefly of a dwarf size, furze, &c., so that the herbage is much inferior to that covering them further eastward. Southward of the chalk hills, extending from their base to the sea, lies a fertile and richly-cultivated vale, which, towards its eastern extremity, between Brighton and

Shoreham, is, for the most part, less than a mile in breadth: proceeding westward, between the rivers Adur and Arun, this is increased to three miles; and from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire its breadth varies from three to seven miles: its length is about thirty-six. Extensive tracts of marsh land lie adjacent to the coast, between the eastern extremity of the South Downs at Beachy Head and the confines of Kent, in the vicinity of Rye; others also are situated on the lower part of the course of the rivers Ouse, Adur, and Arun. The Weald of Sussex comprises nearly the whole of the level tract lying to the north of the Downs, together with the range of hills running the whole length of the county, at a short distance from its northern and north-eastern boundaries, a great part of which is completely barren. Such is the quantity of timber and other trees in the low plains of the Weald, that, when viewed from the chalk hills, they present to the eye the appearance of one mass of wood; this is, in part, owing to the common practice, at the period that this tract was first reclaimed from a wild forest, of leaving a "shaw" of wood, several yards in width, around each inclosure, as a nursery for timber.

The different soils of chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are found in this county. The rich *arable* lands lying to the south of the Downs, and those at the foot of their northern declivity, amount to about 100,000 acres; of *down* land there are about 68,000 acres, of which a great portion is under its native green sward; the arable and grass lands of the *Weald*, which are of nearly equal extent, amount together to about 425,000 acres. The corn and pulse crops commonly grown are wheat, barley, oats, and peas. The soil of the extensive tract of the Weald being generally too heavy for the culture of *barley*, the quantity produced is consequently inferior. *Oats* are raised on the largest scale in the Weald. *Peas* are very extensively cultivated, especially on the South Downs, and in the maritime districts: *beans* are very little grown. *Cole-seed*, *barley*, and *rye* are sown, and are in great esteem among the flock-masters of the Downs, as green food for their sheep. *Potatoes* are very successfully grown, particularly in the vicinities of Battle, East Bourne, and Chichester. In the eastern and north-eastern parts, hops are very extensively cultivated. The principal artificial grasses are, red and white clover, trefoil, and rye-grass; the *meadow* lands are mown every year, and afterwards grazed. It is only in the western part of the county that there are any extensive tracts of irrigated meadows, and these are chiefly on the course of the small river Lavant. The *marshes*, which may be classed among the finest and most profitable of their kind, having undergone great improvement, occupy about 30,000 acres, wholly employed in the feeding of cattle and sheep. The great extent of *down* land having its native green sward is applied to the feeding of numerous flocks of sheep, and the herbage is short, sweet, and aromatic, and of an excellent kind, peculiar to these hills, which is supposed to give to the flesh of the sheep fed upon them that firmness and exquisite flavour for which it is so remarkable. In the western parts of the county are some considerable *orchards*, from which cider is made. Sussex has, from the remotest period of antiquity, been celebrated for its fine growth of *timber*, chiefly oak, and the extent of its woodlands cannot be estimated at less than 170,000 acres, nearly all included within the Weald, the

timber produced in which is preferred by the navy contractors to that of any other district: in the Saxon times there appears to have been one continued forest, stretching from Hampshire into Kent. The *waste* lands are mostly situated on the northern side of the county, occupying an extent of about 100,000 acres, and their principal value is as rabbit warrens.

The chief *Mineral Productions* are the various descriptions of limestone obtained in the Weald, whereof one is the Sussex marble, found in the highest degree of perfection in the neighbourhood of Petworth, and which, when cut and polished, is equal in beauty to most marbles. The limestone and the iron-stone in contact with it often rise to within a very few feet of the surface. Alternate strata of sandstone and iron-stone occur everywhere in the Weald; and under these, at a considerable depth, are numerous strata of limestone, which, when burned, makes the finest cement in the kingdom. Anciently the iron-stone of this district was very extensively worked as ore, until the successful establishment of the great iron and coal works in the midland and northern districts of the kingdom occasioned the works in the Weald, the fuel of which was supplied by the surrounding woodlands, to be wholly abandoned. Fullers'-earth is found at Tillington, and used in the neighbouring fulling-mills; and red ochre is obtained at Graffham, Chidham, and several other places on the coast. The manufacture of charcoal, chiefly for gunpowder, has been of considerable importance in the county, from which large quantities have been annually sent to London over land. At Chichester a small woollen *manufacture* is carried on; and sacks, blankets, linen and worsted yarn, cotton and stuff goods, and other articles, are made in the workhouses. There are paper-mills at Iping and a few other places; potash is made at Bricksill hill, near Petworth, for the soap-makers of that town; brick-making is common in many parts of the county, and near Petworth are kilns for burning bricks and tiles to be exported to the West Indies. Ship and boat building is carried on in some of the small harbours of Sussex; yet, notwithstanding the great extent of sea-coast, its maritime commerce is of nearly as little importance as its manufactures. A considerable quantity of timber is exported; as are charcoal, cord-wood, and oak-bark; and horned-cattle and sheep, hides, and wool, are among its agricultural exports. There are several *fisheries* upon the coast, chiefly for herrings, mackerel, and flat-fish, and much of the produce is sent to London. In the Weald are very numerous ponds for feeding fresh-water fish for the London markets, chiefly carp, though tench, perch, eels, and pike, are also kept: many of the ponds were originally formed for the purpose of working the machinery of the iron-manufactories, long since abandoned. The most fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing are Brighton, Worthing, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Bognor, and East Bourne.

All the principal *Rivers* rise in the Weald, within the limits of the county, and take a tolerably direct course to the English Channel, so that their length is not great: they are, the Arun, with its tributary, the Rother; the Ouse; and the Adur. The *Arun*, with the aid of several artificial cuts, has been made navigable up to Newbridge, near Billingham; and the *Rother*, with the like assistance, to the town of Midhurst. A small canal also

branches from the Rother to the village of Haslingbourne, within half a mile of Petworth. The largest barges navigating these rivers are of thirty tons' burthen, and the tide flows up the Arun, a distance of seventeen miles, to the vicinity of the village of Amberley. The Ouse is formed by the junction of two streams, one of which rises in the forest of Worth, and the other in that of St. Leonard, uniting near Cuckfield; it has been made navigable beyond Lewes to within five miles of Cuckfield. The Adur, sometimes called the Beeding, is navigable for ships of considerable burthen to Shoreham, and for barges to the vicinity of the village of Ashurst. The Lavant, a much smaller stream than any of the above, becomes navigable for ships some distance below Chichester, and expands into an estuary, which opens into the sea between the village of Wittering and the south-eastern point of Hayling Island in Hampshire: remarkably fine lobsters are bred in this river, near its mouth. The shores of the south-western part of the county are rendered very irregular by several other arms of the sea, one of which separates Thorney Island from the rest of the county. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal, the act for the formation of which was obtained in 1815, commencing from the river Arun, a little below the latter town, proceeds westward, in nearly a direct line, to the broad estuary of the Lavant, below Chichester, to which city is a short branch northward. From the Lavant the navigation is continued through the channels that separate Thorney and Hayling Islands from the main land to the eastern side of Portsea Island, where the artificial navigation recommences, and proceeds westward to Portsmouth. The London and Brighton railway enters the county at Black Corner, and proceeds in a southerly direction past Balcomb, and east of Cuckfield, to Brighton, whence a branch diverges westward to Shoreham, five miles and a half in length.

The county is supposed to have contained the Roman stations of *Anderida Civitas*, at Seaford or East Bourne; *Anderida Portus*, at Pevensey; *Cilindunum*, at Slindon; *Mida*, at Midhurst; *Mantuantonis*, or *Mutuantonis*, at Lewes; *Portus Adurni*, at Aldrington; and *Regnum*, at Chichester. The present roads from Portsmouth, from Midhurst, and from Arundel, to Chichester, are considered to have been originally of Roman formation; and from this city, the Roman road commonly called the Stane-street proceeded in a north-easterly direction towards Dorking, in Surrey, where it fell into the Ermin-street, being traceable in many parts of its course. Various Roman domestic remains have been dug up in different places, particularly at Chichester, Bognor, and East Bourne, including tessellated pavements and baths; and coins of the Lower Empire have been found in other parts. The number of ancient *encampments* upon the Downs and elsewhere, near the sea, evince that the county has been frequently the scene of military operations: some of these fortifications are supposed to have been made by the Romans, and others by Saxon and Danish invaders; and one on Mount Caburn, about a mile and a half from Lewes, on the northern edge of the Downs, is thought to be British. The number of *Religious houses* in the county before the general dissolution, including hospitals and colleges, was about fifty-eight; and there are yet extensive remains of the magnificent abbey of Battle, and of that of Bayham, on the confines of Kent; and considerable relics of the priories

of Boxgrove, Hardham, Lewes, Michelham, and Shelbred, about four miles north of Midhurst. The most considerable remains of ancient *Castles* are those of Amberley, Arundel, Bodiham, Bramber, Eridge in the parish of Frant, Hastings, Hurstmonceaux, Ipres at Rye, Lewes, Pevensey, Scotney, and Winchelsea; and the most remarkable ancient *mansion* is that of Cowdray House, now in ruins. Several of the modern *seats* of the nobility and gentry are magnificent and the Pavilion at Brighton is distinguished as one of the residences of the sovereign: those most worthy of notice are, Petworth Park, Arundel Castle, the episcopal palace of Chichester, Eridge Castle, Goodwood, Parham Park, Penshurst Place, Sheffield Park, Slindon House, and Stanmer Park. There is a chalybeate *spring* at Brighton, and another at East Bourne: near Hastings is a singular dropping well, and in the same vicinity, a fine waterfall of forty feet perpendicular. The *title* of the Duke of Sussex was borne by the late Prince Augustus Frederick, sixth son of George III., upon whom it was conferred in the year 1801.

SUSTEAD (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Cromer; containing 143 inhabitants. It comprises 516 acres, chiefly arable, the property of W. H. Windham, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £34; patron and improPRIATOR, Mr. Windham. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a circular tower.

SUTCOMBE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Holsworthy; containing 523 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3000 acres, the greater portion of which is arable, and, with the exception of 50 acres of wood, the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is chiefly clay, and the lands in many parts swampy. A branch of the Launceston canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Cohern: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there are 51 acres of glebe. The church has a Norman doorway, but is mostly of later date, and contains some neat monuments to the family of Davie. An almshouse for six persons was founded and endowed by Sir William Morris, secretary of state to Charles II.

SUTTERBY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Spilsby; containing 44 inhabitants. It comprises by survey 465 acres; the soil is chalky, and the surface hilly, and there are some quarries of limestone, which are worked for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises about 15 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

SUTTERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Boston; containing 1303 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 4., and in the

patronage of the Crown; net income, £885. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772; the glebe comprises nearly 500 acres, with a house. The church is principally in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire, and is extremely interesting from its elegant details of the various styles of architecture, from the early Norman to the later English. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor's estate, arising from bequests, amounts to £162 per annum.

SUTTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Potton; containing 415 inhabitants. The parish comprises upwards of 2000 acres, of which the soil is sandy, and the surface varied. Here were the seat and royalty of the celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who conferred Sutton and Potton upon Sir Roger Burgoyne and his heirs, by a curious laconic deed in doggerel verse, which is preserved among the ancient records in the Arches, Doctors' Commons. The manor-house was burnt down in 1826. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford, with a net income of £362: the tithes have been commuted for £10, and there are 32 acres of glebe, with a house, near which is a fine chalybeate spring. The learned Bishop Stillingfleet was rector of Sutton, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and here wrote his *Origines Sacrae*.

SUTTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Ely; containing 1599 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6329 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 3296 meadow and pasture, 733 common, and 300 waste, the two latter of which portions are now inclosed. It had anciently a market and a fair, granted to the first abbot of Ely. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Mepal, and valued in the king's books at £10; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £450, and the vicarial for £1175; the appropriate glebe comprises 72 acres, and the vicarial 45. The church, built by Barnet, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1373, is a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £15 per annum. In 1634, some labourers discovered several ancient coins and gold rings, and three silver plates, one of which bore a curious inscription.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 275 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a township, in the union and borough of MACCLESFIELD, parish of PRESTBURY, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 7035 inhabitants. This was the seat of the family of Holinshed, the historian, and is supposed to have been his birthplace. There are several extensive cotton and silk mills. A district church, dedicated to St. George, was erected and consecrated in 1834, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £225; patrons, Trustees. The union workhouse is situated in the township.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of

the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Middlewich; containing 38 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing, with Duckmanton, 628 inhabitants. Nicholas Deincourt, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1643, fortified a Hall which he had previously erected here, for Charles I., but it was taken by assault, and the works demolished by Sir John Gell, and, some time afterwards, it was plundered by the parliamentary garrison of Bolsover: the mansion is situated in an extensive and beautiful park. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Duckmanton annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Arkwright, the impropiators of Duckmanton: the tithes have been commuted for £300; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The windows of the church exhibit some remains of ancient stained glass. Eighteen children are instructed for about £18 per annum, arising from land.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, county of DORSET; containing 82 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Rochford; containing 120 inhabitants. The parish derives its name, originally South town, from its relative position with respect to Rochford, and comprises about 511 acres of arable, and 124 of pasture, besides which there is a considerable portion called saltings, and marshy land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of J. Aitkin, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a stone tower.

SUTTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Hereford; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patrons and impropiators, the Rev. T. Allen and H. Unett, Esq.

SUTTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 269 inhabitants, and comprising with the parish of Sutton St. Michael 1398 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8.; net income, £195; patron, J. Johnston, Esq. A school is endowed with £6. 13., and a house and garden.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from St. Helen's; containing 4095 inhabitants, extensively employed in the manufacture of crown and flint glass, earthenware and watch-movements. It comprises 3617 acres, of which 64 are common or waste land: the Liverpool and Manchester railway passes through. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £196, and the impropriate for £350, payable to King's College, Cambridge. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BECKINGHAM, union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 70 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Wymondham; containing 669 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Stalham; containing 365 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1500 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest marsh and water; the river Ant runs on the western boundary, and there is a broad, with a staith. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Aberghenny: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and a glebe-house was erected in 1842. At the inclosure, in 1800, about 60 acres were allotted to purchase fuel for the poor.

SUTTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CASTOR, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from Wansford; containing 121 inhabitants. It comprises 1400 acres, of which the surface is flat, and the soil a cold clay; the land is nearly equally divided between pasture and arable, and the river Nene runs through the chapelry, in which is a fine quarry, producing stone resembling that found at Ketton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GRANBY, union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 126 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, though locally in the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from East Retford; containing, with the township of Lound, 890 inhabitants, of whom 452 are in Sutton township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 4429 acres, of which 2008 are in the township of Sutton; the soil is a black sandy earth, producing fine crops of wheat and turnips, and very early peas and potatoes. The river Idle runs through the parish. There is an ancient mansion of singular appearance, said to have been formerly much larger than at present, and the country residence of some of the ancestors of Earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Scrooby annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £185; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Portland. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1777; the glebe contains about 110 acres. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a school, erected in 1783, and endowed with about £28 a year. A mound called Danes' Hill, now planted with trees, is supposed to have been an ancient encampment.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of STANTON-HARCOURT, union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD; containing 259 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of DIDDLEBURY, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N.) from Ludlow; containing 64 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Corve, which flows southward to Ludlow.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish and union of DRAYTON-IN-HALES, Drayton division of the hundred

of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 177 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, liberties of the borough of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £17; patron and impropriator, Lord Berwick. Sutton Spa, a fine mineral spring issuing from a stratum of ash-coloured clay, close to the village, is nearly similar in its properties to sea water.

SUTTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 707 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 7000 acres, and is bounded on the west by the navigable river Deben, where is a ferry to Woodford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Thomas Day, LL.D.: the vicarage-house and offices, which were of a superior description, were some time since destroyed by fire. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Baptists.

SUTTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EPSOM, Second division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Epsom; containing 1304 inhabitants. It comprises about 1700 acres, nearly all arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Hatch: the tithes have been commuted for £520, and there are 33 acres of glebe. The church, partly in the decorated English style, had formerly a wooden tower, now replaced by one of brick, and contains among other handsome monuments, chiefly of the Talbots, one to the memory of Lady Dorothy Brownlow. In Domesday book two churches are mentioned to have existed here. There is a meeting-house for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. The parish contains a large chalk-pit, in which many curious fossils have been found.

SUTTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S.) from Petworth; containing 420 inhabitants. It comprises 2601 acres, of which 250 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTON, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Tenbury; containing 186 inhabitants, and comprising 1849 acres.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Malton; containing 98 inhabitants. This place, with the hamlet of Welham, forms a township, comprising about 1270 acres, of which 360 are in Sutton: the village is a short distance west of the road from Malton to North Grimston. Whitewall, in the hamlet, has long been noted for its extensive training-stables.

SUTTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **SCULCOATES**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOL-DERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Hull**; containing, with the village of **Stoneferry**, 6384 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 4450 acres, is bounded on the west by the river **Hull**, on the left bank of which is **Stoneferry**; it also includes **Witham**, **Lime-Street**, the **Groves**, and **Somergangs**, forming the north-eastern suburbs of the town of **Hull**, and now part of the borough. Many of the most opulent merchants of **Hull** have residences in the neighbourhood; and two large spinning-factories, and one for weaving cotton, have been erected in the **Groves**. The village of **Sutton** is large and well built, and pleasantly situated on a gently rising and salubrious eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £98; patron and impropriator, **H. Broadley, Esq.** The parochial church had formerly a chantry of six priests, endowed by **John of Sutton**, and valued at the Dissolution at £13. 18. 8. per annum. A church in the English style, with a tower and spire, and dedicated to **St. Mark**, was erected in 1841, at the **Groves**, containing 1058 sittings, of which 246 are free, the Incorporated Society having given £500 in aid of the expense. At **Witham** are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. **John Marshall**, in 1803, bequeathed £150 for the instruction of children; and at **Witham** is a British and foreign school. In the village are two hospitals; one founded by **Leonard Chamberlain**, and rebuilt in 1800, for the maintenance of two aged widowers and eight widows; and the other erected in 1819, by the trustees of the late **Mrs. Watson**, for widows and daughters of clergymen deceased. A house of **White friars** existed here in the time of **Edward I.**

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of **KIRKCLINGTON**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from **Ripon**; containing 97 inhabitants. The village is situated about half a mile south of the road from **Tanfield** to **Sinderby**. The tithes, including those of the township of **Howgrave**, have been commuted for £135. 4. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

SUTTON, with **HEALEY**, a township, in the parish of **MASHAM**, union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANGEAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from **Bedale**; containing 442 inhabitants. It is a district of scattered houses, comprising 4827a. 1r. 10p., and extending westward to the foot of **Witton fell** and **Broom-beck moor**; the land is hilly, and chiefly in farms.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of **BROTHERTON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONEASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from **Ferry-Bridge**; containing 52 inhabitants. The township comprises about 750 acres, chiefly the property of **Sir John Ramsden**; the soil is fertile. The river **Aire** pursues here a very devious course on the east, south, and west.

SUTTON, a township, in the parishes of **BURGH-WALLIS** and **CAMPALL**, union of **DONCASTER**, Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Doncaster**; containing 133 inhabitants. The township contains by computation 730 acres, belonging to several proprietors, of whom **M. A. Tasburgh, Esq.**, is lord of the manor. Rent-charges as commutations for the tithes have been awarded, amounting to £136, of which £113. 6. 8. are

payable to the impropriator, and £22. 13. 4. to the rector of **Burgh-Wallis**, who has also a glebe of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In 1723, **Mrs. Middleton** bequeathed $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land for the poor.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of **KILDWICK**, union of **KEIGHLEY**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from **Keighley**; containing 1292 inhabitants. The township contains by computation 2650 acres; the moor, nearly 1000 acres in extent, was inclosed in 1815, and a considerable portion of it has been brought into cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of worsted stuffs, which is carried on extensively in a factory belonging to **Messrs. Thomas Bairston and Brothers**, of **Royds Hill**. The village is neatly built of stone. A rent-charge of £33 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and one of £46. 18. 6. for the appropriate, payable to the **Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford**. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**.

SUTTON-AT-HONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD** and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Dartford**; containing, with the hamlet of **Swanley**, 1128 inhabitants. This parish, from which the lathe derives its name, is pleasantly situated on the river **Darent**, by which it is bounded on the east, and is intersected by the road from **Dartford** to **Seven-Oaks**; it comprises about 3500 acres, and the manufacture of paper is carried on. The village on the bank of the river has an interesting appearance, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and enlivened with some good houses, among which are **Sutton Place** and **St. John's**, the latter occupying the site of an ancient commandery; and near the northern extremity of the parish is **Hawley House**, a mansion of considerable antiquity. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £519; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Rochester**. There is a vicarage-house, with a glebe of 22 acres. The church, an ancient structure, with some portions in the decorated English style, was partly burnt down in 1615, having been accidentally fired by some persons while shooting bats. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**; also an almshouse founded by **Katherine Wrott**, in 1596. **Jeffrey Fitz-Piers**, **Earl of Essex**, in the reign of **Richard I.**, or of **John**, gave his estates in the parish, for the establishment and endowment of an hospital for three chaplains and thirteen brethren; and about the same time, **Robert Basinge** granted the manor to the **Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem**, who had a commandery here.

SUTTON-BASSETT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **CORBXY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. E.) from **Harborough**; containing 179 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river **Welland**, and consists of 725 acres. The living is a vicarage, united to that of **Weston-by-Welland**. There is a district church, which was formerly a chapel of ease to **Weston**, and is endowed with 32 acres of land.

SUTTON-BENGER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPENHAM**, hundred of **MALMESBURY**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(N. N. E.) from Chippenham; containing 526 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Chippenham to Wootton-Basset, and on that from Bristol to London; it comprises 1156 acres, and the river Avon and the Great Western railway run through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The tithes have been commuted for £300, and there is a vicarage-house, with a glebe of 38 acres, of which 18 are in this parish, and 20 in Brinkworth.

SUTTON-BINGHAM, a parish, in the union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **HOUNDSBOROUGH**, **BERWICK**, and **COKER**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Yeovil; containing 66 inhabitants. The parish comprises 549a. 2r. 23p.: stone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10., and in the gift of W. Helyar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £129; there is a rectory-house, and the glebe contains about 76 acres. The church, which is very ancient, is principally in the early English style, and was formerly a chapel from Malmesbury Abbey; the nave is separated from the chancel by a handsome arch.

SUTTON, BISHOP'S (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **ALRESFORD**, hundred of **BISHOP'S-SUTTON**, **ALTON** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Alresford; containing 517 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2903 acres, of which the soil is chalky and flinty. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the festival of the Holy Trinity, and on November 6th. The living is a vicarage, with that of Ropley annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 2½; net income, £350; joint patrons, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and John Deacon, Esq.; improprators, several Proprietors. There is a place of worship for Independents. The bishops of Winchester had anciently a palace here, the remains of which have been converted into a malt-house.

SUTTON-BONNINGTON, a parish, in the union of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, S. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kegworth; containing 1307 inhabitants. The living consists of the united rectories of *St. Anne* and *St. Michael*, the former valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £219: the latter valued at £15. 2. 1.; net income, £462; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The tithes of the township of *St. Anne* were commuted for land in 1774, and those of *St. Michael* in 1776, under inclosure acts. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, endowed with £40 per annum.

SUTTON-BY-DOVOR (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **EASTRY**, hundred of **CORNILO**, lathe of **St. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Deal; containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated in 1835 with the rectory of Little Mongeham, according to act of parliament; net income, £47; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a small ancient structure in the early English style, with a circular east end.

SUTTON-CHART, county of **KENT**.—See **CHART, SUTTON**.

SUTTON-CHENEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **MARKET-BOSWORTH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 352 inhabitants. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes in the vicinity. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an almshouse consisting of six apartments, founded by Sir William Roberts, in the 11th year of James I., and endowed by him with £24: per annum.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD (*HOLY TRINITY*), an incorporated market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of **ASTON**, locally in the Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 26 miles (N. W.) from Warwick, and 110 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 4300 inhabitants. This



Seal and Arms.

place, which is of remote antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name from its situation to the south of Lichfield, and in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Edwine, Earl of Mercia. After the Norman invasion, the Conqueror retained it in his possession, together with the adjacent woods, then called a forest, which extended beyond the limits of the county; and it continued to form part of the royal demesnes till the time of Henry I., who granted it to Roger, Earl of Warwick, in exchange for the manors of Hockham and Langham, in the county of Rutland. The chase, which extended from the river Tame to the river Bourne, was a favourite resort of the earls of Warwick, who built the ancient manor-house, a noble mansion of great strength, but of which few vestiges can now be traced. In the reign of Edward I., William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, claimed for the manor and the town which had arisen in the neighbourhood, the privilege of a court leet, with assize of bread and beer, free chase, infangthef, tumbrell, wait, and gallows; and in the 28th of the same reign, Guy, Earl of Warwick, obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. The manor subsequently became the property of Richard Neville, in right of Anne, his wife, and on his taking part with Henry VI., it was seized by Edward IV., and granted for ten years to Sir Edmund Mountfort, one of his barons, and the rangership of the chase to John Holt, Esq., for life; it was afterwards settled upon the daughters of Lady Anne Neville, and subsequently came to the crown by special grant, confirmed by parliament. The manor-house was then taken down by one of the king's officers, who sold most of the materials to the Marquess of Dorset, for the erection of his seat at Bradgate, in the county of Leicester. The market, also, was forsaken, and the town fell nearly into a state of ruinous decay, from which it was restored in the reign of Henry VIII., by the munificence of John Harman de Veisy, a native of this place, who was successively vicar of St. Nicholas, in Coventry, dean of the chapel royal at Windsor to Henry VIII., and tutor to the Princess Mary, then the only daughter of that monarch, president of Wales, and lastly Bishop of Exeter. Bishop

Veisy rebuilt the town in the 19th of Henry VIII., obtained for the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, gave the town, manor, and chase to the corporate body, to be held by them at a fee-farm rent of £58 per annum, built the town-hall and prison, and threw open the chase for the benefit of the poor. He also erected more than 50 houses in the lordship, and attempted to introduce the manufacture of woollen-cloth and kerseys, for which he built several looms, but the forester-like habits of the population prevented its success.

The town is pleasantly situated on a steep acclivity on the road from Birmingham to Lichfield, and consists principally of one long street, of which the houses are mostly modern, well built, and of handsome appearance; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs, and the extensive park immediately adjoining, in which they have the right of pasture, with the privilege of sporting at all times, renders it a desirable place of residence. The chief manufacture now carried on is that of spades, shovels, and saws, in which many of the population are employed; and some mills here, belonging to Messrs. Webster and Son, by whose family they have been conducted for nearly a century, are in great celebrity for the production of steel wire for wool and cotton cards, needles, fish-hooks, and strings for musical instruments. About the year 1826, a superior method of making music-wire was introduced by Mr. John Bird, who had the management of the works; and the wire has, from the unwearied attention bestowed on its manipulation, attained such a degree of perfection as to supersede entirely the use of the celebrated Berlin wire, both in England and on the continent. A hedge of holly, almost three-quarters of a mile in length, has been planted near the premises, and will eventually be a great ornament to the neighbourhood. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The market is on Monday; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and pedlery, are held on Trinity-Monday and the 8th of November. Under the charter of Henry VIII., obtained by Bishop Veisy, and confirmed, with additional privileges, by Charles II., the town is governed by a warden, two capital burgesses, and 22 common burgesses; the warden and capital burgesses are justices of the peace, and hold courts of quarter and petty sessions, and the corporation are lords of the manor. The town-hall is a neat brick building, with a small prison attached to it, and in the hall are the armorial-bearings of Bishop Veisy, emblazoned on a shield surmounted with a mitre.

The PARISH comprises about 15,500 acres, of which nearly 2000 are within the park, and the remainder chiefly arable, with a due proportion of meadow, pasture, and woodland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery finely varied, and enriched with stately trees; the soil is generally light and gravelly, and there are some extensive quarries of excellent freestone. The park, part of the ancient royal chase, in which the last of the kings who took the diversion of hunting was John, formerly abounded with valuable timber, a fall of which, some years since, enabled the corporation to purchase £32,000 stock, from which their revenue is chiefly derived; and there are still remaining numerous large oaks and other trees, which add greatly to the beauty of its appearance. The Ikeneld-street enters the park near an artificial mount on which Charles I.

harangued his troops from Shropshire, and which is called the King's Standing, and the road is distinctly traceable for nearly two miles through the grounds, from which it diverges towards the Lichfield road, to meet the Watling-street, near the site of the ancient *Etocetum*. Many streams issuing from large sheets of water within the park, one of which covers nearly 35 acres, descend in various directions, giving motion to eleven different mills. Newhall, an ancient mansion here, originally built about the year 1200, was held under the Earl of Warwick in the reign of Edward III., by William de Sutton; it was rebuilt in 1360, when it obtained its present appellation, and was enlarged in 1590. In 1796, the tower was built by the late Mr. Chadwick, who also made various additions, after whose decease it was for many years uninhabited, and was falling into decay, when Mr. Jacot (Des Combes), who in 1835 became its occupier, restored it to its present condition. Annexed is a manor of 400 acres. Moor Hall, in which Bishop Veisy was born, has a large park and ornamented grounds in the parish; and Ashfurlong House, Doe-Bank House, and Patimore Hall are also situated here.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 9. 2., and in the patronage of William Riland Kirkpatrick Bedford, Esq., by whose family the advowson has been held since the year 1691; net income, £2500. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1824. The church is an ancient structure, originally built in the 12th century, though subsequently enlarged, and combines various styles of architecture; the aisles were added by Bishop Veisy, and part of the nave which fell down about 70 years since, has been rebuilt by the corporation, at an expense of £1500; in the chancel is a recumbent statue of the bishop, with a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his right hand. There are chapels of ease at Hill and Maney, and a church has been erected at Warmley, in the parish. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. The free grammar school was founded by Bishop Veisy, for the maintenance of a learned layman to teach grammar and rhetoric, and for that purpose he conveyed to the warden and corporation of Sutton certain lands within the parish now producing a rental of £390 per annum. On the decease of the master in 1842, an alteration took place in the arrangements; a second mastership was created, with a liberal salary, and the course of studies was enlarged, and made to comprehend all the branches of classical and commercial education, upon the payment of a small sum by the pupils. The house, which had fallen partly into decay, was, in 1728, rebuilt by the corporation, on a more eligible site at the upper end of the town, near the park; it is a spacious and handsome building, and is also well adapted for the reception of boarders, whom the master has the privilege of taking. Among the most distinguished of the pupils educated in the school, have been, Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and his brother William, author of the *History of Leicestershire*. Six schools, in which more than 400 children, of whom 240 are clothed, are instructed on the national plan, have been built and are supported by the corporation, who distribute nearly all the rest of their revenue in charitable donations. Marriage portions of £24 each are annually given to four poor maidens, residents of the parish; and about 120 neat cottages, mostly with good gardens and a few acres of land

attached, are let at very low rents to deserving labourers. £30 are distributed yearly in blankets to the poor; medical attendance and childbed linen are gratuitously supplied to poor lying-in women of good character, and ten almshouses have been erected by the corporation, in which the aged poor may live rent free, a married couple receiving 25s. per week, and a single person 15s., and each 30 cwt. of coal.

SUTTON-COURTNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Abingdon; containing, with the chapelry of Appleford, and the township of Sutton-Wick, 1378 inhabitants, of whom 909 are in Sutton-Courtney township. The parish comprises 5141*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., and the Wilts and Berks canal passes through it. A paper-mill employs about 25 persons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; income, £148; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is very ancient, and has a wooden rood-loft, and a Norman font surrounded by pillars and enriched with sculptured foliage, &c. There is a chapel of ease at Appleford; and at Sutton-Courtney is a place of worship for Independents. Edmund Bradstock, in 1607, bequeathed a house and lands, of the present annual value of £80, for education; and an almshouse was erected in 1820, pursuant to the will of Francis Elderfield, Esq., who endowed it for six widows. Abbey House was formerly a residence for the monks of Abingdon.

SUTTON, EAST (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBOURN**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 6 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone; containing 387 inhabitants. The parish is crossed by the ridge of hills bounding the Weald, of which its southern side forms a part. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Sutton-Valence: the church is a handsome edifice, and contains some interesting monuments.

SUTTON, ST. EDMUND'S, a chapelry, in the parish of **LONG SUTTON**, union of **HOLBEACH**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Crowland; containing 776 inhabitants. This place is in Sutton Fen, which was inclosed in 1790; and comprises by computation 6230 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Long Sutton (the appropriator), with a net income of £216, partly arising from land purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, but chiefly from about 100 acres, of which 39 were private gifts, and the remainder allotted at the inclosure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists. A free school is endowed with about 15 acres of land; and the poor have nearly £100 per annum, the interest of money and rent of land, the bequests of various donors.

SUTTON, FULL, a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Pocklington; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish comprises 900 acres by computation, of which two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture, and is bounded on the north by the York and Bridlington road; the surface is generally flat, and the soil of a productive quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8½.; net income, £136; patron, Lord Feversham: there are 120 acres of glebe

and a small glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, and has a Sunday school attached, supported by the incumbent. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SUTTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 101 inhabitants. The township comprises about 950 acres, the property of Mrs. Lawrence. Sutton-Grange mansion is now a farmhouse.

SUTTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of **EASTHAM**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRALL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Chester; containing 203 inhabitants. The Chester and Birkenhead railway passes by the place.

SUTTON, GULDEN, a parish, in the union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Chester; containing 180 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres, of which the surface is in general flat, and the soil stiff and marly. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, Lord Stanley.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, N. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Mansfield; containing, with the hamlet of Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, 6557 inhabitants, of whom 5670 are in Sutton township. The village is situated on an eminence, and comprises several streets, covering a considerable extent of ground: limestone of excellent quality abounds in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of cotton hose and lace; and a large factory for spinning cotton, and making checks and nankeens, has long been conducted. Some persons, also, find employment in making a coarse kind of red pottery ware; and the Mansfield and Pinxton railway, which passes through the parish, affords facility for conveying the produce. A book society has been established for several years. There is a small customary market for provisions on Saturday. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patron, the Duke of Devonshire; impropiator, the Duke of Portland: the tithes were commuted for land in 1794. The church, which stands on an eminence, has a handsome octagonal spire. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a national school for boys is partly supported by about £10 per annum from benefactions. Near the village is Mapple Wells, the water of which has been successfully used in rheumatic cases. Joseph Whitehead, a frame-work knitter, remarkable for his attainments in astronomy and mechanics, and who constructed an orrery upon Ferguson's principle, and other complicated pieces of machinery, was born here in 1784.

SUTTON-IN-THE-ELMS, a township, in the parish of **BROUGHTON-ASTLEY**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 6½ miles (E.) from Hinckley; containing 136 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of

LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alford; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Sutton-in-Marisco in the Cathedral of Lincoln. The great tithes have been commuted for £380, and the vicarial for £17. 18., with a glebe containing 16 acres.

SUTTON, ST. JAMES, a chapelry, in the parish of LONG SUTTON, union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Holbeach; containing 535 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2870 acres: the South Holland drain passes on the west and north. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Long Sutton (the appropriator), with a net income of £66: the great tithes have been commuted for £526, and the vicarial for £124. Of the chapel, the chancel and steeple, composed of brick and stone, are the only remains. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Near the chapel is a remarkable stone called Ivy Cross. About £100 per annum are distributed in coal and money to the poor, arising from 40 acres of land, the produce of various bequests.

SUTTON, KING'S (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. E.) from Banbury; containing, with the hamlet of Walton, and part of those of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, 1297 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Oxford by the river Cherwell, parallel to which runs the Oxford canal, and comprises by admeasurement 4416 acres, nearly two-thirds whereof are pasture, independently of between 200 and 300 acres of rich meadow land adjacent to the river; the soil passes through several varieties, from a stiff clay to a light loam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £83; patron and improprator, William Willes, Esq. The church is a beautiful specimen of the later English style, and the tower is surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Astrop is a mineral spring called St. Rumbald's well, which formerly attracted many visitors.

SUTTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of EASTHAM, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Chester; containing 426 inhabitants.

SUTTON, LONG, or ST. MARY'S, a parish, in the union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Holbeach; containing 5845 inhabitants, of whom 3736 are in the township. The parish comprises, exclusively of its three chapelries of St. Edmund, St. James, and St. Nicholas, 8738 acres, chiefly rich marsh and fen land; 427 acres are common or waste. It had anciently a monastic cell, called Ketel; John of Gaunt is said to have had a seat here, and on the marsh is a farm named King's House, where King John halted after he had lost his carriages and baggage in crossing the Wash. There is a considerable market for corn and cattle; and fairs are held on May 13th and 14th, and the Friday after September 25th. The village has risen within the present century, and especially within the last fifteen years, to the rank of a handsome and flourishing market-town,

mainly owing to the erection of a bridge, near which is a suburb named Sutton-Bridge, seated at the mouth of the river Nene, and on an embanked road which has been extended to the place from Cross Keys Wash. The bridge is a massive structure of oak, having a platform, with a moveable cast-iron centre 52 feet in the span; the embankment, which was completed in July 1831, is two miles in length, and in addition to connecting the two counties of Lincoln and Norfolk; an immense tract of fertile land has been recovered from the sea by the stupendous undertaking. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £40, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. L. Bennett, who is improprator and incumbent: the great tithes have been commuted for £1973. 13. 6., and the vicarial for £432. 6. 6. The church is a fine structure, with an ancient stone steeple and a lofty spire, serving as a landmark to mariners in the Wash. A handsome church, dedicated to St. Matthew, has been built by subscription at Sutton-Bridge, in the early English style, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a tower at the west end; the first stone was laid in July 1841, by the treasurer of Guy's Hospital, and the governors of that institution have been the principal contributors to its erection. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free school was endowed, under a bequest of Robert Phillips, in 1492, and is now conducted in a commodious building erected for the purpose by subscription, in 1835, and attached is a girls' school. There are six almshouses for widows, who receive £6 per annum each; and in 1603 Thomas Allen bequeathed estates, now producing about £220 per annum, applied to various purposes in the church, to the apprenticing of children, and the relief of the poor. Other bequests have also been made yielding about £40 per annum, for charitable uses.

SUTTON, LONG (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Somerton; containing, with the tything of Knowle, and the hamlets of Load and Upton, 979 inhabitants. The river Yeo, or Ivel, is navigable along the southern boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18.; net income, £229; improprator, the Earl of Burlington. Roman coins, pateræ, and other antiquities, have been found in the neighbourhood.

SUTTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Odiham; containing 321 inhabitants, and comprising 2244a. 3r. 2p. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patrons and improprators, the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross.

SUTTON-MADDOCK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N.) from Bridgenorth; containing 352 inhabitants. The Several bounds the parish on the west, and the Shropshire canal forms a junction with that river near a china manufactory established on its bank. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Kemberton, and valued in the king's books at £5: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £145. 11., and the vicarial for £220, with a glebe containing $18\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

SUTTON-MALLET, a chapelry, in the parish of **MOORLINCH**, union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **WHITLEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Bridgwater**; containing 126 inhabitants. The chapel has been enlarged. A rent-charge of £95 is received as a commutation for the impropriate tithes, and one of £60 for the vicarial, and there is a glebe of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

SUTTON-MANDEVILLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **TISBURY**, hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 11 miles (W.) from **Salisbury**; containing 275 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Salisbury** to **Shaftesbury**, and comprises about 1500 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of **W. Wyndham, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £240; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises about 40 acres.

SUTTON MONTIS or **MONTAGUE** (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **WINCANTON**, hundred of **CATSASH**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from **Sherborne**; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises 498 acres by computation; the soil is fertile, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the gift of the **Rev. W. B. Leach**, to whose family the advowson has belonged since the Reformation: the tithes have been commuted for £146. 17., and the glebe comprises 37 acres.

SUTTON-NEAR-SEAFORD, a parish, in the union of **EASTBOURNE**, hundred of **FLEXBOROUGH**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Lewes**. It comprises by admeasurement 2235 acres, of which 1298 are arable, 926 meadow and pasture, and 11 woodland and waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Seaford** annexed; patrons, the **Prebendaries of Sutton and Seaford** in **Chichester Cathedral**. The tithes belonging to the prebendary of **Sutton** have been commuted for £500, with a glebe of 8 acres, and those of the vicar for £240, with a glebe of one acre. The church is desecrated.

SUTTON, ST. NICHOLAS, or **SUTTON-BOURNE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **LONG SUTTON**, union of **HOLBEACH**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from **Holbeach**; containing 798 inhabitants. This village, sometimes called **Lutton**, which is supposed to be a corruption of **Lode town**, from lodes or drains in the neighbourhood, was formerly the chief place in the parish. The chapelry comprises 3656 acres, mostly fertile marshes, stretching eastward to the **Wash**; 85 acres are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Long Sutton**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £859. 11. 2., and the vicarial for £166. 2. 10. The chapel is a neat ancient edifice, with some fine **Norman arches**, and a tower surmounted by a conical spire 159 feet high. There is a place of worship for **Primitive Methodists**. **Dr. Busby**, the distinguished master of **Westminster school**, was born here in 1606.

SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **EASINGWOLD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with **Huby township**, 1123 inhabitants, of whom 567 are in the township of **Sutton**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from **York**. This parish, which forms a part of the ancient forest of **Galtres**, and is skirted by the river **Foss**, comprises by

computation about 10,000 acres; the soil is generally sandy, resting on a gravel and clay substratum. The surface is slightly elevated, and distinct views are obtained of **York** and its noble cathedral from **Sutton Hall**, the residence of **William Charles Harland, Esq., M.P.**, who has directed trees to be cut away for some miles, as they obstructed the prospect. The village is on the road from **York** to **Helmsley**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4.; net income, £390, with an excellent house; patron and appropriator, the **Archbishop of York**. It was endowed with a portion of the great tithes of **Huby** by **Walter de Grey**, archbishop in 1227. The church is a very handsome structure, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and parochial schools at **Sutton** and **Huby** are supported by subscription. At **St. John's well** is a strong chalybeate water. The celebrated **Lawrence Sterne** was vicar of the parish.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 8 miles (W. by S.) from **Derby**; containing, with the hamlet of **Ash**, and the township of **Osleston** with **Thurvaston**, 594 inhabitants, of whom 138 are in **Sutton township**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. R. R. Ward**; impropiator, **Thomas Cox, Esq.** The great tithes have been commuted for £167, and the vicarial for £280, with a glebe of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Fourteen children are educated and apprenticed for an annuity of £20, bequeathed in 1722, by **Anne Jackson**; the school-house was erected by subscription in 1736. All the lands in the township, except one farm, were given by **Humphrey Cheetham, Esq.**, to the **Blue-coat hospital** at **Manchester**.

SUTTON-POINTZ, a tything, in the parish of **PRESTON**, union of **WEXMOUTH**, liberty of **SUTTON-POINTZ**, **Dorchester** division of **DORSET**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from **Melcombe-Regis**. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to **St. Giles**, some remains of which are still visible.

SUTTON-SCOTNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **WONSTON**, union of **NEW WINCHESTER**, hundred of **BUDDLESGATE**, **Winchester** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Whitchurch**; containing 448 inhabitants.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILS (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, though locally in the hundred of **Kington**, county of **Warwick**, 5 miles (S. E.) from **Shipston**; containing 232 inhabitants. The parish, for electoral purposes, is wholly annexed to the southern division of **Warwick**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £313; patron, the **Bishop of London**. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1804; there is a rectory-house, built in 1825, and the glebe contains about 180 acres.

SUTTON-UNDER-WHITESTONE-CLIFFE, a township, in the parish of **FELIX-KIRK**, union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Thirsk**; containing 365 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from **Thirsk** to **Helmsley**, and near a high cliff yielding excellent lime and freestone: a lake of about 17 acres abounds in pike and perch. The **Archbishop of York** is lord of the manor. There is a place of worship for **Independents**.

SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from **York**; containing 407 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3407 acres, including the township of **Woodhouse**, which contains 1069: the village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the **Derwent**, which is crossed by a substantial stone bridge. The surface is slightly undulated, and the scenery picturesque, presenting views of the river and the wolds; the soil is a sandy loam, except that of the township of **Woodhouse**, which is all sand, and is partly covered with heath and plantations. **Woodhouse** is the property of the crown. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; net income, £470, with a commodious house and good garden attached; patron, Major-Gen. **Richard Goddard Hare**, K.C.B.: the tithes of the township of **Sutton** were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and was repaired and improved in 1841. A school is chiefly supported by **General Hare** and the rector. The springs are strongly impregnated with iron.

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHWELL**, N. division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 5½ miles (S. E.) from **Tuxford**; containing 1142 inhabitants. The village is large and well built, and is pleasantly situated on the great north road, and on the western bank of the river **Trent**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £200; patron, **Sir Charles Hulse**, Bart.; improprator, **J. E. Denison**, Esq. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church, which exhibits a mixture of various styles, is a handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a slender spire. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**. Six children are instructed in a parochial school-house for £6 per annum, the bequest of **Mary Sprigg**, in 1816.

SUTTON-VALENCE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGOURN**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Maidstone**, on the road to **Tenterden**; containing 1138 inhabitants. The soil in the **Weald**, to a considerable extent, is heavy clay, but on the hill is lighter, and more easily worked; hops, corn, and grass are produced, and fruit is grown in large quantities for the supply of the **London market**. The village, called **Town-Sutton**, is situated below the ridge of hills bounding the **Weald**, and commands fine views of several towns and villages, and an extensive prospect towards the sea, in the direction of **Ashford**. A strong castle formerly stood here, part of the keep of which still remains, a highly picturesque ruin, overgrown with ivy, and having branches of trees sprouting from its walls. The living is a vicarage, with that of **East Sutton** annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; net income, £318; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean** and **Chapter of Rochester**. The church was rebuilt in 1828, in a plain substantial style, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for **Independents**; also a free grammar school, founded pursuant to letters-patent of the 18th of **Elizabeth**, and endowed with £35 per annum, and with £200, the gift of **Francis Robins**, in 1721, to found two exhibitions, of

£10 a year each, in **St. John's College**, **Cambridge**. **Mr. Lambe** has founded and endowed almshouses for six widows.

SUTTON-VENY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WARMINSTER**, **Warminster** and **S.** divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S. E.) from **Warminster**; containing 855 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 3404 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £800; patron, **G. W. W. Heneage**, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1799; there is a rectory-house, and the glebe contains 814 acres. The church has been enlarged. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

SUTTON-WALDRON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of **SHAFTESBURY**, hundred of **REDLANE**, **Shaston** division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (S.) from **Shaftesbury**; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between **Blandford** and **Shaftesbury**, and comprises 1012 acres, of which 297 are common or waste land; the surface is considerably diversified, and is watered by a rivulet which falls into the **Stour**. A small quantity of copper-ore has been found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½.; net income, £169; patron, **H. C. Sturt**, Esq. The glebe contains 20 acres.

SUTTON-WICK, a township, in the parish of **SUTTON-COURTNEY**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**, 1¾ mile (S. by W.) from **Abingdon**; containing 282 inhabitants, and comprising 1230a. 1r. 17p. Tithes belonging to the **Dean of Windsor** were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1801.

SWABY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, **Marsh** division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7½ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Louth**, on the road to **Spilsby**; containing, with the hamlet of **White-Pit**, 391 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1518 acres; the land is chiefly arable, and the soil is a clayey earth, much mixed with flint and stone, with occasional veins of sand, and resting upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 10.; net income, £330; patrons, the **President** and **Fellows of Magdalen College**, **Oxford**. The church is a neat brick edifice, erected in 1828, and contains 150 sittings, of which above half are free. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a national school has been established. At the inclosure of the parish, in 1791, 13 acres of land, producing £10 per annum, were allotted for church purposes.

SWADLINCOTE, a township, in the parish of **CHURCH-GRESLEY**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 4¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Burton**; containing 858 inhabitants. The township comprises 606a. 2r. 13p., of which about 13 acres are plantations, chiefly of fir, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is a strong clay, and the substratum abounds with coal, which is wrought to a considerable extent, and with various kinds of clay for pottery and earthenware, of which extensive works have been established. Railroads have been formed from the coal-mines and potteries to the **Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal**, for the convey-

ance of the produce. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWAFFHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town, parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 28 miles (W. by N.) from Norwich, and 95 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 3358 inhabitants. This ancient town is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and the longevity of its inhabitants; it consists of four principal and several inferior streets, lighted with gas, and the houses in general are well built, and supplied with water from numerous wells. A book club is supported by the clergy and gentry in the town and neighbourhood, and a neat theatre has been erected; an elegant assembly-room, on the market-hill, has been repaired and modernised, at a considerable expense, and subscription assemblies are held occasionally. On the north-west side of the town is a fine heath, of some thousand acres, admirably adapted for the diversions of racing and coursing; and a meeting for coursing, which is the parent society of others in the county, takes place on the Monday after the 3rd of November, and is numerously attended. A charter for a market and two annual fairs was granted by King John to one of the earls of Richmond, who were anciently lords of the manor, and had a prison in the town; the market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on May 12th, for sheep, and July 21st and November 3rd, for sheep and cattle. The market-place, a fine area surrounded by handsome buildings, contains a beautiful cross, erected in 1783, by Lord Orford, and consisting of a circular dome, supported on eight pillars, and crowned with a figure of Ceres. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions on the first and last Saturdays in the month; the general quarter-sessions take place here, by adjournment from Norwich, and manorial courts leet and baron occur in April or May. This is the chief town for the western division of the county, and the election of the members for the division is held here. A shire-hall has been recently erected, and there is a house of correction for the several adjoining hundreds, built in the reign of Elizabeth. The New Bridewell was erected in 1787, and is adapted for the reception of more than fifty prisoners; attached is a chapel, of which the chaplain, who is elected by the magistrates, has a stipend of £200 per annum. A treadmill was erected in 1822, and a residence for the governor in 1825.

The parish comprises 7563*a. 3r. 28p.*, of which 4524 are arable, 2853 pasture, meadow, and heath, 55 woodland, and 131 roads, buildings, &c. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Threton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10.; patron, Bishop of Norwich; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The great tithes have been commuted for £1125, and the vicarial for £533. 10.; the appropriate glebe contains 110 acres, and the vicarial 53. The church, which is approached by a fine avenue of lime-trees, is a splendid and spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with a stately embattled tower crowned by turrets, and surmounted by a well-proportioned spire. The nave is separated from the aisles by lofty ranges of slender clustered columns sustaining the roof, which is richly ornamented with figures of angels, carved in chesnut wood; there are several neat monu-

ments, and in the north transept is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of John Botewright, D.D. In a library attached to the church, and which was principally the gift of the Spelman family, is a curious missal. The north aisle is commonly reported to have been built by John Chapman, a tinker of the town, concerning which circumstance a curious monkish legend prevails, and there are various devices in different parts of the church, most probably rebuses on the name of Chapman. Here was anciently a free chapel, dedicated to St. Mary; and about half a mile distant, in a hamlet once called Guthlac's Stow, now Goodluck's Close, stood another, dedicated to St. Guthlac. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in 1724, by Nicholas Hamond, Esq., who bequeathed £500 for erecting a school-house, and £500 for the instruction of 20 boys. Aspal's manor, comprising 100 acres, with a right of common of 300 acres, was granted to the town by Edward VI., for the repair of the church, high roads, &c., and for the relief of the poor; the income is £160 per annum. Adjoining the churchyard is a large green croft, bequeathed by Dr. Botewright, as a place of exercise for the inhabitants, and on which were formerly butts for the practice of archery. The union of Swaffham comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,084. At a place called Priors Thornes, about a mile distant, was a cell or hermitage, for the reception of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. John de Swaffham, a man of great learning, raised to the see of Bangor by Pope Gregory II., was a native of the town.

SWAFFHAM-BULBECK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Newmarket; containing 806 inhabitants. The parish is partly bounded by the Cam, from which river is a cut called Swaffham Lode, navigable to the village. It is situated about two miles from the Cambridge and Newmarket road, and comprises 4000 acres; the soil is chiefly chalk and marl, and a quarry of chalk marl is extensively worked for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 10.; net income, £219; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798. The church, supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III., contains 400 sittings, of which 300 are free. A charity school, established in 1721, is endowed with £20 per annum, and conducted on the national plan. Here are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery founded before the reign of John, by one of the Bolebecs, and dedicated to St. Mary: at the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £46. 18. 10.; the house is now occupied by paupers.

SWAFFHAM-PRIOR (*St. Cyriac*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Newmarket; containing, with part of Reach hamlet, 1226 inhabitants. This parish, which includes a portion of Newmarket heath, is bounded on the north by the Cam; and several navigable drains, or lodes, communicating with that river, pass through it. A market and fair, anciently granted to the prior of Ely, have been long disused. The living consists of the consolidated vicarages of *St. Cyriac* and *St. Mary*, the former valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 11½., and the latter at £14. 12. 11.;

net income, £301; patrons, alternately, the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the latter the appropriators. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. There were formerly two churches in the same cemetery; that of St. Mary has fallen to ruin, except the tower, which, from the peculiarity of its situation, forms an interesting object; that dedicated to St. Cyriac has been lately rebuilt. There are an endowed school and a national school.

SWAFIELD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from North Walsham; containing 167 inhabitants. It comprises £826*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*, of which about 617 acres are arable, and 126 pasture; the river Ant, on which is a flour-mill, bounds the parish on the south, and the Dilham and North Walsham canal passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £220. The church is in the later English style, and has a square embattled tower; the chancel was formerly separated from the nave by a screen, the lower part of which still remains, distinguished by compartments, containing beautifully painted and gilded representations of the Apostles.

SWAINBY, with ALLERTHORPE, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bedale; containing 31 inhabitants, and comprising 86*s.* 2*r.* 37*p.* The village is said to have been once considerable, and a Præmonstratensian abbey was founded here by Hellewise, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, in the time of Henry II., but was afterwards removed to Coverham. Some articles of cutlery are manufactured. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £22, and the impropriate for £153. 8., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

SWAINBY, a village, in the township and parish of WHORLTON, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Stokesley. It is situated on the road between that town and Thirsk, and is moderately populous: some quarries are worked in the vicinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The tithes have been commuted for £241. 11. 3., of which £226. 16. 6. are payable to the improprators, and £14. 14. 9. to the perpetual curate of Whorlton.

SWAINSCOE, with BLORE, a township, in the parish of BLORE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 273 inhabitants.

SWAINSTHORPE, a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Norwich; containing 293 inhabitants. It is on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Long Stratton, and comprises 819*a.* 9*p.*, of which about 656 acres are arable, 140 pasture, and 21 wood. The living consists of the united rectories of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, with that of Newton-Flotman, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £422; patron, R. K. Long, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £245. The church dedicated to St. Peter is a small ancient structure: that of St. Mary was taken

down at the Reformation. The Henstead union work-house is situated here.

SWAINSWICK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Bath; containing 572 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 8., and in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £56, and the rectorial for £190; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church contains the remains of the celebrated William Prynne, the active statesman and public writer during the reign of Charles I., and who was born at this place in 1600.

SWALCLIFFE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundreds of BANBURY, BLOXHAM, and DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Banbury; containing, with the chapels of Epwell and East Shutford, and the townships of West Shutford, Sibford-Ferris, and Sibford-Gower, 1924 inhabitants, of whom 338 are in Swalcliffe township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £209; patrons and improprators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1789. There are chapels of ease at Epwell and East Shutford; and a district church was consecrated at Sibford on the 17th of June 1840. One-third of the sum of £72. 15. per annum, arising from certain land bequeathed by an unknown individual, is paid in support of a school, and the residue for other charitable purposes.

SWALECLIFFE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Canterbury; containing 165 inhabitants. The village, delightfully situated on rising ground, was the occasional residence of William of Wykeham, and in the old parsonage-house is a mantel-piece said to have been designed by him. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Earl Cowper: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a parsonage-house, erected by the late incumbent. The church contains some costly monuments to the families of Wykeham, Loggin, and Duncombe.

SWALLOW (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Caistor; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £408; patron, Lord Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1805.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a parish, in the union of Tisbury, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Shaftesbury; containing 282 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, and comprises about 1250 acres: quarries are in operation, producing an excellent stone, which is applied to the purposes of building and sculpture. The living constitutes the endowment of a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury, as Dean of Heytesbury, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4.; net income, £38. There is a glebe-house, recently built, with two or three acres of land. The old church, which

was very ancient, having become much dilapidated, divine service was discontinued for a time; but a new edifice has lately been erected, chiefly at the expense of the Earl of Pembroke and his family. There is an allotment of about 20 acres belonging to the poor, let for £20 per annum.

SWALLOWFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, partly in the hundred of CHARLTON, county of BERKS, but chiefly in the hundred of AMESBURY, Wokingham and S. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Reading; containing 1134 inhabitants, of whom 722 are in Wilts. The parish comprises 2197*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*., of which about 1564 acres are arable, 199 meadow and pasture, 200 wood, and 200 waste, &c. A fair is held on June 9th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Shinfield: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £293. 12., and the vicarial for £100. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The celebrated Lord Chancellor Clarendon, after his retirement from public life, resided at the manor-house, then the property of his son, where he wrote *The History of the Rebellion*.

SWALWELL, a township, in the parish of WHICKHAM, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Gateshead; containing 1611 inhabitants. Here are the extensive iron-works of Messrs. Edward Robson and Co., and those of Crowley Millington, Esq., and Partners, where anchors of the largest size, chain-cables, pumps, ship-windlasses, cabin-stoves, cylinders for steam-engines, cranes, and every other description of cast and wrought iron and steel articles are produced, affording employment to the greater number of the population. The latter factory was founded about the year 1690, by Sir Ambrose Crowley, who was originally a blacksmith. The village lies close to the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, and over the former stream is a bridge at this place, which forms a handsome object from the grounds of Axwell Park. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Scottish Seceders. William Shield, the celebrated musical composer, was a native of the township.

SWAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of BOURNE, union of WHITCHURCH, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 225 inhabitants.

SWANAGE, county of DORSET.—See SWANWICH.

SWANBOURNE (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Winslow; containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and has a net income of £158; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriators are Messrs. Graves and Lamb. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1762. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Nicholas Godwin, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15, now carried to the account of a national school.

SWANLAND, a township, partly in the parish of NORTH FERRIBY, and partly in that of KIRK-ELLA, union of SCULCOATES, county of the town of HULL, and locally in the E. riding of YORK, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Hull; containing 456 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, including several scattered farms on the eastern side of the wolds.

Brafford's Hall, a handsome mansion of white brick, is seated at the head of a romantic dell; and Swanland Hall is an elegant seat, commanding an extensive view of the river Humber. The village is most pleasantly situated on a bold acclivity, and on the road from Hull to Welton, about a mile north-by-east of Ferriby. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £142. 12.

SWANLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of SUTTON-AT-HONE, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT; containing 534 inhabitants.

SWANMORE, a tything, in the parish of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 405 inhabitants.

SWANNINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WHITWICK, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ashby; containing 744 inhabitants. One of the termini of the Leicester and Swannington railway is situated here; the line is about 16 miles long, and is used for conveying the coal, limestone, granite, and other kinds of stone quarried in this neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWANNINGTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Reepham; containing 358 inhabitants. It comprises 1424*a*. 13*p*., of which about 892 acres are arable, 253 pasture, 34 woodland, and 227 common. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Wood-Dalling annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5., and in the gift of Trinity Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £403. 17., and the glebe comprises 14 acres, with a parsonage-house, considerably enlarged and improved in 1842. The church, which is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, has a low square tower.

SWAN, OLD, a chapelry, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Manchester and Birmingham. Some extensive glass-works are carried on, and one of the largest roperies in the kingdom; and the Liverpool cattle-market is held here. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £150; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Gardner. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ann, is a plain neat edifice, erected in 1831, by the late Thomas Gardner, Esq., at an expense of £2000, aided by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SWANSCOMBE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (E.) from Dartford; containing, with the hamlet of Greenhithe, 1703 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently *Swenes-Camp*, is supposed to have been derived from the encampment of Sweyn, King of Denmark, who, on arriving in England, landed his forces here. It is also celebrated as the spot where the Kentish men, carrying boughs of trees in their hands, and prepared for battle, surrounded William the Conqueror, from whom they obtained a confirmation of their ancient privileges, particularly of the law of gavel-kind, the existence of which, then con-

fined almost exclusively to this county, appears, in the opinion of Camden, to confirm the authority of the monkish historian who narrates the event. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, from which the village, surrounded with woods, has an interesting and picturesque appearance: from Greenhithe large quantities of chalk and lime are sent to the neighbouring ports, and in the hamlet of Swanscombe-Cross are a large manufactory of Roman-cement, and some extensive chalk-works, affording employment to more than 100 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 13. 4.; net income, £612; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is principally in the early English style.

SWANTHORPE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CRONDALL, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E.) from Odiham; containing 72 inhabitants.

SWANTON-ABBOTT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Scottow; containing 501 inhabitants. It is on the road from Cromer to Norwich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Jex Blake: the tithes have been commuted for £274. 11., and the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The church has a square embattled tower, and contains a brass with the effigy of Stephen Multon, rector in the 15th century, who was interred in the chancel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a fund arising from bequests is distributed among the poor, to whom, also, 50 acres were allotted at the inclosure for fuel.

SWANTON-MORLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. E.) from East Dereham; containing 779 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Wensum, and comprises 2649a. 13p., of which about 2000 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Near the church stood the ancient manor-house of the Morley family, from whom the parish takes the affix to its name. On the banks of the Wensum is an extensive and long-established paper manufactory; and there are also some lime and whiting works. The living is a rectory, with that of Worthing annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £920; patron, Edward Lombe, Esq. The glebe comprises 16½ acres, with a handsome parsonage, built by the Rev. Henry Tacey. The church, erected by Lord Morley, in 1379, on an eminence in the centre of the village, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. William Small, in 1651, bequeathed a rent-charge of £11 for teaching and apprenticing children; and the town lands yield a rental of £100, of which a moiety is appropriated to the repair of the church, and the remainder to the poor.

SWANTON-NOVERS (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 6¼ miles (S. W.) from Holt; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises 1315a. 3r. 14p., of which about 848 acres are arable, 154 pasture and mea-

dow, and 292 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Wood-Norton, and valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 2½.: the tithes have been commuted for £223. 10., and the glebe comprises 34a. 2r. 30p. The church contains a neat monument to John Dew, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWANWICH (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of ROWBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Corfe-Castle, and 122 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1990 inhabitants. In the Saxon Chronicle this place is called *Swanawic*; Asser Menevensis names it *Swanavine* and *Gnavewic*, and in Domesday book it is written *Swanwic* and *Sonwic*. The earliest and principal historical circumstance on record connected with it is the destruction, by a violent storm in 877, of a Danish fleet of 120 sail, on Peveril Point, at the south-eastern entrance of the bay on which the town stands, when advancing to the relief of the Danish troops in the city of Exeter; and a similar disaster is said to have befallen another of their fleets, after its defeat by Alfred, in the same place and year. The town consists principally of a street about a mile long, with many neat houses, built and roofed with stone; and the bay having of late years become a place of resort for bathing, has led to the erection of some new houses, among which are a library containing more than 2000 volumes, and the Royal Victoria hotel, a spacious building sheltered in its different aspects from all winds, and containing hot and cold sea-water baths. The bay of Swanwich, though not large, is beautiful, and affords security for vessels of 300 tons' burthen, which can ride here very steadily except when the wind blows from the east; the sands afford pleasant walks and drives. Considerable improvements have taken place in the neighbourhood; and the mildness and salubrity of the air, possessing all the advantages of a southern climate, render the place peculiarly desirable as a winter residence. The manufacture of straw-plat and shirt-buttons employs most of the young females, and the chief occupation of the men is derived from working numerous quarries in the southern part of the parish, which produce great quantities of excellent freestone called Purbeck stone. The quarry-men are governed by local laws, or regulations, by which none but their sons, who must serve an apprenticeship of seven years, are allowed to work. The market is on Tuesday and Friday.

The parish comprises 2923 acres, of which 26 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 9. 9½., and in the gift of John Hales Calcraft, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and there is a glebe-house, with about 15 acres of land, nearly half of which is uninclosed. The church, formerly a chapel to the vicarage of Worth-Matravers, was made parochial in 1500; the tower is lofty and of great strength, and is supposed to have been built as a watch tower when the Danes had possession of the Isle of Wight; the body of the church is of much more recent date. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Fossils of different fish, particularly bream, are frequently found in the quarries; and among the bones discovered in the isle of Purbeck are large vertebræ and bones of the iguanodon, mega-

losaurus, and plesiosaurus, a fragment of a femur, bones of large and small crocodiles, and of various reptiles. There are two or three mineral springs, but they have not been used for medicinal purposes.

SWANWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of ALFRETON, union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 1319 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school, erected in 1740, and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Turner with £500, which were laid out in the purchase of a house and lands of the annual value of £60.

SWARBY (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASHWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Sleaford; containing, with the hamlet of Crofton, 200 inhabitants. The parish comprises 700 acres, and the road from London to Lincoln runs through it, about half a mile from the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The tithes of the lordship of Swarby were commuted for land in 1795; the glebe contains 49 acres. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style.

SWARDESTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of HENETAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 359 inhabitants. The road from Norwich to New Buckenham runs through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Steward; impropiator, I. T. Kemp, Esq. There is a glebe of about 25 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully-carved screen, and the church and burial-ground contain numerous memorials of the Kemp family, who have resided here ever since the Reformation, and of whom is the present impropiator, who occupies the rectory-house, situated in tastefully laid-out grounds near the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWARKESTONE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Derby; containing 321 inhabitants. This place was distinguished during the civil war by the efforts of Colonel Hastings, in 1643, to secure the passage of the Trent for the royalists, for which purpose he threw up some works at the bridge, and also placed a garrison in the house of Sir John Harpur here, which he fortified for that purpose; but Sir John Gell, marching hither with Sir George Gresley's troops, after an obstinate defence, succeeded in driving the garrison from their post, and obtained the pass of the river for the parliamentarians. The village is pleasantly situated on the river, over which is a bridge 1304 yards in length, comprising additional arches beyond the span of the stream (which is 138 yards in breadth), to secure a passage over the low grounds, which are usually flooded in winter. The Trent and Mersey canal is here joined by the Derby canal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £182; patron, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The church is principally in the Norman

style, but much disfigured by the insertion of modern windows.

SWARLAND, a township, in the parish of FELTON, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Alnwick; containing 194 inhabitants. It is on the road from Newcastle, by Berwick, to Edinburgh, and comprises about 1760 acres, of which 1370 are arable and pasture, and 390 wood; the surface is undulated, and the soil a strong clay. There is a flour-mill. Swarland Hall, the residence of Captain Coulson, commands fine and extensive views, embracing all the low lands towards the sea, Warkworth Castle, Felton Park, &c. An obelisk of white freestone, erected by the late Alexander Davison, Esq., to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, stands in Swarland Park, close to the road.

SWARRATON, a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from New Alresford; containing 108 inhabitants. The parish is a little to the east of the road from Southampton to Basingstoke, and comprises 743 acres by admeasurement, of which 580 are arable, 100 pasture, and 60 woodland; the soil is a poor chalky earth. A stream from one of the sources of the river Itchen runs through the valley. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of Lord Ashburton: the tithes have been commuted for £110; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains $15\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church, a neat edifice, has been ornamented with a spire within the last thirty years, and contains about 400 sittings, above half of which are free.

SWATON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Falkingham; containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Spanby annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 1; the net income is £514, and the patronage and impropiation belong to Mrs. Knapp. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805, under an inclosure act.

SWAVESEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from St. Ives; containing 1273 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the north and north-west by the river Ouse, and on the south by the Huntingdon and Cambridge road, comprises 3891a. 2r. 20p., including 1089 acres of common or waste land. A market and a fair were granted in 1243, to the family of Zouch, the site of whose ancient castle is about half a mile south-west from the church. At the inclosure of the waste, by act of parliament in 1838, an allotment of 5 acres was made for the purpose of recreation. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £265; the appropriate glebe contains 72 acres. The church anciently belonged to a priory of Black monks founded here, soon after the Conquest, as a cell to the abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bachus, and that of St. Briocus, Angiers; at the suppression it was given by Richard II. to the priory of St. Anne, Coventry, and some slight remains of the buildings are still visible. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SWAY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of BOLDRE, union of LYMINGTON, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Lymington; containing 676 inhabitants. The church was consecrated in March, 1839, having been built in the early English style, at a cost of £900, and endowed with £1000; it contains 380 sittings, of which 300 are free, and the patronage belongs to the Bishop of Winchester. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SWAYFIELD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Corby; containing 265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £391. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797.

SWEETHOPE, a township, in the parish of THOCKINGTON, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bellingham; containing 9 inhabitants. This place forms the northern division of the parish, occupied in sheep-walks, and comprises a small lake, the chief source of the river Wansbeck, of which the Sweethope burn is a tributary.

SWEFFLING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Saxmundham; containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of T. Williams, Esq.; there is a parsonage-house, built in 1831, with a glebe of 10 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £300. The church is entered on the south by a Norman doorway. There are town lands which let for about £12 per annum, and five small tenements for the poor.

SWELL (*St. CATHERINE*) a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Langport; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, annexed to that of Fivehead, and valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for £168. 9., and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

SWELL, LOWER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (W.) from Stow; containing 352 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Cheltenham and Northampton road, and comprises 2223 acres by admeasurement: stone is quarried for building and for pavements. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1789; a house was erected by the incumbent, in 1838, and the glebe contains 105 acres. The church is a small and very ancient structure, originally built in the early Norman style, but altered in the reign of Henry VII. There is a chalybeate spring, occasionally used for medicinal purposes, and a neat building was erected over it in 1807.

SWELL, UPPER, a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (N. W.)

from Stow; containing 80 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Stow and Tewkesbury, and comprises about 1294 acres, of which the surface is hilly, and the soil a thin earth resting upon oolitic limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 6.; net income, £85; patron, Charles Pole, Esq.: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure for a modus, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 7 acres. The church is ancient, but was partly rebuilt in 1815. The Roman Fosse-way bounds the parish on the east.

SWEPSTONE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Ashby; containing, with the hamlets of Newton-Burgoland and Newton-Nethercote, 614 inhabitants. It is on the road from Burton to Hinckley, and comprises about 2000 acres, one-third of which is arable; the soil is a mixed loam of good quality, and the river Mease and the Ashby canal run through the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Snareston annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 18. 4.; patrons, the family of Charnell; net income, £894. The tithes of Swebstone have been commuted for £550; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains $71\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is in the early English style, with a tower lately rebuilt.

SWERFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 430 inhabitants. It comprises 1063*a. 3r. 34p.*, of which about three-fifths are arable, and the rest pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 1.; net income, £496; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. On a hill north of the church, called Castle Hill, are some remains indicating the existence of ancient military works; and according to tradition there was a camp.

SWETTENHAM, a parish, in the union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the township of Kermincham, 420 inhabitants, of whom 229 are in Swettenham township, 5 miles (N. W.) from Congleton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 3.; and in the gift of the Rev. J. D'Arcey: the tithes have been commuted for £273. 10., and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is of brick, with a tower forming a conspicuous object in the romantic scenery on the banks of the Dane.

SWILLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 270 inhabitants, and comprising 951*a. 1r. 9p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe contains 42 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a richly-ornamented Norman arch leading into it from the porch.

SWILLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 565 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Aire, comprises 2487*a. 1r. 30p.*, chiefly the

property of Sir John H. Lowther, Bart.; the soil is rich, and the substratum abounds with excellent coal, of which there is a colliery at Astley, a hamlet in the parish; the surface is varied, and the scenery pleasingly picturesque. Swillington Hall, the seat of Sir J. H. Lowther, an ancient mansion, has been greatly improved. The village is on the bank of the Aire, over which is a good bridge of three arches, erected in 1771; and about half a mile to the north-west of it is Leventhorpe Hall, the seat of Kirkby Fenton, Esq. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 8.; net income, £510; patron, Sir J. H. Lowther. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795; the glebe comprises 106 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains several neat monuments to the Lowther family. A school was built in 1748, by Sir William Lowther, who, as lord of the manor, endowed it with 16 acres of common land; and almshouses for four widows were built by the same benefactor, and endowed with £110, for which Sir John H. Lowther pays the sum of £12 per annum. Near the glebe-house is a strong chalybeate spring.

SWIMBRIDGE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barnstaple; containing 1746 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Barnstaple, and comprises about 6000 acres: there are two quarries the material of which is burnt into lime, and one for building-stone. The village is in a hollow surrounded by verdant hills of singular formation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Landkey. The church, surmounted with a spire, is a fine specimen of the later English style; the nave and chancel are separated by a handsomely-carved wooden screen, and the pulpit, which is of stone, is finely sculptured, and ornamented with figures of saints. A room above the vestry contains some suits of ancient armour; and in the body of the church are several monuments to the Chichester family. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists.

SWINBROOK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (E.) from Burford; containing 218 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a valley, on the little river Windrush, about a mile from the road between Oxford and Cheltenham, and comprises 1130*a. 1r. 26p.*, of which the surface is agreeably diversified with undulations, and the soil is in some parts clayey, and in others a light earth resting upon limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron and appropriator, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813; there is a parsonage-house, recently built, and the glebe consists of about an acre of land. The church is partly Norman, and partly of later date, with a remarkable tower open by an arch to the west; the chancel is separated from the nave by a finely-pointed arch resting upon columns with beautifully-ornamented capitals, and contains numerous memorials, and some costly monuments to the family of Fettiplace, who resided in a mansion here for more than four centuries. Mrs. Anne Pytts, in 1715, endowed a school with £40 per annum.

SWINBURN, with COLWELL, a township, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N.) from Hexham; containing 393 inhabitants. The family of Swinburn take their name from this place, which they probably held previously to the year 1272: in the reign of Edward II. it was the seat and manor of Adam de Swinburn, from whom it passed to Sir John de Widdrington, who intermarried with the heiress of the Swinburns, and whose family possessed the estate for many generations, until it was purchased, in 1695, by the Riddells. The township extends for more than three miles along, and is bounded on the west by a rivulet of the same name, tributary to the North Tyne. There is a Roman Catholic domestic chapel at Swinburn Castle, a handsome stone structure, belonging to Mr. Riddell.

SWINBURN, LITTLE, with WHITESIDE-LAW, a township, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N. by E.) from Hexham; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated north-east of the Watling-street, which separates it from the preceding township, and is about a mile and a half from Swinburn Castle.

SWINCOMB (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from Nettlebed; containing 399 inhabitants. It comprises 830 acres, of which about 200 are arable, 100 meadow and pasture, 330 down pasture, and 200 beechwood and plantation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½, and in the gift of the Rev. C. E. Keene: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and there is a glebe-house. A school is partly supported by endowment.

SWINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of SHAP, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 12 miles (W. N. W.) from Orton; containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, the Vicar of Shap. The chapel was built at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1749; and near it is a school, founded in 1703, by Mr. Baxter, and endowed with a rent-charge of £25.

SWINDEN, a township, in the parish of GIBURN, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Settle; containing 26 inhabitants. It comprises about 1320 acres, divided among various proprietors, of whom the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor; the lands are wholly in pasture, and the substratum is chiefly limestone of good quality.

SWINDERBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E.) from Newark; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres, and the Lincoln and Newark road runs through it; the surface is undulated; the soil contains several varieties of clayey and loamy earth, and limestone of the lias kind is found, but not quarried. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 9½, and in the gift of S. Solly, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been partly commuted for £15 per annum; there is a vicarage-house, and the glebe, containing 176 acres, is valued at £1 per acre. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman

style, containing several memorials to members of the Disney family, former lords of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £5 per annum. At the inclosure of the manor in 1658, allotments were made, portions of which are let to labourers, and the profits of other parts have been appropriated to the erection of a school-house which cost £178: the rent of the land let out is distributed in coal among the poor.

SWINDON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELTENHAM, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Cheltenham; containing 204 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Cheltenham to Tewkesbury and Worcester, and comprises 722a. 20p., about 100 acres of which are arable, and the remainder pasture and orchard; the soil is partly clay, and partly sand. The Gloucester and Birmingham railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Raymond: the tithes have been commuted for £265; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is in the Norman style, with some portions of early English, and has an hexagonal tower; a gallery has been lately built.

SWINDON, a liberty, in the parish of WOMBURN, union and S. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Wombourn; containing 419 inhabitants. This place, commonly called Swin, comprises 1773a. 2r. 13p., and is situated on the river Smestall, where are iron-works and several corn-mills. A large common was inclosed in 1796, and is now good turnip and barley land; and the hilly parts have been planted, and are very picturesque. The tithes have been commuted for land.

SWINDON (*HOLY ROAD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 41 miles (N.) from Salisbury, and 81 (W.) from London; containing, with the tything of Eastcott, 2459 inhabitants. This place, which is mentioned in Domesday book, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a considerable eminence, commanding beautiful views of parts of Berks and Gloucestershire; the principal street is wide, containing some good houses; the general aspect of the town is prepossessing, and there is an adequate supply of water of excellent quality. Extensive quarries are worked in the immediate vicinity, producing immense blocks of a very superior material, among which are large quantities of the species called Purbeck stone, which is much used for building and other purposes. The Wilts and Berks canal passes half a mile from the town; and a reservoir covering about 70 acres, for its supply in dry seasons, has been constructed a mile and a half from it, and is partly in this parish, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The Great Western railway also runs through the parish, and has one of its principal stations here, the buildings combining the accommodations of a first-rate hotel, magnificently fitted up for passengers, with the requisite arrangements for facilitating the general traffic of the line. A branch diverges from the station to Cheltenham. The market is on Monday, for corn, &c., and on every second Monday for cattle; the latter is termed the great market, and a

corn-market has been established since the opening of the railway, at which considerable business is transacted. Fairs are held on the Monday before April 5th, the second Monday after May 12th, the second Monday after September 11th, and the second Monday in December, for cattle of all kinds, pedlery, &c.; and the petty-sessions for the Swindon division of the hundred take place here. The parish comprises 3135a. 1r. 31p., of which about 739 acres are arable, 2280 meadow and pasture, and 29 wood; the soil in the centre of the parish, on the hill on which the town stands, is sand, but all below and around is clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £302; impropiator, Col. Vilett. The church, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the town, is a small unadorned edifice, with a low tower, and formerly belonged to the priory of Southwick, Hants, by which establishment the vicarage was endowed with the small tithes in 1359. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, established in 1764, is supported partly by an endowment of about £40 per annum; in 1837, a national school was erected, and the two establishments were united.

SWINDON, a hamlet, in the township and parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 887a. 2r. 22p., the property of the Earl of Harewood, and is on the north side of the river Wharfe, and on the road from Harewood to Ripley, one mile west of Kirkby.

SWINE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, partly in the N., but chiefly in the Middle, division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Bilton and South Skirlaugh, and the townships of Benningholme with Grange, Coniston, Ellerby, Ganstead, Marton, North Skirlaugh, Thirtleby, Wyton, and part of Arnold, 1703 inhabitants, of whom 227 are in the township of Swine, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Hull. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, belonged at the time of the Domesday survey to the archbishops of York, under whom the manor was held successively by the Hiltons, Meltons, D'Arcys, and Micklethwaytes, from which last it passed to the family of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the present proprietor. In the reign of Stephen a convent for Cistercian nuns was founded here by Robert de Verli, and dedicated to St. Mary; the church and part of the conventual buildings were greatly damaged by fire in 1387, but the establishment continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £134. 6. 9. The parish comprises 13,530 acres by admeasurement, of which about one-third are arable, 200 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is generally level, and the soil rich and various. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £102; patrons, the Wilberforce family; impropiator, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church consists of the chancel of the ancient conventual church, to which aisles have been added; the tower was rebuilt in 1787; the east window, of seven cinquefoiled lights, enriched with bold tracery, is of lofty dimensions, and rises above the roof of the chancel, which has been lowered. There is a chapel of

ease at North Skirlaugh; and in the village is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The shaft of an ancient cross is still remaining, apparently of the same date as the convent. On the north-west of the village is an inclosure of about 10 acres in extent, supposed to have been a Roman camp; the ramparts and fosse are discernible, and in a field near the site, a Roman urn has been discovered by the plough, containing numerous copper coins in good preservation.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Goole; containing 1145 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is bounded on the north by the river Ouse, contains by computation 1750 acres of fertile land, of level surface. The village, which is spacious and well built, consists of a long range of houses on the banks of the Ouse, and was formerly of some importance. Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln, and lord of this place, as part of the honour of Pontefract, obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a market on Thursday, and of a fair for three days, commencing on the morrow after the Exaltation of the Cross; but both have been long discontinued. The chapel, built about 80 years since, is a very homely structure: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £127; patron, the Vicar of Whitgift; improPRIATOR, A. R. Worsop, Esq. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also schools in connexion with them.

SWINESHEAD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, though locally in the hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kimbolton; containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Duke of Manchester: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1808.

SWINESHEAD (*St. Mary*), a decayed market-town and parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Boston; containing, with the chapelry of Chapel-Hill, 2079 inhabitants. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here by Robert de Greslie, in 1134, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £175. 19. 10.; many valuable coins and several skeletons have, at various periods, been dug up near the spot, and, in 1825, on sinking a well, one of the latter was discovered, which measured six feet four inches. King John, in passing the Cross Keys wash, near this place, lost his carriages and baggage, and escaped to the monastery only with his life, where he died. The ruins of the monastery have entirely disappeared, though its site is still visible; and a mansion, recently modernised, was erected with a portion of its materials, about two centuries since. The sea formerly flowed up to the town; near the market-place was a harbour; and about thirty years since, a bridge was taken down, which crossed a river then navigable for small craft, but now choked up. The South Forty-foot and other drains run through the parish; and an act was passed in 1840, for the more effectual drainage of certain lands. The market, nearly disused, is on Thursday; and a fair is held on October 2nd. The parish comprises 6725 acres, of which the surface is flat, and the soil varies in different parts, containing portions of

loam, sand, and clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 9.; net income, £240; patrons and improPRIATORS, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The glebe contains about 60 acres; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty spire. A free school was founded in 1720, by Thomas Cowley, Esq., who endowed it with land producing £35 per annum, together with a small surplus for clothing the poor, who also receive from bequests £200 a year. About a quarter of a mile north-westward of the town is a circular Danish encampment, called the Man-war-rings, about 60 yards in diameter, and surrounded by a double fosse.

SWINESIDE, a hamlet, in the chapelry of HORSEHOUSE, parish of COVERHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. W.) from Middleham. The tithes are attached to the parochial church of Coverham, and a considerable portion of the lands to that of Spennithorne. In 1692, Thomas Foster left an estate here, one-fourth to the incumbent of the parish for his own use, and the other three-fourth parts to him and the churchwardens for distribution among the poor. An allotment of 3 acres was made to the property upon the inclosure of the moor, and the whole of the land now lets for £29 per annum, besides which there is a flag quarry called Gilbert Scarr, that produces £38 a year, and whence many slates for roofing are obtained.

SWINETHORP, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Lincoln; containing 67 inhabitants. It comprises 1050 acres, of which about 50 are woodland; the soil is in some parts a friable clay, but in general a sandy loam; coal of very considerable thickness has been found, but never worked. The Jungle, a mansion of curious exterior, and deeply embowered in wood, is the seat of Samuel Russel Collet, Esq., lord of the manor.

SWINETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of SNEL-LAND, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 19 inhabitants.

SWINFEN, a hamlet, in the parish of WEEFORD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Lichfield; containing 95 inhabitants. Swinfen Hall, a magnificent structure, built by Mr. Wyatt, father of the celebrated architect, stands in a large and well-wooded park, with a fine lawn and lake, and commands an extensive view of the country around Lichfield.

SWINFORD, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS; containing 48 inhabitants.

SWINFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing 444 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and has a net income of £216; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. O. Cave. The church contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense.

SWINFORD, KING'S (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of STOURBRIDGE, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Dudley; containing 22,221 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the roads from Dudley to Stourbridge, and from Wolverhampton to Worcester, comprises by admeasurement 7315 acres, of which 3510 are arable, 1607 meadow and pasture, 454 woodland and plantations, and the remainder common and waste. The scenery is greatly diversified, and enlivened by numerous seats and tastefully-embellished demesnes, of which some abound with stately and valuable timber. Prestwood is an elegant mansion beautifully situated in an extensive park separated from the parish of Kinfare by the river Stour. Fir-Tree House, Summer Hill, Ashwood House, and Wordsley House, are good residences; and Lawns-Wood is a handsome structure in the Italian style, erected at a cost of £20,000, on an eminence commanding some fine views, and in a demesne which has been much improved.

The situation of this place in a country abounding with iron and coal mines, has given rise to the establishment of extensive manufactures, of which the principal are iron, tin, and glass. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Dudley and Stourbridge, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, canals, which pass through the parish, and to the latter of which a railway from the principal mines was constructed by the late Earl of Dudley. The Oak-Farm Company's iron and steel works were established in 1835, for the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel goods, including also those for which patents had been granted to James Boydell, Esq., the managing partner; they afford employment to 1300 persons. The Corbyn's Hall collieries and iron-works were established in 1818, and afford employment to about 800. The Lays iron and coal mines, established in 1835, give occupation to 450 persons; and in the Brockmoor iron and tin works, established in 1844, 300 persons are engaged. There are also some extensive works for blue bricks and tiles, which are remarkable for their durability in subterraneous buildings; numerous potteries for stone and earthenware of every kind; a wire-mill, and manufactories for nails, chains, and scythes. A court leet and baron are held annually for the manor, and the inhabitants claim exemption from tolls, under charter of Queen Elizabeth, confirmed by Charles I.; petty-sessions are held every Monday and Thursday, and a copyhold court occasionally.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Ward: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 165 acres. The church, erected in 1831, at a cost of £10,000, on a site at Wordsley given by the late Earl of Dudley, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and, by a special act of parliament, has been made the mother church: the parsonage-house, erected in 1838, is also a handsome building. The old parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, and now a chapel of ease, is an ancient edifice, with a massive tower, and contains monumental inscriptions to the families of Corbyn, Scott, Hodgetts, and Bendy: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £450; patron, Lord Ward. There are district churches at Brierly-Hill, Brockmoor, and Quarry-Bank; and divine service is also performed in licensed school-

rooms at Pensnett and the Oak-Farm. The Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have places of worship. Four national schools are supported. Holbeche House, in the parish, the residence of Sir Stephen Littleton, who, being concerned in the gunpowder plot, had fled for concealment to Rowley-Regis, was occupied by Catesby and other conspirators, who defended it as their last retreat, against the sheriff of Worcester; but, by the blowing up of their powder, Catesby and Piercy were, with two others, killed on the spot, and several dreadfully burnt, and those who made their escape were afterwards taken and publicly executed. On Ashwood Heath are some remains of a Roman encampment; and the spa called Ladywell is partly in this parish.

SWINFORD, OLD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOURBRIDGE, partly in the S. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Stourbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Amblecoat, and the townships of Lye, Stourbridge, Wollaston, and Wollescott, 17,597 inhabitants, of whom 2373 are in Upper Swinford township. The parish comprises by measurement 3034 acres, of which 925 are in Upper Swinford; the inhabitants are partly employed in the making of nails, which is carried on to a considerable extent, and in the various branches connected with the trade of the town of Stourbridge. A court of requests was established under the act of the 17th of George the Third. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 8.; net income, £781; patron, Lord Foley: the tithes were commuted for land in 1780, with the exception of those for Amblecoat. The church was rebuilt in 1843, except the tower and spire, at a cost of £4900, raised by subscription and the profits of sermons published by the rector, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Worcester Diocesan Societies; it contains 1432 sittings, of which 756 are free. There are also churches at Stourbridge, the Lye, and Amblecoat. The Blue-coat hospital here, founded by Thomas Foley, Esq., ancestor of the noble family of that name, and endowed by him with estates now producing nearly £2300 per annum, is a commodious brick edifice, somewhat in the style of a college, pleasantly situated on the road to Bromsgrove; the number of boys is 70, who are boarded and instructed. A school at Red-hill is supported with endowments by John Wheeler and Henry Glover, Esqrs., the former of whom granted property for the instruction of twenty boys, and the latter bequeathed £400, since laid out in land, for six boys; two scholars have since been added by the trustees, who are the governors of Stourbridge grammar school, and the boys on the foundation of both these charities are taught by the same master. The remainder of Glover's endowment, after all necessary charges for the school are deducted, is distributed amongst the poor of that part of the parish which is in the county of Worcester. There are some other small endowments; and a school has been established in connexion with the National Society.

SWINGFIELD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N.) from Folkestone; containing 323 inhabitants. The parish is situated near

the road from Folkestone to Canterbury, and comprises 2606 acres, of which 582 are common or waste. Under an act of 1840, for the inclosure of the waste, 5 acres were allotted for the recreation of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52. 10.; patron and improprator, Sir John W. E. Brydges, Bart. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here before 1190, to which Sir Waresius de Valoniis and others were considerable benefactors; it subsequently became part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £87. 3. 3. On Swingfield common, during the agitations of 1745, the neighbouring nobility, gentry, and yeomen, to the number of several thousands, accoutred with arms and ammunition, assembled to oppose an expected invasion on the coast of Kent.

SWINHOE, a township, in the parish and N. division of BAMBROUGH ward, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Belford; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises 1476 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder good pasture land, with about 100 acres of plantation, the whole the property of Mr. Tewart, of Glanton, with the exception of 160 acres belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. The surface is undulated, and the soil a strong loam; coal and limestone are in abundance, and from the clay here, draining-tiles are made to some extent. The North Sea bounds the township on the east. The tithes have been commuted for £63. 8. 8., of which £50. 2. 4. are payable to the improprators, and £12. 18. to the perpetual curate of Bambrough.

SWINHOPE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N.) from Binbrooke; containing 117 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1306 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 8½., and in the patronage of G. Alington, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £226. 7. 7., and there are 15½ acres of glebe.

SWINNERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Stone; containing 961 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5000 acres, of which the surface is hilly, and the soil in general gravelly: the river Sow runs along the boundary on the west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. Christopher Dodsley; the glebe contains about 60 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, in the south aisle of which, used as a parochial school, is a colossal figure of Our Saviour pointing to the wound in his side, which was discovered buried at a short distance from its present situation. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Swinnerton Park.

SWINSTEAD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KEST-EVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. E.) from Corby; containing 451 inhabitants. It comprises about 1710 acres, more than half of which is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil over a large part is wet and clayey, and the substratum solid rock and stone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 7.; net income, £80; patron and improprator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes were

commuted for land and a money payment in 1777; the glebe contains about 100 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWINTON, a chapelry, in the township of WORSLEY, parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (W.) from Manchester. Coal-mines are in operation, and about 1000 persons are employed in the cotton and silk manufacture. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patron, the Vicar of Eccles. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure, capable of holding 1000 persons, and was built in 1791, since which it has been twice enlarged. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Unitarians.

SWINTON, with WARTHERMASK, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. W.) from Masham; containing 214 inhabitants. The township comprises 1614a. 1r. 30p., including the small hamlet of Roomer. Swinton Park is extensive, and is embellished with fine gardens and pleasure-grounds; the Hall is spacious and very handsome, in the Tudor style, with embattled pediments, towers, and turrets. The village is seated on the west side of the river Ure. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £36, and the inappropriate for £150, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. Many relics of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood, among which are the handle of a shield of gold, and a Roman battle-axe of brass.

SWINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of APPLETON-STREET, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Malton; containing 387 inhabitants. The township is situated south of the river Rye, and comprises by computation 810 acres of land: the village is distant about a mile eastward of Appleton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE, union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Rotherham; containing 1660 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1603a. 1r. 10p., of which 930 acres are arable, 521 meadow and pasture, 74 woodland, 64 homesteads and orchards, and 11 canal. The manufacture of china and earthenware is carried on to a considerable extent at the Don Pottery, which employs about 250 hands: a manufactory belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, now closed, produced, some years since, a splendid dessert service for the royal table, and many articles of great taste and elegance for several of the nobility; and the Rockingham porcelain, which obtained great and deserved celebrity, was manufactured here. Earthenware is also made at Kilnhurst, a small hamlet in the township, about a mile distant from the village, and where likewise iron-works are carried on. The river Don, and the Dearne and Dove navigation, form a junction at Swinton, by the latter of which coal is brought from the collieries of Earl Fitzwilliam and others, in and near the celebrated Worsbro' Dale. The North-Midland railway, also, passes for a mile and a half through the chapelry, and has here an intermediate station, from which passengers for Doncaster and other places are conveyed by coach or passage-boats to their destination. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1817, at a cost of £6300, of which £4500 were given by Earl Fitzwilliam, with the site; it is in the later English style, has a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and contains 500 sittings; two beautiful Norman arches were taken from the old building, one of which forms the entrance from the churchyard to the parsonage-house. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. A national school, also used for divine service on alternate Sundays, was opened at Kilnhurst in January 1836, and is supported by Earl Fitzwilliam, the rector of Rawmarsh, and the incumbent of Swinton; and in the village of Swinton is an infants' school. Charles Green, who accompanied Captain Cook, as astronomer, was a native of the place.

SWITHLAND (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Mountsorrel; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish consists of about 1600 acres, of which the soil in some parts is clay, resting upon marl, and in others light cold earth, underlaid with sand and stones; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the scenery beautiful, comprising rocky projections ornamented with wood, and the romantic outline of the Charnwood forest hills, which, with neighbouring parks and plantations, embraces nearly two sides of the boundary of the parish. Some of the inhabitants are employed in slate quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £300: there is a parsonage-house, with about 210 acres of land. The interior of the church was handsomely fitted up by Sir John Danvers, the late lord of the manor.

SWYRE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGSOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Bridport; containing 231 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and the village is situated about one mile from the coast. A fair was granted in the 36th of Henry VIII. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, consecrated in 1503, has a lofty tower, and north and south porches. *Cornua Ammonis* and *Lapis Judæicus*, the latter exactly resembling the half of a peascod, and of a faint green colour, are found; and in different parts is dug a grey coarse marble full of shells, and which is of a black colour when polished.

SYDE, county of GLOUCESTER.—See SIDE.

SYDENHAM, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEWISHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 8½ miles (S. S. E.) from London; containing 2915 inhabitants. This place, which formerly consisted only of a few scattered dwellings, was brought into notice by the discovery, in 1640, of a saline chalybeate spring, the waters of which, similar in their properties to those of Epsom, made it the occasional resort of invalids; and though the wells have fallen almost into disuse, yet the salubrity of the air, the pleasantness of its situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, have made it the permanent residence of numerous families of respectability, who have erected in the vicinity many handsome seats and villas. The

upper part of the common commands extensive and richly-varied prospects, and the surrounding scenery possesses much beauty; the neighbourhood affords many agreeable walks, and the adjoining woods are frequented by parties from the metropolis on excursions of pleasure. The London and Croydon railway intersects the chapelry, near the church, where a station has been established. The place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Bromley and at Greenwich, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on Trinity-Monday, and is in general well attended. The proprietary episcopal chapel here, of which the Rev. P. A. French appoints the minister, was originally a meeting-house, where Dr. John Williams, author of a Greek Concordance, officiated for many years. A district church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £9485, and is a handsome structure of white Suffolk brick, ornamented with stone, in the later English style, and having a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it contains 1000 sittings, of which 500 are free, and the nave is lighted by a range of clerestory windows, and separated from the aisles by lofty piers and arches of graceful elevation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £240; patron, the Vicar of Lewisham. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

SYDENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD, 2¼ miles (E.) from Tetsworth; containing 438 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Towersey and Tetsworth, to the vicarage of Thame: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1823, under an inclosure act.

SYDENHAM-DAMAREL, or SOUTH SYDENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, forming, with the parish of Lamerton, a distinct portion of the hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Tavistock; containing 369 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Cornwall by the river Tamar, and its northern extremity is crossed by the Tavistock and Launceston road; it comprises between 1000 and 1100 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil in general a light earth. A mine of lead and copper was discovered a few years since; and slate is quarried, and stone for building and for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the gift of John Carpenter, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe containing about 80 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice.

SYDERSTONE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Fakenham; containing 504 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Fakenham to Docking, and comprises by admeasurement 2511 acres, of which 2246 are arable, 62 pasture, and 203 heath or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £534; patron, the Marquess of Cholmondeley: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe containing 45 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later styles. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

SYDLING (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish and liberty, in the union of CERNE, Cerne division of Dorset, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Cerne-Abbas; containing 675 inhabitants. It comprises 4980a. 2r. 32p., of which about 1962 acres are arable, 2778 pasture, and 179 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 0½; net income, £169; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The great tithes have been commuted for £513; there is a vicarage-house, and the appropriate glebe contains 6½ acres. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a high embattled tower; the chancel was elegantly rebuilt by the late Sir William Smith. At Hilfield, in the parish, is a chapel of ease, erected about 1680. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by endowment.

SYDMONTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 151 inhabitants. The manor was given by Henry VIII. to the Kingsmill family, whose spacious mansion here was entirely remodelled in 1837. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the park, has its chancel separated from the nave by a fine Norman arch.

SYERSCOTE, a township, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Tamworth; containing 46 inhabitants.

SYERSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from Newark; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Coddington, to the vicarage of East Stoke: the tithes of the township of Syerston were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792. The old Fosse-road passes through the parish, which is partly bounded by the river Trent.

SYKEHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish of FISHLAKE, union of THORNE, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Thorne; containing 628 inhabitants. The township is bounded by the Goole canal on the north, and, including the allotments awarded to it on the inclosure of Hatfield Chase and Thorne Common, comprises 4043a. 17p., of which about one-fifth is pasture, chiefly on the west side of the river Don; the soil is various, and the lands are mostly cultivated by their proprietors, by whom they have been much improved. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure of stone, to which a tower of brick was added in 1724: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the Vicar of Fishlake. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A school is partly supported by endowment; and £20 per annum are distributed among the poor.

SYLEHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Harleston; containing 399 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk; it comprises 1600 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. Syleham Hall, an ancient building, formerly the property of the Barrys, is now the residence of the Rev. A.

Cooper. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron and incumbent, the Rev. A. Cooper; impropriators, Miss Doughty and others. Mr. Anthony Barry, by will in 1678, settled the inappropriate tithes on the minister, and that settlement was afterwards confirmed by his son Christopher, but not the fee simple thereof. The church is an ancient edifice, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower. There was once a chapel at Esham, a hamlet in the parish.

SYMONDSBURY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of Dorset, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Bridport; containing 1316 inhabitants. It is on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises about 4000 acres; the surface is marked by several conical hills; the soil in the low grounds is a strong clay, and in other parts loam and sand. The small river Simene runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 3. 4., and in the gift of the family of Raymond: the tithes have been commuted for £770, and there is a parsonage-house, and a glebe containing 160 acres. The church is a large cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a tower rising from the intersection, and contains some monuments to the family of Syndercombe. There are several springs in the neighbourhood slightly impregnated with iron.

SYMOND'S-HALL, with COMBE, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wotton; containing 576 inhabitants.

SYNFIN, with ARLESTON, a liberty, in the parish of BARROW, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Derby; containing 85 inhabitants.

SYRESHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Brackley; containing 889 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Brackley to Towcester, and comprises about 1770 acres: stone is quarried for building and other purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £152; patron, C. C. Dormer, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765: there is a parsonage-house, with 33½ acres of land. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Rev. George Hammond, in 1755, bequeathed £400 for teaching fourteen boys; and in augmentation, Conquest Jones, in 1773, left £100.

SYSONBY, a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1 mile (W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 68 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray.

SYSTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, E. division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 1421 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1768 acres; the soil is various, and in good cultivation; plaster of Paris of very fine quality is obtained. The village is situated on the road to Yarmouth, and the manufacture of stockings is carried on, affording em-

ployment to about 400 persons. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish; and near the village is an intermediate station on the Midland-Counties' railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 7.; net income, £115; patrons and impropiators, the Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford: the glebe comprises $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church contains 700 sittings. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

SYSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 226 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the Ermin-street, and comprises 1864a. 3r. The Hall, which stands on the summit of a hill, and commands very extensive prospects, is surrounded by a beautiful park and gardens, containing together more than 500 acres, and has a library furnished with one of the finest selections in the country. The living is a vicarage; net income, £83; patron and impropiator, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. The church contains portions of the Norman and early English styles, and in the chancel are four mural monuments to members of the Thorold family. The church and burial-ground, with the distant woods of Jericho, are celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, under the name of Willingham, in his *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

SYWELL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. E.) from Northampton, on the road to Stamford; containing 211 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1950 acres, exclusively of 127a. 24p. occupied by Sywell woods. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £492; patron, Earl Brownlow. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 70 acres.

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TABLEY, INFERIOR, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 100 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, the site of which is still called Chapel field. Tabley confers the title of Baron on the family of Leicester, created July 16th, 1826, at which period the late Sir J. Fleming Leicester, Bart., a gentleman distinguished for his munificent patronage of the fine arts, and encouragement of native artists, was raised to the peerage by that title.

TABLEY, SUPERIOR, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 510 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel called, from its situation, "The chapel in the street."

TACHBROOK, BISHOP'S (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, partly in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, but chiefly in the Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Warwick; containing 723 inhabitants, of whom 648 are in the township. The parish comprises by computation 3200 acres, of which the surface is boldly undulated, and the soil in general a strong clayey earth, forming good-corn land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £293; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; appropriator, the Prebendary of Tachbrook in the Cathedral: there are about 4 acres of glebe. A school, erected in 1771, is endowed with £39 per annum.

TACHBROOK-MALLORY, a hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-TACHBROOK, union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Warwick; containing 75 inhabitants, and comprising 942 acres.

TACKLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Woodstock; containing 583 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2825 acres, of which 154 are common or waste. Earth of a peculiar quality, used for flooring barns, cottages, &c., abounds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £750; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $56\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English style. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman Akeman-street passes through the parish, and separates the two manors of the Duke of Marlborough and Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., on the latter of which two gateways of an ancient mansion built by the Harborne family still remain.

TACOLNESTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Wymondham; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from New Buckenham to Norwich. The Hall, a fine brick mansion, is a good specimen of the domestic style prevalent in the 17th century, and is said to have been built in 1670, by the Browne family, who then held the estate. Edward I. granted to John de Uvedale a market to be held on Wednesdays, and two yearly fairs, all of which have fallen into disuse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Mrs. Warren; net income, £498. The parsonage-house, a neat and commodious mansion, has been much improved by the Rev. W. Corbould; the glebe consists of about 33 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, and contains monuments to the Knipe and Gobbet families. At the inclosure, 10 acres of land were allotted to the poor. John Tasephans, prior of the Carmelite friary at Norwich, a learned and pious divine, and a powerful orator, was born here in 1404.

TADCASTER (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, chiefly in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, but partly in the W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Catterton, Oxtou, and Stutton

with Hazlewood, 3188 inhabitants, of whom 2693 are in the town, 867 being in East, and 1826 in West, Tadcaster, 10 miles (S. W.) from York, and 189½ (N. N. W.) from London. This place was the Roman station *Calcaria*, so named from the nature of the soil, which abounds with calx, or limestone; and was one of the out-ports, or gates, on the Consular way, to the Romans' chief military station, *Eboracum* (York). Under the name *Calca-cestre* Bede relates that Heina, the first female who assumed the habit of a nun in this country, retired hither, where she built a residence. In all the great civil wars, it was regarded as a post of considerable importance, and the possession of it was repeatedly contested. On the appointment of the Earl of Newcastle to the command of the royal army, in 1642, he advanced from York towards the town, with 4000 men and seven pieces of cannon, and commenced an attack on the enemy's works, which lasted without intermission from eleven in the morning to five in the afternoon, when, his ammunition being exhausted, he desisted from the assault, in expectation of a fresh supply from York, before the following morning; but during the night, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was posted here with 700 men, drew them off to Cawood and Selby, and left the royalists in possession. The town is situated on the navigable river Wharfe, over which is a very handsome stone bridge, considered the finest in the county, erected in the beginning of the last century; as a great public thoroughfare, it is much frequented, and contains numerous inns and hotels for the accommodation of travellers, and on the banks of the river are several flour-mills. The streets are arranged on each side; the houses are neat and modern, and the walks near the stream are highly interesting, and have been greatly improved. There is a station on the York and North-Midland railway at Bolton-Percy, within three miles. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the last Wednesdays in the months of May and October, for cattle and sheep; and in November, for hiring servants.

The parish comprises 7379*a.* 15*p.*, of which the soil is generally fertile, and the substratum abounds with freestone of admirable quality, whereof one quarry, called the Jackdaw Crag, belonging to the Vavasour family, supplied stone for the erection of York Minster, and also materials for its repair after the conflagration in 1829. The scenery in many parts is beautiful; and Grimston Hall, the seat of Lord Howden, is a splendid mansion, finely situated about two miles from the town, in a demesne commanding good views. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 9½.; net income, £240; patron, Col. Wyndham; impropiator, Thomas Shann, Esq. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a fine tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Inghamites, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, and an hospital for four men, were founded and endowed with lands and the sum of £600, by Dr. Oglethorpe, Bishop of Carlisle, and confirmed by licence in the 5th of Philip and Mary; the annual income is £120. A parochial school is supported; and forty girls are instructed by four women, almshouse pensioners, on the foundation of Mrs. Henrietta Dawson, who bequeathed £15 per annum to ten widows, and £10 a year to ten spinsters, with an additional £5 per annum, and £3 for coal, to each of the four women for

teaching the children. A Sunday school, in connexion with the Established Church, was built by subscription in 1788, on a plot of ground given by the late Earl of Egremont; and Miss Hill has ever since contributed materially towards its support, and has endowed it with £15 per annum. The four almshouses founded by the Bishop of Carlisle are tenanted by aged men, each of whom receives one shilling per week. Several Roman coins have been found at different times; and there are some vestiges of a trench surrounding part of the town, which is supposed to have been thrown up in the reign of Charles I.

TADDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Tideswell; containing, with the township of Priestcliffe, 499 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, the Vicar of Bakewell; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is fast going to decay: near it is the mutilated shaft of an ancient cross. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school, erected in 1805, is supported by a rent-charge of £15, the bequest of Michael White, in 1798.

TADDINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of STANWAY, union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 65 inhabitants.

TADLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 817 inhabitants. It is on the road from Basingstoke to Aldermaston, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which 700 are common: the making of brooms is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Overton: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and the glebe contains about 1½ acre. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TADLOW (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Potton; containing 173 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Downing College, Cambridge, who are the impropiators: the great tithes have been commuted for £5. 10., and those of the vicar for £125. 8.; there are 9 acres of glebe.

TADMARTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Banbury; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 2004*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.* by computation, of which 1308 acres are arable, 591 pasture, and 80 wood, furze, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½.; net income, £307; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. The works called Tadmarton Castle and Hook-Norton Barrow, of which there are some vestiges, are supposed to have been raised by the Danes, when, in 914, they plundered this part of the county, and advanced with great havoc to Hook-Norton, where they killed many of the Saxons.

TAKELEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of DUNMOW, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W.) from Dunmow; containing 899

inhabitants. This parish, which had formerly a very extensive forest, comprises 3155a. 4p., whereof about 2408 acres are arable, 486 meadow, and 106 wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of London. The great tithes have been commuted for £654. 10., and the vicarial for £220; £105. 10. are paid to certain impropriators; a glebe belonging to the appropriator and impropriators contains 22a. 38p., and the vicar has 1a. 1r. 22p. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, with a south aisle, in which is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the Bassingbourne estate. A small priory was founded here in the reign of Henry I., as a cell to the abbey of St. Valery, in Picardy. Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, was buried here October 19th, 1801.

TALATON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from St. Mary Ottery; containing 462 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2100 acres, of which 87 are common: the London and Exeter road runs through it. Escott House, here, which was destroyed by fire in 1808, was erected in the reign of James II., and several of the men employed in the work were tried by Judge Jefferies, and sentenced to be hanged in this parish, for having joined in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. George III., and three of the princesses, were entertained in the mansion by Sir George Young, Bart., on the 14th of August, 1780. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 3. 1½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. R. P. Welland: the tithes have been commuted for £333; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 62 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a very handsome tower, and contains several canopied niches having figures of saints, and a beautiful wooden screen, with a flight of stone steps leading to a rood-loft. A church was erected at Escott, by Sir J. Kennaway, at an expense of more than £2000, and consecrated on the 8th of May, 1840; the east and west windows, of large dimensions, are embellished with painted glass. Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, an historian and poet, was born here in 1636, when his father was rector; and Southcote, situated within the limits of the parish, was the occasional residence of Sir William Pole, the antiquary.

TALK-O'-TH'-HILL, a chapelry, in the parish of AUDLEY, union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 1611 inhabitants. The great north road formerly passed through the village, which is situated upon an eminence commanding a view into nine counties, with the mountains of North Wales in the distance. In the centre is a stone cross, where a market was once held. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patron, the Vicar of Audley; impropriator, G. Tollet, Esq. The chapel is a small brick building, surmounted by a cupola; and an elegant church has lately been erected at Clough, in the chapelry, the cost of which, amounting to £5500, was defrayed by Mr. Kinnersley, of Clough Hall. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school erected in 1760. Adjacent to the village is a spring, the water of which is of a blue

milky colour, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and much in request for cutaneous diseases.

TALKIN, a township, in the parish of HAYTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Brampton; containing 344 inhabitants. The township comprises 2357 acres, of which 1400 are common or waste land; it is bounded on the west by the river Gelt, and contains quarries of freestone and limestone, and collieries. The tithes have been commuted for £129. 5., of which £33. 15. are payable to an impropriator, £45. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and £50 to the vicar of Brampton. Three valuable gold clasps were discovered in the year 1790, on Netherton farm, where a battle was formerly fought.

TALLAND (*St. Tallan*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from West Looe; containing 1450 inhabitants, of whom 834 are in that portion of the parish exclusively of West Looe. The parish comprises 1860a. 2r. 17p., and is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the east by a small estuary of the sea called the Looe river, the channel of which is nearly dry at low water. There is an ancient bridge of mean appearance, forming a communication between the old borough-towns of East and West Looe, the latter of which, as well as part of the small romantic fishing-town of Polperro, is in the parish of Talland. Stone is quarried for the roads. A canal was constructed about the year 1830, from Moor's water, near Liskeard, to within two miles of Looe, forming a communication with the Looe river; and a new road has been made from West Looe, towards Pelynt Church Town, from some parts of which the views are much admired. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, N. Kendall, Esq.; impropriator, J. Graves, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £314. 14., and the vicarial for £136. A Roman Catholic chapel was lately erected by aid of a bequest from Sir Harry Trelawney; and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Polperro is a school endowed with the interest of £300, by Captain and Mrs. Kendall; and at West Looe is a national school, the master of which receives, from endowment, £30 per annum.

TALLENTIRE, a township, in the parish of BRIDEKIRK, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth; containing 246 inhabitants. Limestone is quarried and burned in the vicinity. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £104, and the vicarial for £23.

TALLINGTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Market-Deeping; containing 246 inhabitants. A canal from Stamford to Boston, and the river Welland, run through the southern portion of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 8.; net income, £200; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Lindsey. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801; the glebe contains about 120 acres. On the outside of the church, above the chancel, is a rood bell, formerly rung at the elevation of the host. Edward Heron, in 1582, bequeathed

some tenements and land, now producing, with an augmentation, £45 per annum, which sum is applied to the payment of a schoolmistress, to the repairs of the church and bridges, and to the relief of the poor.

TALWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LONG DITTON, union, and Second division of the hundred, of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Kingston; containing 317 inhabitants. It is on the road from Kingston to Ewell.

TAMERTON-FOLLIOTT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Plymouth; containing 1214 inhabitants. This place, supposed by Camden to be the ancient *Tamara*, is delightfully situated on a creek of the river Tamar, and is inhabited by several respectable families. Warlegh House, a venerable mansion with a fine hall, has been the residence of the lords of the manor from the reign of King Stephen; and the heronry, still existing as an appendage to the establishment, is among the indications of its former splendour. Maristow, the property of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., whose uncle, in 1789, had the honour of entertaining here George III. and three of the princesses, is a noble mansion with a chapel attached, in which divine service is regularly performed; the domain is extensive, and enriched with pleasingly-diversified scenery. The parish comprises 4090 acres, of which 287 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, G. Leach, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £134, and the vicarial for £338. 10.; there is a vicarage-house, and the glebe contains 5 acres. The church has a remarkably fine tower, and contains, among several handsome memorials of the Copleston, Bampfylde, and Radcliffe families, an ancient altar-tomb with the figures of an armed knight and his lady, supposed to represent Sir Ralph de Gorges and Ellen Folliott, his wife. A free school was founded, and liberally endowed with land and money, by Mary Deane, in 1734, and the income is about £120 a year.

TAMERTON, NORTH (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Holsworthy; containing 589 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4775 acres, of which 450 are common or waste; the surface is in general hilly; the soil, though various, is for the most part a poor clayey earth. The river Tamar and the Bude canal run through the parish, parallel with each other, from north to south. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £230; patrons, R. P. Coffin, Esq., and the Heirs of the late Colonel l'Ans; the glebe contains about 20 acres. There is a dilapidated chapel at Hornaocot.

TAMHORN, an extra-parochial place adjacent to the parish of WHITTINGTON, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Tamworth; containing 5 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes in the vicinity, and on the east flows the river Tame. The estate comprises a wood of 108 acres, and a farm of 505 acres, and is the property of Sir Robert Peel, who, in the year 1827, purchased it from Lord George Cavendish.

TAMWORTH (*St. Edith*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the N., and partly in the S., division of the hundred of OFFLOW, S. division of the county of STAFFORD; and partly in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 7746 inhabitants, of



Corporation Seal.

whom 3789 are in the old borough, 22 miles (S. E. by E.) from Stafford, 27 (N. by W.) from Warwick, and 112 (N. W. by N.) from London. This town, which is considered the most ancient in the county of Stafford, derives its name from the river Tame, and *Waert*, or *Worthidge*, a water farm. At a very early date, it was the site of a Mercian fortification and royal residence, and was the seat of government under Offa, Cenwulf, Beornwulf; and others, at which period it had also a mint. Having been nearly destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt early in the 10th century, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, who also erected a castle for its defence, which, having undergone recent repairs, is now a private residence; and the ancient fosse that surrounded the town, called the King's Dyke, is still visible. The town, which is about equally divided between the counties of Stafford and Warwick, though commonly considered a Staffordshire place, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Tame and Anker, both crossed by bridges about a mile distant from the Coventry canal, and consists of some good streets. The manufacture of paper and tape affords employment to several persons; and many others are engaged in the raising of fruit and vegetables. Many veins of coal have been found, and are worked in the vicinity; and bricks and tiles of great durability are made from a clay which abounds in the district. Here is a first-class station on the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway: the highest embankment on the line, rising 30 feet above the level of the surrounding country, occurs to the south of the town; and between this place and Kingsbury the railway crosses the river Anker, by a beautiful viaduct of 18 arches of 30 feet span, and one oblique arch of 60 feet, the whole erected at a cost of £18,000. There is a permanent library, under the direction of a committee; and a reading-room, to which is attached a collection of books, was established under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. for the borough, in 1841. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held by charter on May 4th, July 26th, and October 24th, for cattle and merchandise, and there are five new fairs for the sale of cattle only. The town was, till the passing of the Municipal act, governed under a charter granted by Charles II., upon the surrender of one which had been conferred by Elizabeth. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is four, but the county justices have concurrent jurisdiction. The borough returns two members to parliament: the elective franchise was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of the entire parish, which has been made to constitute the new borough,

comprising an area of 11,000 acres, of which 4649 are in the Warwickshire portion: the old boundaries included only 83 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold courts leet and baron; and petty-sessions for the borough take place every alternate Wednesday. The town-hall is a handsome building in the market place.

The parish comprises the townships of Syerscote and Fazeley, and the chapelry of Wigginton, in the county of Stafford; and the townships of Amington with Stony-Delph, and Bolehall with Glascote, the liberty of the Castle, and the hamlet of Wilnecote with Dosthill, in the county of Warwick. The *LIVING* is a vicarage; net income, £170; patron, Captain A'Court, R.N. The church, situated in the county of Stafford, is spacious and handsome, with a fine tower, in which are two remarkable spiral staircases, communicating with separate floors, their respective entrances being within and without the church; beneath the edifice is a small crypt. The building combines the decorated and later English styles. It was formerly collegiate, and occupies the site of an ancient monastery: the foundation of the college, which consisted of a dean and six prebendaries, is uncertain, but is attributed, with the greatest probability, to the Marmions, who were owners of the castle. Some tessellated pavement, now placed in front of the communion-table, was discovered a few years since, when the church was undergoing repair. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was refounded in the reign of Edward VI., and a stipend of £10. 13. 2½. was confirmed to the master from the revenues of the crown: in the reign of Elizabeth the bailiffs were incorporated governors, and, in 1677, the schoolroom was rebuilt; the revenue has been increased by various benefactors, and now amounts to £33. 11. Boys from the school are eligible to a scholarship at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, established by Mr. Frankland; and a native of the town to a fellowship in St. John's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of Mr. Bailey. A free school for twelve boys and ten girls has an income of £20 per annum, partially arising from a bequest. In 1686, the Rev. John Rawlett bequeathed land and houses for teaching and apprenticing children; and there is an almshouse for fourteen men and women, endowed in 1678, by Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, London, who represented the borough in seven parliaments, and, in 1701, rebuilt the town-hall. The poor law union of Tamworth comprises 24 parishes or places, 11 of which are in Stafford, 10 in Warwick, and 3 in Derby, and contains a population of 12,897. A bridge has been erected over the Tame, at Fazeley, along which passes the ancient Watling-street. Edward, Lord Thurlow, was a representative of the borough until his elevation to the peerage, and recorder until his death. Tamworth confers the inferior title of Viscount on Earl Ferrers.

TAMWORTH-CASTLE, a liberty, adjoining the borough, and in the parish and union, of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 59 inhabitants.

TANDRIDGE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, First division of the hundred of TAN-

DRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Godstone; containing 674 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Guildford, by Godstone, to Maidstone; and the South-Eastern railway passes through it, to the south of Tilbusta Hill. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and proprietor, Sir W. Clayton, Bart. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. James, to which Odo de Damartin was a great benefactor, was founded in the time of Richard I.; and at the Dissolution had possessions valued at £86. 7. 6. per annum. In the grounds of the priory are the lids of two stone coffins dug up here, and in 1828 several silver and copper coins of Julius Cæsar and other Roman emperors were found.

TANFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of CHESTER-LE-STREET, union of LANCHESTER, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of DURHAM, 7 miles (S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 3000 inhabitants. This chapelry, which includes the lordship of Beamish and the constabulary of Lintz-Green, is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, and comprises 6863 acres, of which 700, chiefly arable, are the property of the Marquess of Bute. The common, consisting of 1040 acres, was divided under an act of parliament, in 1800; the surface is irregularly broken into hills, and the soil generally poor and unproductive. The substratum is chiefly coal, and at Tanfield-Leigh, the marquess and his partners have a colliery of excellent steam coal, which was opened in 1829, to the depth of 60 fathoms; it is extensively wrought, and the produce sent to Gateshead and South Shields, where it is shipped. The South Tanfield colliery is the property of Messrs. James Reid and Company, of Newcastle; the coal is good, and is shipped from the north dock at Sunderland. Tanfield arch, a stately structure of stone, was erected by certain of the coal-owners, at an expense of £12,000, to replace an arch of wood previously constructed for facilitating the transit of their waggons across a ravine, and which had recently fallen; the present arch, which is 130 feet in span, rises from abutments 9 feet high to a height of 60 feet, forming a continuation of the level road. The village consists of houses irregularly built on the declivity of a hill sloping from the north, and near the river Houghwell, which discharges itself into the Tyne a little above Gateshead; the manufacture of paper is carried on, for which there are two mills. Tanfield originally constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street, of which the dean was bound to maintain a chaplain here; and at the Dissolution, some provision was made out of the small tithes for the support of a perpetual curate. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1749, with the exception of part of the chancel, in which is an ancient piscina: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Ravensworth; net income, £140, with a glebe of two acres. The tithes, which are held by his lordship and others, have been commuted for £466. There are some small bequests for the education of children, and for distribution among the poor; and an excellent national school has been recently built, for the instruction of boys and girls.

TANFIELD, EAST, a township, in the parish of KIRKLINGTON, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of

YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ripon; containing 38 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1160 acres, chiefly the property of the Marquess of Ailesbury, and set out in farms. The tithes have been commuted for £228.

TANFIELD, WEST (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 696 inhabitants. The village is pleasant, and well built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Marquess of Ailesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £415. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing many curious old monuments, and attached to it is the chantry of Maud Marmion, founded in the time of Henry III., for a master, warden, and two brothers, to pray for the souls of Lord and Lady Marmion. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Eleven children are educated for £8 per annum left by Diana, Countess of Oxford, and a smaller annuity bequeathed by Catherine Allen, in 1769. On the bank of the Ure, which is here of considerable width and crossed by a bridge, are the remains of a castle.

TANGLEY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **PASTROW**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Andover; containing 281 inhabitants. A fair for sheep is held on April 15th. The living is annexed to the rectory of **FACCOMBE**: the tithes have been commuted for £329. 12., and the glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TANGMERE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **ALDWICK**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester; containing 225 inhabitants. It comprises 728a. 1r., of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Richmond: the tithes have been commuted for £274; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 17 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a spire, and contains a Norman font: in the churchyard is a venerable yew-tree, 20 feet in girth at the height of a yard from the ground.

TANKERSLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **WORTLEY**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the chapelry of Wortley, 1802 inhabitants, of whom 812 are in Tankersley township, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Barnsley. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Don, and comprises about 8500 acres, of which 2500 are in the township of Tankersley, and chiefly the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor; the soil is generally fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery abounds with pleasing features, of which the most interesting are the ruins of the old Hall, consisting of a portion of one of the wings, situated in a spacious park richly wooded and well stocked with deer, and containing some of the most ancient and stately oak-timber in the country. On an eminence in the grounds, which are still preserved as an appendage to Wentworth, the principal seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, is a building in the Grecian style, commanding extensive prospects; and near it is the source of a rivulet which flows through the demesne. Iron-

stone and coal are abundant in the parish and vicinity, and a considerable number of the population are employed in mines and collieries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £474; patron, the Earl. The church is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains some work in the early English style. The poor have an estate producing £29 per annum.

TANNINGTON (*St. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXNE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Framlingham; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1602 acres, of which 88 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **BRUNDISH** annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £196; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Rochester. The vicarial tithes of Tannington have been commuted for £83. 10., and the appropriate for £320; and the bishop has a glebe of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The rent of the town lands, £60 per annum, is applied to the repair of the church, and to the general purposes of the parish.

TANSHELF, a township, in the parish of **PONTEFRAC**, Upper division of **YORK**, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (W. by S.) from Pontefract; containing 502 inhabitants. This township, which adjoins the end of the town of Pontefract, comprises about 275 acres, and consists chiefly of neat houses and villas, occupied by families connected with the borough, to which it forms a pleasing appendage.

TANSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **CRICH**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Matlock; containing 549 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TANSOR (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **OUNDL**, hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Oundle; containing 303 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Tandisover*, and by *Camden Tansover*, formed part of the Roman division of *Coritani*, or *Cortani*; and at **Cotterstock**, on the opposite bank of the river **Nene**, which flows here, a fine Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered. The parish comprises 1414a. 1r. 27p.; the soil is in general light and gravelly. The village is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the river, which, with its picturesque windings, ornaments the scenery through which it passes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 11.; net income, £283; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of **Lincoln**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 233 acres. The church is an interesting and well-built structure, with a plain tower, and comprising portions of the Norman style, mixed with the early and later English; in the middle and south aisles are twelve stalls, brought from the adjacent collegiate church at **Fotheringhay**, and which are most beautiful specimens of carved wood-work. There are also portions of screen-work, and several ancient monuments, among the latter of which is a brass mural tablet in the chancel, with an effigy of **John Colt**, rector, having the date 1440.

TANTOBY, a hamlet, in the chapelry of **TANFIELD**, parish of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, union of **LANCHESTER**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 9 miles (S. W) from Gateshead;

The village is situated in an extensive coal district, and upon elevated ground on the southern acclivity of a hill, whence there is a fine prospect of the surrounding country. The Brandling Junction railway passes close to it.

TANWORTH (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of SOLIHULL, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 1925 inhabitants. This parish, which is near the road and the canal from Birmingham to Stratford, comprises, with the liberty of Monks-Riding, 9400 acres, the property of several freeholders, of whom Edward Bolton King, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are 4668 acres of arable, and 3890 of pasture, and the remainder of the area is composed of wood and waste grounds; the soil on one side of the parish is chiefly clay, and the lands are under good cultivation Umberslade Hall, here, the seat of Mr. King, and formerly the residence of the Lords Archer, is a handsome mansion built in 1720 with stone from a quarry in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated; the manufacture of wick-yarn was once carried on to a considerable extent, but is now discontinued. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 23rd of April, and one at the end of September for hiring servants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Viscount Holmesdale, who, with Mr. King, is impropiator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £500; there is an excellent vicarage-house, built by the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Saunders, master of the Charter-House school, London, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church, originally a handsome structure in the decorated English style, has been greatly impaired by injudicious alterations made within the last 50 years. A church has been erected at Salters-Street, *which see*; and two schools for boys, and two for girls, are supported out of the proceeds of bequests producing £150 per annum, the remainder of which is distributed to the poor. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TAPLOW (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Maidenhead; containing 744 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Berks by the river Thames, on which is an extensive paper-mill; and the Great Western railway passes within half a mile of the church. Cleifden, here, which was the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, during the infancy of their son, George III., formerly belonged to a member of the Hamilton family, who fought under the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, and who, on his return from the continent, indulged the fancy of figuring the battle of Blenheim, by plantations of trees, now in full vigour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £329. The church is a neat structure of brick, lately erected at some distance from the site of the old edifice, which was taken down, with the exception of part of the chancel, including the east window, and part of the west end of the nave, now forming a picturesque ruin. In the chancel of the former church were interred the remains of Sarah Milton, mother of the immortal poet, who resided here for some years.

TAPTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Chesterfield; containing 178 inhabitants.

TARBOCK, a township, in the parish of HUYTON, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Liverpool; containing 740 inhabitants. It comprises about 2245 acres, of which 2200 are arable and pasture, and 25 woodland; coal is abundant in the vicinity, and many of the inhabitants are employed in collieries.

TARDEBIGG (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BROMSGROVE, partly in the Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, but chiefly in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing, with the chapelry of Redditch, and the townships of Tutnall with Cogley, Bentley-Pauncefoot, and Webheath, 4877 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name signifies "the big tower," or "tower on the hill," is on the road from Bromsgrove to Alcester, and comprises 10,832 acres, of a very fertile, but heavy clayey soil, of which 3000 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and meadow in about equal portions. Hewell, the seat of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, is situated here in a demesne highly embellished, in which is a lake of 30 acres; and Foxlydiate House, the property and residence of William Hemming, Esq., has neat pleasure-grounds and gardens attached. The Birmingham and Worcester canal and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway run through the parish. Fairs are held on the first Monday in August and the third Monday in September, for cattle.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mr. and Lady Harriet Clive, to whom the impropriation also belongs: the great tithes have been commuted for £1254, and the vicarial for £600, with a glebe of 41½ acres, and a house. The church, rebuilt in 1776, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a very beautiful spire, and contains a monument to Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., a former proprietor, and founder of Worcester College, Oxford, and another by Chantrey to the late Earl of Plymouth, whose remains are interred in the family vault beneath: this edifice, and the chapel at Redditch, were built of excellent stone raised here. In the churchyard, from which a panoramic prospect is obtained, are schools, prettily situated, with residence for the master and mistress, rebuilt in 1843, at the expense of Lady Harriet Clive, and partly supported by her ladyship. At Tardebigg is the site of Bordesley Abbey, supposed to have been originally founded by Maud, daughter of Henry I., and of which the revenue was valued at the Dissolution at £392. 8. 6.; the site and remains were granted by Henry VIII. in exchange to Lord Windsor, one of the ancestors of the late Earl of Plymouth. The remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, were discovered a few years ago, at Bentley-Pauncefoot, which seems to have been anciently a distinct chapelry.

TARLETON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 1877 inhabitants. This was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston, and comprises 5323

acres, of which 535 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector of Cros-ton: a rent-charge of £3. 4. 9. is paid to the vicar of Betham, in lieu of tithes; another, of £7. 2. 3½., to certain impropiators; and a third, of £95, to the free grammar school, Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church was consecrated in 1719. A free school, erected in 1650, is endowed with £30 per annum.

TARNICAR, with **UPPER RAWCLIFFE**, a township, in the parish of **St. MICHAEL**, union of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from **Garstang**; containing 671 inhabitants.

TARPORLEY (*St. HELEN*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **NANTWICH**, First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with the townships of **Eaton**, **Rushton**, and **Utkinton**, 2546 inhabitants, of whom 1114 are in **Tarporley** township, 10½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Chester**, and 172 (N. W.) from **London**. This place, which is situated on the road from **Chester** to **London**, has a neat appearance, and consists of one long well-paved street, terminated at the southern extremity by the ancient manor-house. At the close of the 13th century, a grant of a market and fair was obtained by **Hugh de Thorpley**, proprietor of the manor; the market is on **Thursday**, and fairs are held on **May 1st**, the first **Monday** after **August 24th**, and **December 11th**. The town was governed by a mayor from 1297 to 1348, but now two constables only are appointed. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the joint patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Chester**, **Lord Alvanley**, and the **Rev. Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart.**: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is an ancient structure of red stone, containing some good monuments. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. A school, situated in the churchyard, was endowed with £20 per annum by **Lady Jane Done**, who also left a small bequest for apprenticing children: by a subsequent augmentation, the master's salary is £55.

TARRABY, a township, in the parish of **STANWIX**, union of **CARLISLE**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from **Carlisle**; containing 135 inhabitants.

TARRANT, CRAWFORD.—See **CRAWFORD**.

TARRANT-GUNVILLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **CRANBORNE**, **Blandford** division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from **Blandford-Forum**; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile from the great western road, and comprises by computation 3360*a. 1r. 30p.*, of which 1232 acres are arable, 372 meadow and pasture, 911 down and common, 722 coppice wood, and 70 shrubberies and plantations; the soil is in general light, resting for the most part on chalk. Many of the females are employed in the making of shirt-buttons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 11.; net income, £448; patrons, the **Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford**. The church, which was consecrated in 1503, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. **Henry VIII.** successively assigned the parish, with the advowson, as part of the dowry to his queens, **Catherine Howard** and **Catharine Parr**.

TARRANT-HINTON.—See **HINTON**.

TARRANT-KEYNSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **PIMPERNE**, **Blandford** division of **DORSET**, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Blandford-Forum**; containing 334 inhabitants. It comprises 1962 acres, of which 331 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the **Rev. John Austen**: the tithes have been commuted for £383, and the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church stands on the western bank of the small river **Tarrant**, which falls into the **Stour** on the southern side of the parish.

TARRANT-LAUNCESTON, a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **PIMPERNE**, **Blandford** division of **DORSET**, 5¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Blandford-Forum**; containing 123 inhabitants. The parish comprises, with **Tarrant-Monckton**, 3818 acres, of which 119 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Tarrant-Monckton**.

TARRANT-MONCKTON.—See **MONCKTON**.

TARRANT-RAWSTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **PIMPERNE**, **Blandford** division of **DORSET**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from **Blandford-Forum**; containing 64 inhabitants. It is situated on the river **Tarrant**, and comprises by admeasurement 696 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 2., and in the gift of **Sir J. W. Smith, Bart.**: the tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises 33 acres.

TARRANT-RUSHTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **CRANBORNE**, **Wimborne** division of **DORSET**, 3¾ miles (E.) from **Blandford-Forum**; containing 184 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1221 acres, of which 30 are common or waste; the soil is chalky. The village is situated in a valley, on the bank of the **Tarrant rivulet**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2.; net income, £219; patron, the **Rev. George E. Saunders**. Here was formerly an hospital or chantry, dedicated to **St. Leonard**, and granted to the prior of **Christchurch-Twynham** in the 7th of **Edward III.**

TARRETBURN, a township, in the parish and union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (N. W.) from **Bellingham**; containing 247 inhabitants. It extends between three and six miles north-west of **Bellingham**, along the east side of a burn, and includes the hamlets of **Greenhaugh** and **Gatehouse**; the houses are built chiefly in the deep and narrow glens formed by the lofty hills of this mountainous district.

TARRING-NEVILLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEWHAVEN**, hundred of **DANEHILL-HORSTED**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 2½ miles (N.) from **Newhaven**; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river **Ouse**, and comprises 896 acres, of which 373 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, united to that of **Heighton** in 1660, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the **Rev. Henry Wynch**, incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £223; the glebe contains 32 acres. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, with a remarkably large chancel.

TARRING, WEST (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of **TARRING**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 1½ mile (N. W.) from **Worthing**; containing,

with the hamlet of Salvington, 567 inhabitants. This was anciently a place of much importance, and appears to have had a church or monastery to the honour of St. Andrew, in the time of Offa, King of Mercia, some remains of which might be traced in a free chapel that continued here till the reign of Edward III. Henry VI. granted the inhabitants a market, long since discontinued. The living consists of a sinecure rectory valued in the king's books at £22. 13. 4., and a vicarage consolidated with the rectory of Patching, valued at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom belongs the rectory. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £445, and the vicarial for £110. 15.; the rectorial glebe consists of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, and the vicarial of nearly an acre. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower surmounted by a handsome octagonal spire. The ancient parsonage-house was formerly of much greater extent, and is thought to have been a manor-house or palace occasionally inhabited by Thomas à Becket, who is said to have brought from Italy the fig-tree from which the whole parish has been abundantly stocked. John Selden, the celebrated antiquary and historian, was born at Salvington in 1584, in a house which still remains.

TARRINGTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Ledbury; containing 546 inhabitants, and comprising 2144 acres. The parish comprises some elevated ground, and is intersected by the road from Ledbury to Hereford. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.: the great tithes have been commuted for £40, and the vicarial for £430, the former of which is paid for three years to E. T. Foley, Esq., patron of the benefice, and the rector of Stoke-Edith, alternately; the glebe contains $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has been enlarged.

TARSET, WEST, a township, in the parish of THORNEYBURN, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 173 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the rivulet of the same name, which shortly after joins the river Tyne. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145, and there is a glebe of above 22 acres.

TARVIN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, but chiefly in the Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 3585 inhabitants, of whom 1107 are in the township, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Chester. During the great civil war, Tarvin was a considerable military post, often taken and retaken by each party, till September 1644, when it fell into the power of the parliament, and so remained to the end of the war. The parish comprises by admeasurement 10,060 acres, and includes the townships of Ashton, Bruen-Stapleford, Burton, Clotton-Hoofield, Dudden, Foulk-Stapleford, Hockenhull-Stapleford, Horton with Peele, Kelsall, and Mouldsworth. The road from Chester to London, through Nantwich, and that from Chester to Manchester, meet in the village; and the canal from Chester to Nantwich, and the railway from Crewe to Chester, run just within the southern boundary of the parish. There are several quarries of white and red

sandstone, the material of which is used for building and other purposes. About the middle of the 16th century, Sir John Savage, lord of the manor, procured a charter for a market and a fair, which have been long disused; but a cattle-fair is held in spring, and another in autumn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The tithes have been commuted for £600; there is a vicarage-house, and the glebe contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The church is in the later English style, with a fine tower considerably enriched with sculpture, though now much mutilated. An additional church was erected in 1833; and there are places of worship for Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists. A grammar school was founded in 1600, by John Pickering, who endowed it with £200, which were laid out in laud now producing an income of £16, applied to a national school: a diocesan school has also been established. The celebrated calligrapher, John Thomason, who died in 1740, was master of the grammar school.

TASBURGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.) from Long Stratton; containing 527 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the London and Norwich road, by way of Bury and Ipswich, and comprises by admeasurement 881 acres, of which 637 are arable, and the remainder meadow and gardens; the surface is in some parts boldly undulated, and very fine views are obtained from the churchyard and its vicinity of an extensive range of beautifully-varied scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of J. Jermy, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £287, and the glebe contains about 3 acres, with a parsonage-house, a handsome residence, erected in 1840, by the Rev. Henry E. Preston. The church, which was recently damaged by lightning, is a very ancient edifice, with a circular tower, and stands on a lofty eminence, in the area of a square intrenchment containing 24 acres, an advantageous position for the defence of the river Taes, running hence to Caistor. Coins, fibulæ, and other relics of antiquity, have been found; and Gale considers this the Roman station *Ad Taum*.

TASLEY, a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 83 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bridgenorth to Shrewsbury, by way of Wenlock, and comprises 1027*a. 2r. 34p.*, of which about 684 acres are arable, 333 pasture, and 10 acres woodland; the soil is in general a white loamy earth, and a sulphureous species of coal is obtained at the northern extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of E. F. Acton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was rebuilt in the year 1841, in the early English style of architecture.

TASTON, a hamlet, in the parish of SPELSBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing 185 inhabitants.

TATCHBURY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 50 inhabitants.

TATENHILL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Burton; containing, with the chapelries of Barton-under-Needwood and Wichnor, and the township of Dunstall, 2229 inhabitants, of whom 435 are in Tatenhill township. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, annexed, with the prebend of Abdaston, to the deanery of Lichfield, and valued in the king's books at £26. 1. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £1337, and the glebe comprises $123\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

TATHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelry of Tatham-Fell, 677 inhabitants, of whom 324 are in Tatham township, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster. The parish is situated on the river Wenning, and comprises by admeasurement 4000 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, and there are a few mines of coal in operation. A fair for cattle is held on March 12th, in the village of Lowgill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 5.; net income, £195; patron, the Deviser of the late John Marsden, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, the steeple of which was built in 1722. There is a school endowed with an estate producing £26 a year. A Roman road passes through the parish.

TATHAM-FELL, a chapelry, in the parish of TATHAM, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Lancaster. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, the Rector of Tatham.

TATHWELL (*St. VEDAST*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Louth; containing 365 inhabitants, and comprising about 4350 acres. Tathwell Hall, erected by the Hanby family, from whom the estate passed, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the Chaplins, was rebuilt in 1841, by Charles Chaplin, Esq., the present lord of the manor and impropiator. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln, with a net income of £345: the church, for the most part rebuilt, contains monuments to the Hanby and Chaplin families. On Bully hill, in the parish, are six barrows, in a line running from east to west; and on another eminence, about half a mile from the barrows, are the remains of two ancient encampments.

TATSFIELD, or **TATTESFIELD**, a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, Second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Westerham; containing 172 inhabitants, and comprising 1280a. 12p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5.; net income, £150; patron, William L. Gower, Esq. The church, principally in the early English style, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1838, by subscription, and the south porch and tower, which are elegant specimens of that style, at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the curate.

TATTENHALL (*St. ALBAN*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Golborn-Bellow and New-

ton, 1119 inhabitants, of whom 904 are in Tattenhall township, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarporley. The township is intersected by the Chester and Crewe railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 17. 6.; net income, £277; patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £30 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Dr. Paploe, rector, who died in 1781, gave money, vested in the purchase of £334 three per cents., for education; and a national school has been established.

TATTENHOE, a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 15 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, held by institution as a rectory; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, W. S. Lowndes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £474. 11. The church was rebuilt in 1540; but the parish containing only a few inhabitants, it fell into disuse, until the rector of Shenley claimed the tithes, in 1636, when it was consecrated anew.

TATTERFORD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 59 inhabitants. It comprises 959a. 2r. 37p., of which 817 acres are arable, 131 pasture, and 11 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Tattersett, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £204, and the glebe contains nearly 53 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, with a belfry rising from the western gable.

TATTERSETT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (W.) from Fakenham; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises 1759a. 3r. 22p., of which 1474 acres are arable, 164 meadow and pasture, 40 woodland, and 81 common. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Tatterford consolidated, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 8., and in the gift of Sir Charles Chad, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £474. 11. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; near it are some vestiges of an old church dedicated to All Saints.

TATTERSHALL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Horncastle, and 125 (N.) from London; containing, with the township of Thorpe, 907 inhabitants. This place, anciently a Roman military station, as two encampments at Tattershall Park in its immediate neighbourhood indicate, was granted at the Conquest to Eudo, one of William's followers, whose descendants erected a castle about 1440, of which some remains are yet visible south-westward from the town. The fortress stood on a moor, and was surrounded by two fosses, which received the waters of the Bain, but the principal part was demolished during the parliamentary war. The north-west tower, a rectangular brick structure, 100 feet high, flanked by four embattled octangular turrets, was built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, treasurer of the exchequer, in the reign of Henry VI., and still remains; he likewise erected a

lofty tower, with a spiral staircase leading to its summit, about four miles northward, as an appendage to the larger structure, but this is now in a very dilapidated state. The town, situated on the river Bain, near its junction with the Witham, is much decayed, and the trade is inconsiderable: a canal from the Witham to Horncastle passes through it. The market, originally granted by King John to Robert Fitz-Eudo, is on Thursday; there is a market for pigs on Friday, and fairs are held on May 15th and September 25th. Tattershall is within the jurisdiction of the Bolingbroke and Horncastle court of requests for debts not exceeding £5. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1600 acres. The living is a donative; net income, £110; patron and impropiator, Earl Fortescue: the tithes of the township of Thorpe were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. The church is on the eastern side and in the outer moat of the castle, and was made collegiate in the time of Henry VI., for seven chaplains (one of whom was master), six clerks, and six choristers: at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £348. 5. 11. The collegiate buildings have been taken down, and the church alone remains, a beautiful and venerable cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, transept, and choir, of which the last was once much admired for its magnificent painted windows, but since their removal to the chapel of Burleigh, the seat of the Marquess of Exeter, this part of the edifice has been allowed to fall into decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A national school, held in the south transept of the church, is partly supported by £20 per annum from the Gibson charity; and an almshouse, partitioned into ten separate apartments, originally established by the licence which raised the church into a college, still remains, and has a small endowment from the same fund. Ammonites and other fossils are found in a stratum of blue clay.

TATTINGSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 628 inhabitants, and consisting of 1637*a*. 39*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Garwood Bull: the tithes have been commuted for £402; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school has been established. This is the head of a union comprising twenty-eight parishes, and containing a population of 11,818. A spot on the estate called the Place, in the parish, is remarkable for a very thick deposit of marine shells.

TATTON, a township, in the parish of **ROSTHERN**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 80 inhabitants.

TATWORTH, a tything, in the parish and union of **CHARD**, E. division of the hundred of **KINGSBURY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 1½ mile (S.) from Chard; containing 383 inhabitants.

TAUNTON, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 11 miles (S. by W.) from Bridgwater, and 144 (W. by S.) from London; containing 12,066 inhabitants. This place, which was called by the Saxons *Tantun*, and subsequently *Taunton* and *Thoneton*, from its situation on the river Thone or

Tone, is of great antiquity; and the discovery of several urns containing Roman coins, in the neighbourhood, has led to the conjecture that it existed in the time of that people. But the earliest authentic accounts refer to the period of the heptarchy, when a castle was built here for a royal residence, by Ina, King of the West Saxons, about the year 700, in which he held his first great council. This castle was afterwards demolished by his queen Ethelburga, after expelling Eadbricht, King of the South Saxons, who had seized it. The town and manor are supposed to have been granted to the church of Winchester in the following reign; and another castle is said to have been built, on the site of the first, by the bishops of Winchester, in the time of William I., where they principally resided for some years; at which period Taunton had a mint, some of the coins bearing the Conqueror's effigy being still in existence. In the reign of Henry VII., in 1497, Perkin Warbeck seized the town and castle, which, however, he quickly abandoned on the approach of the king's troops. In 1645, it again participated in civil war, and became celebrated for the long siege it sustained, and the defence it made under Colonel (afterwards the renowned Admiral) Blake, who held it for the parliament against 10,000 royalist troops under Lord Goring, until relieved by Fairfax; on which memorable occasion a public thanksgiving was appointed by the commons, who voted £500 to the colonel, and £1000 to the men under his command; but the inhabitants incurred the displeasure of the king, who, on his restoration, suspended their charter, and ordered the walls to be razed to the ground. James, Duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king on the Cornhill of Taunton, June 21st, 1685; and many of his followers, including some inhabitants of this place, were, after his defeat at Sedgemoor, inhumanly put to death, on the same spot, by the brutal Kirke, without form of trial, besides those who were condemned by the merciless Judge Jeffreys, at the "bloody assize" which he held here in the following September.

The town is situated in a central part of the singularly beautiful and luxuriant vale of Taunton-Dean, and is upwards of a mile in length: the principal streets, which terminate in the market-place, are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas by a company established in 1821; and the houses, mostly built of brick, are generally commodious and handsome, and supplied with excellent water. Indeed, the respectability of the town, combined with the beauty of the surrounding country, has rendered it very attractive as a place of residence; and many recent improvements have been effected, amongst which are the erection of a neat crescent and terrace, and the removal of some old houses at East Gate, which has rendered the entrance from London more spacious. In 1833, an act was obtained for better regulating the market, cleansing the streets, and preventing nuisances; and in 1840 another was passed for the improvement of the place, and for amending the powers and provisions of the several acts for holding markets. The Parade, in the centre of the town, is a fine open triangular space, inclosed with iron posts and chains; and on the east side of it is a wide street, built by the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, which forms a handsome approach to the beautiful church of St. Mary. A substantial stone bridge of two arches crosses the Tone, and connects the town with the village of North-town,

or Nurton; and several detached villas, commanding beautiful views, have been erected in the suburbs of Wilton, Staplegrove, West Monckton, and adjoining parishes. The Taunton and Somerset Institution, established in 1823, has a small but valuable library, and a museum, with a noble and spacious public reading and news room. The theatre, in Silver-street, is usually open two months in the year; and balls and concerts occasionally take place.

Taunton, formerly noted for its woollen manufacture, was one of the first towns into which that branch of TRADE was introduced, but it has long since given way to the silk trade, which was begun here in 1778; the chief articles manufactured are crapes, persians, sarsonnets, and mixed goods, and the business furnishes employment to a great number of persons, principally females. Two patent-lace factories have also been established. The river Tone is navigable, but its course to Bridgwater being circuitous, and the navigation frequently interrupted, the Taunton and Bridgwater canal has been constructed, which has given increased activity to trade, considerable quantities of Welsh coal being brought to the town, and, in return, the produce of the Vale of Taunton being exported to Bristol and other parts of England. The Grand Western canal, forming a communication with the river Exe, terminates here; and the Bristol and Exeter railway passes by the town. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the latter is the principal, and are well supplied with fish from both Channels, with every other kind of provisions, and with fruit in abundance. The old market-house, at the south end of the Parade, a lofty brick building supported on each side by an arcade, contains the guildhall, and a handsome assembly-room, in which is a full-length portrait of George III. in his robes, presented by the late Sir B. Hammet. On the west side of the Parade is a building of freestone, erected in 1821, in the lower part and rear of which, and on the northern side, are the markets for meat, fish, pork, poultry, and dairy produce; the upper being used as the library and reading-room of the institution before-mentioned. It is of the Ionic order, the entablature supported by four columns, and forms a great ornament to this part of the town. Upon the last Saturday in every month is what is called the great market, including the sale of live stock; and there is a fair on June 17th, and in the suburb Northtown one on July 7th, for horses and cattle.

The town was for several centuries under the jurisdiction of portreeves and bailiffs, chosen at the courts of the bishops of Winchester, as lords of the manor, which was formerly very extensive and valuable; the rental at the time of the Conquest appearing, from a document found amongst the court rolls, to have amounted to nearly £700 per annum. It was, however, divided by William, and portions of it distributed among his favourites. The manor continued in the possession of the see until the year 1822, when it was sold by Bishop Tomline to Thomas Southwood, Esq., and it is now the property of Robert Mattock, Esq., at whose annual courts, held in the castle, two portreeves, who collect the lord's rents, two bailiffs, two constables, and six tythingmen, are chosen. A charter was granted in 1627, by Charles I., which existed until the year 1792, when, in consequence of the corporation having suffered a majority of the members to die without filling up

vacancies, it became forfeited; and the town is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the guildhall. The bailiffs usually convene and preside at public meetings, and the constables have the distribution of most of the public charities. The borough is by prescription, and first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., in 1295; the boundaries comprise an area of 742 acres, and the bailiffs are returning officers. The Lent assizes for the county are held in the castle, as are also the Michaelmas general quarter-sessions. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is holden for the manor and hundred, and a similar court for the borough, at the guildhall, alternately, every week. The castle, supposed to be a part of a stately edifice erected by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I., was thoroughly repaired by Bishop Langton, towards the end of the 15th century; and in addition to other improvements, the present assize hall was built, by Bishop Horne, in 1577, since which period, various sums have been expended upon it. The building consists of a south front, with a gateway in the centre, over which are two escutcheons, one bearing the arms of Henry VII., with the motto *Vive le roi Henri*; the other the inscription *Laus tibi Xte.*, and *T. Langto Winto*, 1495, both in Saxon characters: at the east end is a circular tower. The inner court-yard is an irregular quadrangle, the east side being the shorter, and on the north side are the county courts, grand jury-room, &c.; the access to it is through an open court, called Castle Green, formerly inclosed with two gates, but one only remains, over which is what was the porter's lodge, now occupied as a dwelling-house. The moat was filled up, and the drawbridge removed, in 1785. Closely adjoining the town is the house of correction, at Wilton, which was erected in 1754, and enlarged in 1815; and having again been improved, it was recently determined to make it the county gaol instead of that at Ilchester.

Taunton comprises the parishes of *St. James* and *St. Mary Magdalene*, the former containing 4047, and the latter 8019, inhabitants; but many houses extend into the adjoining parishes of Wilton and Bishop's-Hull. The living of *St. James's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £254; patron, the Rev. Dr. Cottle; impropiator, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £420. The church, which was formerly the conventual church of the priory, has lately been considerably enlarged and improved, at a cost of more than £2000, through the exertions of Dr. Cottle, the late incumbent, and now vicar of *St. Mary's*, and is an elegant and commodious structure, containing 1400 sittings, upwards of 600 of which are free. The living of *St. Mary Magdalene's* is a vicarage, also in the gift of Dr. Cottle: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £380. There is an afternoon lecture on Thursday, endowed by Thomas Poyntington, who bequeathed property in 1732, now producing about £50 per annum, which sum is paid to the vicar agreeably with the will of the donor. The church, standing near the centre of the town, was originally a chapel to *St. James*, but was made parochial in 1308, under Walter Huselshaw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and is a spacious and magnificent edifice in the decorated and later English styles, consisting of a chancel, nave, and four aisles. There is

a quadrangular tower at the west end, an elegant structure in four compartments, containing thirteen windows, which, by the variety of their ornaments, add much to its lightness and beauty; it is 121 feet in height, exclusively of its pinnacles of 32 feet, which are richly adorned with carved work, and the top is crowned with most exquisitely delicate battlements. Another church has been erected in the early English style, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and contains 1100 sittings; the stone is a beautiful white lias, and the structure is surmounted with a neat tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and the Roman Catholics have a handsome chapel, with a portico supported by two Ionic pillars, and also a convent of Franciscan nuns, who emigrated from Brussels during the French Revolution in the last century, and first settled at Winchester, until they became possessed of their present residence, a noble building at the east end of the town, near the entrance from London, originally intended for a public hospital.

The free grammar school was established in 1522, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and endowed in 1554, by William Walbee, clerk, with property, comprising about 96 acres of land in eight different portions, now producing about £100 per annum. The premises include a large and ancient schoolroom, situated within the castle-gate; and under the same roof is a dwelling-house for the master, who keeps the building in repair and pays the taxes, and who is allowed to take private pupils. Some almshouses at East Gate, for ten women and seven men, were founded in 1635, by Robert Gray, Esq., a native of the town, and endowed by him with £2000, since augmented by benefactions. Other almshouses, on the north side of Hammet-street, were founded and endowed by Richard Huish, Esq., for thirteen men, one of whom is president, and reads prayers daily in a chapel attached to the building; the property produces about £350 per annum. Of the remaining charities, the principal is that arising from the Town Lands, consisting of property to which no claimant appeared after a plague had raged in Taunton, and which, with land and houses purchased under bequests of John Meredith and Margery Acland, produces about £360 per annum. The income from the Town Lands is distributed among the poor of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene; that from Meredith's bequest, in clothing; and that from Acland's, to widows. The Taunton and Somerset hospital was founded in 1809, in commemoration of George III. entering upon the fiftieth year of his reign, and was opened on the 25th of March, 1812. An eye infirmary, established in 1816, is supported by voluntary contributions; and there is a society for the relief of lying-in women. The poor law union comprises 38 parishes or places, all in the county of Somerset, except one, which is in Devon, the whole containing a population of 33,422. Taunton is the birthplace of Samuel Daniel, the poet, born in 1562; and of the Rev. Henry Grove, in 1683, an eminent dissenting minister, who, in addition to other works, contributed some excellent papers to the *Spectator*. Amongst the bishops of Winchester who made it their occasional residence, were Cardinals Beaufort and Wolsey.

TAVERHAM (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of St. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Norwich; containing

211 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Norwich to Fakenham, comprises 2021a. 2r. 17p.; the scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and enlivened by the passage of the river Wensum. N. Micklethwaite, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of almost the whole of the parish, resides in a beautiful mansion surrounded by 500 acres of fine woodland. The living is a rectory, formerly in mediæties, now united, each valued in the king's books at £4. 2. 8½.; net income, £300; patrons, alternately, the Bishop of Norwich and Mr. Micklethwaite: the glebe contains 42 acres, and there is a small parsonage-house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style. In a plantation called Friars' Wood, are slight remains of a friary.

TAVISTOCK (*St. EUSTACHIUS*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of TAVISTOCK, Tavistock and S. divisions of the county of DEVON, 33 miles (W. by S.) from Exeter, and 204 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 6272 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from its situation on the river Tavy,



Arms.

was anciently the residence of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire, whose daughter Elfrida, surreptitiously obtained in marriage by Athelwold, favourite of King Edgar (for whom he had been sent to negotiate), became, on the subsequent discovery of the treachery, the wife of that monarch. The town appears to have derived its origin from the erection of an abbey of Black monks, begun in 961, by Orgar, who, according to tradition, had been admonished in a dream to found a monastery here, which was completed in 981, by his son Ordulf, by whom it was endowed with ample possessions, and dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Rumon. After having been destroyed by the Danes, the monastery was restored by the contributions of the neighbouring families, of whom the De Eggecombes were munificent benefactors, and was rebuilt with greater magnificence. Henry I. granted to the abbots the entire jurisdiction of the hundred of Tavistock, and a weekly market and annual fairs, and invested them with other privileges; and in 1513 Henry VIII. conferred the right of a seat among the peers upon Abbot Banham, who also procured from Pope Leo X. an exemption from all episcopal and metropolitan jurisdiction. Soon after the introduction of printing into England, a press was established in the monastery, from which issued a code of the Stannary laws, and a translation of Boëthius by Walton, printed by Dan Thomas Rychard, one of the monks, of which perfect copies are still preserved in the library of Exeter College, Oxford. The monastery flourished till the year 1539, when it was surrendered to the king by the last abbot, John Peryn, on whom was settled a pension of £100 per annum for life; the revenue was £902. 5. 7.; and the site, with the borough and town, was assigned to Lord John Russell, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford. A school for the study of Saxon literature was established here at a very early period, under the patronage of the abbots, and continued till the time of the Reformation. While the plague raged at Exeter, in

1591, the summer assizes were held in this town, and thirteen criminals were executed on the Abbey green; and during its ravages in London, a market and a fair were held above Merivale bridge, about three miles distant from the town, the memorial of which is still preserved by three long rows of stones, which indicate the spot. After the defeat of the parliamentarians on Bradock Down, in 1643, the royalists were quartered here; and Charles I. visited the town on his route to Cornwall, subsequently to his unsuccessful attempt on Plymouth.

The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, through which the river Tavy rushes with tumultuous impetuosity over an uneven and rocky bed, and which combines some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in this justly admired county; it is irregularly built, partly in the vale and partly on the acclivities by which it is inclosed, and was first lighted with gas in the year 1832. The approaches are easy and commodious, that from Plymouth being remarkably fine, and those from the east of Cornwall, and from the roads over Dartmoor, having undergone considerable improvement, under the auspices of the late Duke of Bedford, in 1839. On the right of the entrance into the town from the Plymouth road, and opposite to the church, are various embattled and turreted buildings originally belonging to the abbey; a part has been converted into the Bedford hotel, which has an extensive façade in the ancient English style. There is a public library in a building over the grand archway of the old abbey, and adjoining it is an edifice in which the members of a literary and scientific institution deliver lectures once a fortnight during the winter months: the library was fitted up, and the building for the institution was erected, by the late Duke of Bedford, in lieu of a structure in the Grecian style, which, not harmonizing with the venerable remains of the abbey, his grace was anxious to remove. Over the Tavy are two ancient bridges within the town, and a third of modern construction about a quarter of a mile on the Plymouth road, near which is a bridge over the Tavistock canal. Races are held on Whitchurch Down.

The manufacture of serge and coarse wollen-cloths, which once formed the principal employment of the inhabitants, has been long on the decline; and the mining trade, once carried on to a large extent, has also materially diminished. An extensive iron-foundry is conducted in the town; and at a place called Crowndale, at the distance of a mile from it, is a tin-smelting establishment. The neighbourhood abounds with mineral productions, and in the section of a mining field between the rivers Tavy and Tamar, considerable quantities of porphyritic rock, in alternate layers, called Elvan, are found. From the mines near the town grey and ruby copper are produced; and in the mine called Wheal Friendship, native rich yellow, red, and crystallized pyrites are to be obtained in profusion. Lead abounds in the district, and there are also silver, tin, manganese, iron, and the loadstone. The Tavistock canal, constructed to form a junction with the Tamar at Morwell Ham quay, with which it is connected by an inclined plane 240 feet high, flows under a tunnel at Morwell Down one mile and three quarters in length, and was opened in June, 1817, at an expense of £68,000; the boats employed are chiefly of iron, and the principal articles conveyed are ore, coal, and lime. The market,

which is noted for its ample supply of corn, is on Friday; the fairs were formerly on Jan. 17th, May 6th, Sept. 9th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 14th, but are now held on the second Wednesday in each of those months; and there are great cattle-markets on the second Wednesday in March, July, August, and November.



Seal of the Court of the Lordship.

The inhabitants never received a regular charter of incorporation; but the town, which is one of the four chief stannary towns, is governed by a portreeve elected at the annual court leet of the lord of the manor. The borough, which exists by prescription, first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The elective franchise, formerly vested in the resident freeholders, in number about 30, was in 1832 extended to the £10 householders of the parish (except the detached manor of Cudliptown), which has been constituted the new elective borough, comprising an area of 11,112 acres: the portreeve is returning officer. Among the most distinguished of its representatives have been John Pym, the great opposer of Charles I., and William, Lord Russell, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. An act was passed in 1840, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6.; net income, £298; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Bedford. The church is a neat, spacious, and ancient structure, with a lofty tower supported on arches, affording a thoroughfare underneath it for carriages, and contains some good monuments, especially those to Sir John Fitz and Sir John Glanville, the latter of whom was judge of the common pleas, and died in 1600. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The grammar school is of very ancient though uncertain foundation, and during the existence of the monastery, was, under the auspices of the abbots, for many years pre-eminently distinguished: in 1552, John, Earl of Bedford, granted, for 200 years, the amount of dues claimed by him within the borough for its support; and, in 1649, Sir John Glanville, Knt., speaker of the house of commons, gave an estate at South Brentor, producing £25 per annum, for the better maintenance of a scholar at either of the universities. Since the expiration of the earl's gift, his successors have allowed the master a residence, school-house, and garden rent-free, and a stipend of £20: a handsome building was erected by the late duke, in 1838; and the school, which had fallen almost into disuse, has again begun to flourish. In 1674, Nicholas Watts bequeathed land and houses, the rent of which is £65. 18., for the benefit of poor persons, and a part to be appropriated to the assistance of a scholar of Tavistock at the university. The amounts of several benefactions called the Fordstreet charity, producing £120 per annum, were by act of parliament vested in the Duke of Bedford, for various purposes, in fulfilment of which an almshouse has been erected for fifteen persons, who receive each £3 per annum in quarterly payments; the balance is distributed

chiefly among the indigent. The poor law union of Tavistock comprises 24 parishes or places, containing a population of 23,995. The principal remains of the ancient monastery are the gateway, the refectory (now used as a place of worship for Unitarians), traces of the boundary walls, and an entire gateway near the canal bridge, probably forming a private entrance to the gardens and orchard of the abbey; they are principally in the later English style, and being in many parts mantled with ivy, have an interesting and picturesque appearance. Within the parish are the remains of Old Morwell House, the hunting-seat of the abbots; and in the woods attached to the mansion is a precipitous cliff, from the summit of which is a fine view of the river Tamar winding through a valley of great beauty. Less than a mile from the town, in the parish of Whitchurch, is Holwell House, the ancient seat of the Glanville family, of which the last male representative of the elder branch, by whose father the property was alienated, died in 1830: the general appearance of the mansion, which is in good preservation, bears testimony to its original magnificence. Among the eminent natives of the place have been, Sir Francis Drake; Judge Glanville; his son, Sir John Glanville; and William Browne, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*; the *Shepherd's Pipe*, and other works. The town gives the inferior title of Marquess to the Duke of Bedford.

TAVY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Tavistock; containing 1552 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Plymouth to Barnstaple, through Tavistock and Oakhampton, and comprises about 1143 acres, exclusively of the glebe and the waste land, including the whole of Blackdown. A lead and a copper mine are in operation, employing together about 627 hands. The river Tavy runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 7½., and in the gift of John Buller, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £207. 10., and there is a parsonage-house, with about 30 acres of glebe land, independently of a field of 8 acres, which has been rendered waste by mining operations. The church is partly in the later English style, and contains the staircase to an ancient rood-loft. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans. Tungstate of lime has been found among other geological curiosities.

TAVY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, partly in the hundred of LIFTON, but chiefly in that of ROBOROUGH, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Tavistock; containing, with the hamlet of Willsworthy, 587 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe contains 64 acres. The church contains a monument to the Rev. Mr. Pocock, a former rector, and, with the burial-ground, forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the scenery of the place. At Willsworthy was formerly a chantry chapel, which has been converted into a barn.

TAWNEY-STAPLEFORD.—See STAPLEFORD.

TAWSTOCK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of FREMINGTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S.) from Barnstaple; containing 1429 inhabitants. It comprises 5000 acres,

including 400 common or waste land. The manor-house, which was garrisoned by Sir T. Fairfax, in Feb. 1646, was almost consumed by fire in 1787, but was rebuilt by the late Sir B. Wrey, Bart., except the ancient gateway, which still remains, bearing date 1574. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £69. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Sir B. Wrey, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £930, and there are 93 acres of glebe. The Independents and Roman Catholics have places of worship.

TAWSTOCK, SUFFOLK.—See TOSTOCK.

TAWTON, BISHOP'S (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Barnstaple; containing 1827 inhabitants. On the division of the West Saxon see of Sherborne, this was made the seat of the Devonshire diocese by Werstan, its first bishop, soon after his consecration in 905. He was succeeded by Putta, and afterwards by Eadulphus, who was installed at Crediton, to which place he removed the see, and who died in 931. Some remains of the episcopal palace are still discernible, and in the churchyard are the ruins of the deanery. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £440; patron and appropriator, the Dean of Exeter. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a handsome stone spire, and contains some monuments to the Chichester family.—See NEWPORT.

TAWTON, NORTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 1728 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Cheping-Tawton, "a market-town on the Taw," which river runs through the parish. Its market charter was confirmed in the year 1270, but the market was discontinued about 1720; at the former period it was a borough-town, and it is still governed by a portreeve, elected annually at the manorial court. The parish comprises 3551 acres of fertile land, and 1088 of common or waste; the soil is a red gravelly earth; the surface is undulated, and ornamented by several well-watered meadows. Ashbridge, one of the most ancient demesnes in the county, comprises nearly 100 acres of woodland, containing a vast quantity of fine oak-trees. A quarry of good freestone is worked: here was once an extensive woollen manufacture, and there is still a mill employing 200 persons in spinning yarn, woven at Crediton and other places. Cattle-fairs are held on the third Tuesday in April, October 3rd, and December 18th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 4. 7.; net income, £751; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Hole: there is a parsonage, with a glebe of 98 acres of good land. The Independents have a meeting-house. Chapels formerly existed at Crook-Burnell, Nichols-Nymet, and Bath-Barton, in the parish; of which places, the last is the birthplace of Henry de Bathe, who was in 1238 made one of the justices of the common pleas, and in 1240 one of the justices itinerant for many of the counties. Henry Tozer, expelled from Exeter College for his loyalty, in 1648, and who was author of *Directions for a Devotional Life*, which passed through ten editions, was also a native of the parish. In the neighbourhood, a small brook sometimes issues out of a large pit ten feet deep, called Bathe Pool, and continues running for several days together.

TAWTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Crockernwell and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Oakhampton; containing 1871 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. There is a national school.

TAXALL (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with the township of Whaley cum Yeardsley, 853 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in Taxall township, 4 miles (W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith. The parish comprises 1667*a. Sr.* 10*p.* (Cheshire measure), of which about 1000 acres are plantations. There are several stone-quarries and coal-mines, some of which are not in operation, but the coal in Whaley is regularly worked, as well as the stone; the quarries produce slate and good building and flag stone. The village occupies a pleasing situation on the banks of the river Goyt, which separates it from Derbyshire, and near which, in a parallel direction, runs the Buxton and Manchester road; the Peak-Forest canal passes through the township of Whaley to Manchester, and is met at Whaley by a railroad to Cromford, near Derby. There are a small bleaching-mill in Taxall, and a wire-mill in Whaley, at each of which about 50 persons are employed. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; net income, £250; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Swain: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 20 acres (Cheshire measure). The church was, with the exception of the tower, taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, in 1825: against the north wall is a monument to Michael Heathcote, Esq., gentleman of the pantry to George II., and in the chancel are several memorials to the Shallcross family, who were patrons of the living in the early part of the last century, and resided at Shallcross Hall, in Derbyshire, which is on the east bank of the river, immediately opposite the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TAYNTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **NEWENT**, hundred of **BOTLOE**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Newent; containing 634 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; net income, £321; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church was rebuilt during the usurpation of Cromwell, by an ordinance passed in January 1647. William Guilding bequeathed the interest of £100 for apprenticing children.

TAYNTON (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Burford; containing 381 inhabitants. It comprises about 2150 acres, a small portion of which stands detached in the forest of Wychwood; the soil is partly light, and partly a strong clay, and the river Windrush runs through the parish. There are considerable quarries of excellent freestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £56; patron and impropiator, Lord Dynevor: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1821. The church is an elegant edifice in the later English style, and contains an ancient font highly enriched.

TEALBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, S. division of the wapentake of **WALSHEROFT**,

parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 996 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Market-Rasen to Binbrook, and comprises 2946 acres, of which about half are arable, and the remainder nearly equally divided between pasture and wood; the scenery is singularly beautiful, and the surface furnishes a striking contrast, both in appearance and in its geological character, to other parts of the county. The lands were inclosed in 1792, when the moor allotments contained 990 acres, and the wold, and old inclosures, 1956; the soil on the moors is light and sandy, and in other places, a rich sandy loam and stiff clay; the surface abounds in rocky eminences of sandstone, and there are numerous quarries of grey stone and chalk. Here, also, is situated the noble mansion, just completed, of the Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P., who is lord of the manor. The river Rase, which rises in the hills, runs through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £120; patron, Mr. D'Eyncourt: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1792; the glebe consists of about 12 acres. The church contains portions of the early and decorated English styles, but the latter marks the general character of the structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TEAN, a hamlet, in the parish of **CHECKLEY**, union of **CHEADLE**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Uttoxeter. A manufactory for tape, supposed to be the most extensive in Europe, was established at Upper Tean, in 1748, at which, and in adjoining bleaching-grounds, several hundred persons find employment. In the neighbourhood are several mansions and elegant villas. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday and November 10th. The Incorporated Society, in 1841, granted £200 towards building a church to contain 559 sittings; and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

TEATH, ST., a parish, in the union of **CAMELFORD**, hundred of **TRIGG**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Camelford; containing 1719 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Bristol Channel, and intersected by the great road running to the north; it comprises by computation 4842 acres, whereof 220 are common or waste, and there are two very large slate-quarries, of which that of Delabole is of great extent and value. Here is also a lead-mine, which was formerly much more worked than it is at present, and in the ore of which a great proportion of silver has been found. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, E. P. Lyon, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £396, and the vicarial for £240; there is a vicarage-house, and the glebe contains 30 acres, of indifferent quality. The church was once collegiate for two prebendaries, or portionists. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans. Remains of ancient British encampments are to be seen.

TEBAY, a township, in the parish of **ORTON**, **EAST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Orton; containing 368 inhabitants. The township comprises 6832 acres, of which 4100 are common or waste; it is an extensive and mountainous, though gene-

rally fertile district, divided into High End and Low End, and contains an ancient village, situated at the junction of the Birbeck and Lune rivulets, on the road from Kendal to Kirkby-Stephen. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £91. 12. 3. A free grammar school was endowed in 1672, by Robert Adamson, with land producing about £40 per annum. Two large mounds in the vicinity, called Castle How, which command the pass by the river Lune, are Roman fortifications.

TEBWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of CHALGRAVE, union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD; containing 409 inhabitants.

TEDBURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WEST-WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Crediton; containing 867 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Exeter to Oakhampton, and comprises 3612 acres, of which 351 are common or waste. A cattle-fair is held on the Monday before Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Burnc: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres. At Hackworthy, in the parish, was formerly a chapel of ease.

TEDDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 11 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1199 inhabitants, and comprising 1052 acres by admeasurement. The village stands on the western bank of the Thames, on the road from London, through Isleworth, to Hampton Court. Bushy Park, the usual country residence of William IV. and his queen, Adelaide, before their accession to the throne, is partly in the parish. Here are the wax bleaching-grounds and candle manufactory of Messrs. Barclay, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the kingdom, where, during the summer months, nearly four acres of ground are covered with wax, of which about 200,000lb. are annually bleached, and in winter formed into candles by hand; and connected with this factory is a very extensive one of spermaceti, chiefly carried on in Leicester-square. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £91; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Bradford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1799. The church, which has been repewed, is principally in the later English style, and contains the remains of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who died in 1674, and of Dr. Stephen Hall, clerk of the closet to the Princess of Wales, mother of George III., and 51 years minister of the parish, to which he was a most liberal benefactor. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager lately presented £100 towards the erection of a parsonage-house. Twelve girls are instructed for £20 a year, the rent of certain cottages and lands purchased with £40 left by Dorothy Bridgeman, in 1694, and a smaller sum from the parish funds. There is also a national school.

TEDDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of OVERBURY, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 115 inhabitants, and comprising 738 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

TEDSTONE-DELAMERE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bromyard;

containing 207 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1669 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £238; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. There is a petrifying spring which has long excited great curiosity.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres: limestone abounds in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, united to that of Edvin-Loach, and valued in the king's books at £1. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe comprises 2 acres.

TEETON, a hamlet, in the parish of RAVENSTHORPE, union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton; containing 95 inhabitants, and consisting of 680 acres.

TEFFONT-EVIAS, a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wilton; containing 149 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 700 acres, of which the soil in some parts is a strong clay, and in others a rich loam suited to every kind of grain; the surface is hilly, and the scenery derives an imposing effect from the river Nadder, and another stream, beautifully clear, which rises in the chalk hills near the adjoining village of Teffont Magna, and forms a lake, covering two acres, in the grounds of the lord of the manor. There is a fine freestone quarry, besides very extensive excavations, from which the stone used in building Salisbury cathedral was taken. The manor-house, a handsome structure in the later English style, greatly enlarged and improved in the present century, was the birthplace of Henry, Earl of Marlborough, lord high treasurer and chancellor of England in the time of James II. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £148; patron, J. T. Mayne, Esq.: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe containing about 28 acres. The church has been rebuilt.

TEFFONT MAGNA, a parish, in the union of TISBURY, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of WARMINSTER, locally in that of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Hindon; containing 264 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Dinton.

TEIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (N.) from Oakham; containing 235 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1400 acres, and produces a material resembling iron-stone, quarried for the roads: the Melton and Oakham canal passes through it. There is a strong petrifying spring, and fossil fish have been found in the blue rock. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 11.; net income, £349; patron, the Earl of Harborough: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe containing about 60 acres. The church is a small neat edifice.

TEIGNGRACE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Newton-Bushell; containing 180 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great western road from Exeter

to Plymouth, and on the banks of the river Teign. The Stover canal and railway, constructed here by the Templer family, facilitate the exportation of potters'-clay found in the neighbourhood, and of granite from extensive quarries near High Tor, which belong to the Duke of Somerset. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½, and in the gift of the Duke: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome edifice in the English style, surmounted by a spire, and furnished with an excellent organ; it was rebuilt in 1787, by J. and G. Templer, Esqrs., and the Rev. John Templer, brothers, and among other monuments of that family, it contains one to the memory of Charles, who perished in the wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman, on the Dorsetshire coast, in 1786. About £20 per annum, derived from land, are applied partly to the support of persons tenating 5 almshouses lately built, and partly to the support of a parochial school.

TEIGNHOLT, a hamlet, in the parish of DREWS-TEIGNTON, union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WOLFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 181 inhabitants.

TEIGNMOUTH, a sea-port and market-town, comprising two parishes, called *East* and *West*, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teign-bridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 15 miles (S. by E.) from Exeter, and 187¾ (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4459 inhabitants, of whom 2883 are in West Teignmouth. This place, originally an insignificant village, is stated to have been the first landing-place of the Danes, in 787, on being sent to reconnoitre the British coast, and who, having slain the governor, were encouraged by this omen of success to pursue their warlike purpose throughout the island. The town has been twice destroyed by fire, first by a French pirate, in 1340, and subsequently, on July 26th, 1690, when the French, having effected a landing, proceeded to ransack the churches, and burnt 116 houses, with a number of ships and small craft lying within the harbour. In commemoration of this calamitous event, one of the streets still retains the appellation of French-street; and the original brief granted for the relief of the sufferers is now in the possession of the Jordan family. Alarmed at the threat of a similar attack, in 1744, the inhabitants obtained permission to erect a small fort on the beach of East Teignmouth, and petitioned the admiralty for the requisite supply of ordnance. In Camden's time the eastern town was called Teignmouth-Regis, and the other Teignmouth-Episcopi, the manor of the latter having belonged to the see of Exeter, until alienated by Bishop Vesey. The town is situated, as its name implies, on the navigable river Teign, at its influx into the sea, and occupies a gentle declivity at the foot of a chain of hills, by which it is sheltered on the north and west, the two parts being separated by a small rivulet called the Tame. East Teignmouth, which is the more modern, is almost entirely appropriated as a watering-place, in which respect it is considered equal, if not superior, in magnitude and fashionable repute to any on the Devonshire coast. Its situation is beautiful, and in the vicinity are prospects, particularly from Little Haldon, of great and deserved celebrity; the cliffs are of a reddish colour, and of considerable height, and at the southern side of the river's mouth is a singular elevation

called the Ness. On the strand fronting the sea are carriage-drives, promenades, and an extensive lawn. The public rooms, recently built by subscription, form the centre of a crescent, and comprise spacious assembly-rooms, with apartments for refreshments, cards, and billiards; the façade of the building is decorated with an Ionic portico over a Doric colonnade. There are also a public library, and bathing establishments; and a regatta takes place about the month of August.

West Teignmouth is the port and principal seat of business; in which respect it had risen to some importance at an early period, having sent members to the great council for maritime affairs, and contributed seven ships, with 120 men, towards the expedition against Calais, in 1347. The town, with its quay and dock-yard, situated on the curve formed by the sudden expansion of the river, is irregularly built, but the principal streets are neatly paved, and lighted with gas. A post-road through it from Exeter to Torquay crosses a modern bridge over the Teign, said to be the longest in England, and which is constructed of wood and iron, with a draw-bridge at one end, for the passage of vessels, and was erected by subscription. There is a quay, formed in 1820, by G. Templer, Esq.; and, in a small dockyard here, sloops of war and vessels of upwards of 200 tons' burthen have been built. The harbour is safe and commodious, though somewhat difficult to enter, on account of a moveable bar, or sand bank, which shifts with the wind. In the middle of the last century, a large number of vessels, of from 50 to 200 tons' burthen each, were employed in the trade with Newfoundland, and some business of this description is still carried on; coal and culm are imported in large quantities, and the home fishery at present occupies a considerable number of the inhabitants. By means of a railroad and a canal, which latter joins the Teign at Newton-Abbot, and is navigable thence to the sea at Teignmouth, a communication has been effected between the granite-quarries at Haytor and the clay-pits of Bovey, which greatly facilitates the exports of granite and pipe and potters'-clay.

A grant of a market and a fair was obtained in the reign of Henry III., by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, for East Teignmouth, where is a commodious market-house, which belongs to the Earl of Devon, lord of the manor. The market is on Saturday, principally for provisions; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in February, and the last Tuesday in September. The government of West Teignmouth is vested in a portreeve, who is annually elected by a jury of twelve, sworn in at a court leet and baron held by Lord Clifford, the lord of the manor, at which court also a town-clerk, four constables, two bailiffs, and other officers, are appointed. In East Teignmouth, a reeve and two constables are elected by the court, and two constables by the parish. The parish of East Teignmouth comprises 530*a. 3r. 1p.*: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £127; patron, the Vicar of Dawlish; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £50, and those of the perpetual curate for £90. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Michael*, was almost rebuilt in 1821. West Teignmouth is annexed ecclesiastically to Bishop's-Teignton: the improper tithes have been commuted for £13, and the vicarial for £157. The church, which is dedicated to *St. James*, is a spacious modern octagonal

structure, with a tower at the west side, and surmounted in the centre by a lantern. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. Teignmouth confers the title of Baron on the family of Shore.

TEIGNTON, BISHOP'S (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOT**, hundred of **EXMINSTER**, Teignbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON** $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from West Teignmouth; containing 992 inhabitants. This place appears to have taken its name from a sanctuary or asylum built here by Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, and which was invested with great privileges and immunities, and considered as sacred and inviolable. He also erected a house with a chapel, "pre-saging what might in future time ensue to the great estate of the clergy, that his successors might have a place to lean and lay their heads unto if haply their temporalities should be seized;" and the remains are still to be seen. The parish is bounded by the river Teign, and comprises about 4000 acres of corn and pasture land; the surface is hilly; the grounds are well cultivated throughout, and there are extensive quarries of limestone, affording compact blocks of various-coloured marble. The living is a discharged vicarage, with West Teignmouth annexed, and valued in the king's books at £25. 8. 10.; net income, £458; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Comyns. The impropriate tithes of Bishop's-Teignton have been commuted for £496, and the vicarial for £215. 7., with a glebe of 8 acres. The church, which has been lately entirely renovated and repewed, is principally in the Norman style, with an enriched western doorway in excellent preservation; near it are the remains of an ancient chapel, and there was formerly a chapel at Venn, in the parish.

TEIGNTON, DREWS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Crockernwell and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 11 miles (E. S. E.) from Oakhampton; containing, with the hamlet of Teignholt, 1315 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to signify "the Druids' Town on the Teign," which river pursues its rapid course on the south, through scenery of the wildest description, and is crossed by Fingle bridge, in a romantic valley. The parish comprises 6937*a. 3r. 25p.*, and the great western road from Exeter to Falmouth runs within a short distance on the north: there are two quarries, the produce of which is chiefly applied to agricultural purposes; and a fair is held at Candlemas, and another in Trinity-week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 13. 4.; net income, £776; patrons, the Rev. W. Ponsford and G. Ponsford, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £614. 17.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $440\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, with a beautiful window of stained glass at the east end, and a fine Norman font. On the Shilston estate is a cromlech consisting of three supporting stones, each about six feet and a half high, with a covering stone, twelve feet long and nine feet across the widest part. Upon the bank of the Teign is one of the celebrated logan, or rocking, stones; and at Preston-Bury are the remains of an encampment.

TEIGNTON, KING'S (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOT**, hundred of **TEIGNBRIDGE**, Teignbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Newton-Bushell; containing 1498 inhabit-

ants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Teign, and comprises 3278 acres, of which 538 are common or waste; in the neighbourhood are large beds of pipe and potters' clay, of very superior quality, and limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Highweek annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 9.; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of King's-Teignton in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The prebendal tithes have been commuted for £252. 10., with a glebe of 3 acres; and the vicarial for £311, with $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, enlarged in 1824, contains a monument bearing a singular epitaph to the memory of the Rev. Richard Adlam, vicar in 1669. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and two schools are partly supported by the vicar. Theophilus Gale, a learned nonconformist divine, was born here in 1628.

TELLISFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **FROME**, hundred of **WELLOW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Frome; containing 150 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Wiltshire by the river Frome, here crossed by a bridge, and comprises 717*a. 2r.*, of which 278 acres are arable, 356 meadow and pasture, 45 park land, and 38 wood. About a third part of the village was destroyed by fire in 1785. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. C. W. Baker: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 59 acres.

TELSCOMBE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **NEWHAVEN**, hundred of **HOLMSTROW**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Lewes; containing 167 inhabitants. The road from Brighton to Newhaven passes through the parish, and the English Channel bounds it on the south; the village is in a secluded valley in the Downs, where also are the remains of an encampment, supposed to be Roman, from coins found in the vicinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £231; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Hutchins. The church is a small structure, principally in the Norman style; the north aisle is separated from the nave by three circular arches.

TEMPLE, a parish, in the union of **BOEMIN**, hundred of **TRIGG**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bodmin; containing 37 inhabitants. It comprises 843 acres, of which 204 are common or waste. The extensive moors between Bodmin and Launceston take their name from this parish, in which they are partly situated. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir B. Wrey, Bart.; net income, £21. The church is quite dilapidated.

TEMPLE-BREWER, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **SLEAFORD**, wapentake of **FLAXWELL**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 94 inhabitants. A preceptory of the Knights Templars was founded here before 1185, and afterwards belonged to the Hospitallers, and had possessions, at the Dissolution, valued at £184. 6. 8. per annum.

TEMPLE-GRAFTON.—See **GRAFTON, TEMPLE**.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

TEMPLE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of

LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with Wellesborough, 76 inhabitants.

TEMPLE-NEWSOM, a township, in the parish of WHITKIRK, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Leeds; containing 1428 inhabitants. This place derives the prefix to its name from the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, which, at the suppression of their order in 1311, was granted by Edward III. to Sir John D'Arcy, whose descendant, Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. for joining the "Pilgrims of Grace." The forfeited manor was granted to the Earl of Lenox, father of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; and upon the death of the earl, came to his grandson, James the 1st, by whom it was given to the Duke of Richmond, who sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram. Sir Arthur erected the present mansion, the seat of H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., which is surrounded by an extensive and magnificent park, and ornamented with well laid out pleasure-grounds. A school is endowed with £10 per annum, and two others have an allowance of £5 annually from the Marquess of Hertford.

TEMPLETON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, Col-lumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Tiverton; containing 275 inhabitants. This parish, which once belonged to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitaliers of St. John, is intersected by the old road from Tiverton to Witheridge, and comprises 1588 acres, of which 129 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; net income, £162; patron, Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 70 acres.

TEMPSFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (S. by W.) from St. Neot's; containing 561 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and was occupied by the Danes before 921, when they were expelled by the Saxons; but they returned in 1010, and reduced it to ashes. The great north road leading to St. Neot's runs through the parish, which comprises about 1984 acres. The village is situated on the river Ivel, which is navigable through the parish, and falls into the Ouse as it passes along the western boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24, and has a net income of £227; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the tithes have been commuted for land, under an inclosure act. The church was given to the Prior and Convent of St. Neot's, by Robert de Carun, in 1129, upon his grandson Anselm taking the monastic habit there. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TENBURY (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the hamlets of Berrington, Sutton, and Tenbury-Foreign with Kyrewood, 1849 inhabitants, of which number 1177 are in the town, 22 miles (N. W. by W.) from Worcester, and 134 (N. W. by W.) from London. This place, originally called *Temebury*, derives its name from the Teme, which is here a considerable river, separating Worcestershire from Salop, and crossed at

the northern entrance into the town by a bridge of six arches. The town consists of two streets, intersecting nearly at right angles, and partially paved; the houses in general are indifferently built, but some improvements have been effected, and a company for lighting the town with gas was established in 1841. Races are held in June, on a good course about a mile south. A mineral spring was discovered in July, 1839, by some workmen sinking a well on the premises of S. H. Godson, Esq., and appears likely to raise Tenbury to a high rank among British watering-places. The water, which sprang up suddenly from a bed of limestone lying under a massive stratum of old red sandstone, was found to be about 32 feet below the surface, and exhibited a bright sparkling appearance. Several analyses of its contents have been made, differing in some respects from each other, but all exhibiting chloride of sodium, and chloride of calcium (muriate of lime), as the principal ingredients. The proprietor has built a pump-room over the spring, which was opened on the 1st of June, 1840, and baths on the most improved principles have been erected, which have been visited by numerous families of respectability and distinction; a band attends on the promenade, and every attention is paid to the accommodation of visitors. Another well for mineral water has lately been sunk to the depth of 62 feet.

The surrounding country is rich and beautiful, and very productive of hops and apples; great quantities of cider and perry are made, forming a principal source of trade, and returning large profits to the farmers. From the years 1829 to 1835, the average number of acres of hops in cultivation was 330; the average quantity of hops grown is 63,115lb., and of duty paid £529. There are also a considerable malting trade and a tannery. A canal, commenced in 1794, and originally intended to extend from Leominster to the Severn near Stourport, but not carried through the whole distance, passes within half a mile of the town. The market granted by Henry III. in 1249 is on Tuesday; the building for the corn-market is an ancient structure, but the butter-cross is more recent. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before the 25th of March, on April 22nd, May 1st, Sept. 26th, and Dec. 3rd; petty-sessions take place once in two months, and a court leet and court baron are held. The parish comprises 5179*a. 2r. 9p.* The living is a vicarage, with Rochford annexed, valued in the king's books at £21, and endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes; net income, £607; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Hall; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, R. Bagnall, Esq., and others. The church, erected in the 11th century, was rebuilt in 1777, the old structure having been swept away by a flood in November 1770; it is a spacious and neat edifice, and had formerly a chantry attached to it, which was valued at the period of the suppression at £5. 0. 6. per annum. The church belonged to the monastery of Lyra, in Normandy, till the year 1414, when Henry V. transferred its rights and revenues to the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey, with which it was connected till the Dissolution. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor law union of Tenbury comprises 19 parishes or places, 10 of which are in Worcestershire, 5 in Salop, and 4 in Hereford, the whole containing a population of 7066: the workhouse, situated in the town, was built in 1837, at a cost of £2000.

TENBURY-FOREIGN, a hamlet, in the parish of **TENBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **DODDING-TREE**, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; containing, with **Kyewood**, 279 inhabitants, and comprising 1522 acres, of which 69 are common or waste land.

TENDRING (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 10 miles (E. by S.) from **Colchester**; containing 925 inhabitants. The parish is in the centre of the hundred, and comprises 2767*a. 2r. 33p.*, of which about 2619 acres are arable, 50 pasture, 78 woods and groves, and 20 waste; the surface is elevated, and the soil generally a rich loam resting upon gravel. A fair is held on the 14th of September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of **Balliol College, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £840, and the glebe contains 108 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a belfry turret of wood, and contains some ancient and interesting monuments. The poor law union of **Tendring** comprises 32 parishes or places, containing a population of 26,251: the work-house, situated on the heath in the parish, was erected in 1838, for 400 paupers, at an expense of £6500, including the purchase of the site.

Corporation Seal of Tenterden.



Obverse.

Reverse.

TENTERDEN (*St. MILDRED*), a market-town and parish, within the cinque port liberties, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **TENTERDEN**, Lower division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, W. division of **KENT**, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Maidstone**, and 53 (S. E. by E.) from **London**; containing 3620 inhabitants. This town, of which the present name appears to be a corruption of *Theinwarden*, or the ward of **Thanes**, that is, the guard in the valley, was one of the first places where the woollen manufacture was established, in the reign of **Edward III.** It became a scene of opposition to the Church of **Rome**, at an early period prior to the Reformation, when, in the time of **Archbishop Warham**, 48 inhabitants of the town and its vicinity were publicly accused of heresy, and five of them condemned to be burned. The town stands upon a pleasant eminence, surrounded by some fine plantations of hops; the houses are well built, and of respectable appearance. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of a general act, by which the place has been recently much improved; and the trade, consisting chiefly in supplying the adjacent grazing districts, of which it is the centre, has greatly increased. The town-hall was built in 1792,

the former having been destroyed by fire. The market, principally for corn, is held on Friday; there is a fair for horses, cattle, and pedlery, on the first Monday in May; and a stock-market, established on the 28th of June, 1839, takes place on the Fridays before the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The inhabitants were incorporated, by the style of "The Baylife and Commonaltie of the Town and Hundred of **Tenterden**," and the place annexed as a member to the port of **Rye**, by **Henry VI.**; but the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of **William IV.**, cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is six. The recorder holds a court of quarter-sessions, with power to try for all offences not capital.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 12. 11.; net income, £177; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **Canterbury**. The church is spacious and handsome, with a lofty tower at the west end, to which a beacon was formerly attached. At **Smallhythe**, in the parish, is a chapel, erected about 1509, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, and licensed by faculty from **Archbishop Warham**; it is repaired and maintained out of lands in this parish and that of **Wittersham**, and the chaplain is appointed by the inhabitants. It appears that, at the time of its erection, the sea came up to **Smallhythe**, as power was then given to inter in the chapelyard the bodies of shipwrecked persons cast on shore. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Wesleyans**, and **Unitarians**. The free grammar school, founded at an early period by an ancestor of the late **Sir Peter Hayman**, was endowed in 1521, by **William Marshall**, with a rent-charge of £10, and, in 1702, by **John Mantel**, with the sum of £200, which was laid out in land; the income is £52, appropriated to a national school. **Dr. Edward Curteis**, in 1797, left property now producing £101 per annum, for the clothing and instruction of 10 girls, for the distribution of bread to the indigent, and other charitable uses. The poor law union of **Tenterden** comprises 11 parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,999. **Hoole**, the translator of **Tasso**, resided at **Tenterden**; and the place confers the title of **Baron** on the family of **Abbot**; **Sir Charles**, late lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, having been raised to the peerage by that title, on the 30th of April, 1827.

TENTERGATE, with **SCRIVEN**, a township, in the parish of **KNARESBOROUGH**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing 1435 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1598 acres, and **Tentergate** forms that part of the borough of **Knaresborough** usually called **Bond-End**; it is chiefly the property of **Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart.**

TERLING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WITHAM**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 4½ miles (W.) from **Witham**; containing 921 inhabitants. The parish is situated at no great distance from the ancient Roman stations of **Colchester**, **Maldon**, and **Pleshey**; and on making a new road here, in 1824, about 300 gold and silver coins were dug up, subsequently to which a jar was discovered, containing two large rings and 30 small pieces of gold, with some silver coins of the twelve Roman emperors, in regular succession, from **Constantius** to **Honorius**, and as bright as if just taken

from the mint. In 1269, the Bishop of Norwich had a palace and park here, which subsequently became the residence of Henry VIII.; the chapel attached to it possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and as such afforded shelter to the celebrated Hubert de Burgh, when under the indignation of Henry III. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3206 acres. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; and in the patronage of J. H. Strutt, Esq., of Terling Hall, the impropiator, whose tithes have been commuted for £101. 17. 8., and those of the vicar for £277. 17. 9. The church, a spacious edifice, with a tower of brick, replacing one of stone which had fallen down, has been elegantly restored by Mr. Strutt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TERRINGTON (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Lynn; containing 1675 inhabitants. Though not noticed in Domesday book, this was an extensive place, and had considerable salt-works, in the time of the Saxons, as appears from a grant of Godric, brother to Ednoth, abbot of Ramsey, about 970. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises 9395a. 19p., of which 5459 acres are arable, 1970 meadow and pasture, 15 woodland, 830 common, and 800 salt-marsh. The village is spacious, and well built, and in the immediate vicinity are several handsome villas: Orange Lodge, near the village, was purchased in 1816 from Baron Feagle, a German refugee, who entertained the Prince of Orange here during the invasion of Holland by the French. Petty-sessions are held on the first and third Monday in every month. The living is a vicarage, with that of Terrington St. John annexed, valued jointly in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the rectory, with that of St. John's, is annexed to the Margaret Professorship at Cambridge, and the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £2402; the vicarial produce £660, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower at the north-west angle; the font is elaborately sculptured, and there are several interesting monuments. There was a chapel dedicated to St. James, washed away by the sea. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription, and a small endowment. A dispensary and lying-in charity are maintained, and about 50 acres of land are let in small portions to the poor, at a nominal rent. The learned Walter Terrington, LL.D., and Dr. John Cotton, Archbishop of Armagh, were natives of this place; and the Rev. Edward Gonville, who, with Dr. Caius, founded Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Dr. John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, and the late Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, were rectors of the parish.

TERRINGTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Lynn; containing 682 inhabitants. It comprises 2396a. 2r., of which 1581 acres are arable, 728 meadow and pasture, and the remainder homesteads, roads, and waste land. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Terrington St. Clement. The church is a handsome structure in the

later English style, with a square embattled tower at the west end of the south aisle; in the churchyard is an ancient cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Land producing £80 per annum is appropriated to the repair of the church; and 16 acres, worth £40 a year, are allotted to the poor.

TERRINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of GANTHORPE, 732 inhabitants, of whom 614 are in the township of Terrington with Wiginthorpe, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Malton. The parish comprises about 3630 acres, chiefly the property of the Earl of Carlisle, who is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half westward of Castle-Howard demesne. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £571; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Hall: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a boys' and a girls' school have been erected by the Earl of Carlisle, and are chiefly supported by his lordship, Lord Morpeth, and the rector.

TERWICK, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (E.) from Petersfield; containing 108 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Midhurst to Petersfield, and bounded on the south by the river Rother, and comprises 715a. 1r. 13p., of which about 454 acres are arable, 106 meadow and pasture, 50 wood, and 105 common. Sandstone is everywhere abundant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Sir Charles Paget, Knt.: the tithes have been commuted for £173, and the glebe comprises 10 acres.

TESTERTON (*St. REMIGIUS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 23 inhabitants. The parish comprises 674a. 2r. 39p., for more than two centuries the property of the family of Case, whose mansion, Testerton House, a handsome modern residence, is beautifully situated on the estate; about 511 acres are arable, and 163 meadow and pasture, with some woodland and ornamental plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £13; patron, T. Wythe, Esq. The church is in ruins, with the exception of the tower, which forms a picturesque feature in the grounds of Testerton House.

TESTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £233; patron and impropiator, Lord Barham. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church, which was a remarkably small structure, has been repaired, considerably enlarged, and beautified, by subscription, towards which the vicar largely contributed; it stands on the bank of the Medway, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches.

TESTWOOD, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-Forest, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey.

and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 188 inhabitants.

TETBURY (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester, and 99 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2982 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence at the southern verge of the county, bordering on Wiltshire, and near the source of the river Avon, over which is a long bridge or causeway, leading into the main road to Malmesbury; it consists principally of a long street, crossed at right angles by two shorter ones, with a spacious market-house near one of the intersections. An act was obtained, in 1817, for paving and lighting the town, the expense of which was defrayed out of funds in the hands of trustees appointed in 1814, under an act for inclosing waste grounds; and £1000 were also appropriated from the same source for the repair of the market-house. The poor are chiefly employed by woolstaplers, and the market was formerly noted for the sale of woollen-yarn, but the introduction of machinery has put an end to the trade. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, July 22nd, and November 10th, for corn, cheese, horses, and cattle. A bailiff and a constable are elected annually at the court leet of the feoffees of the manor; and petty-sessions for the town and hundred take place here, and at Horseley and Rodborough, alternately.

The parish comprises 4384*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.* The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £36. 13. 4.; patrons, Trustees of Tetbury charity; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £800; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 50 acres. The church, having been undermined by a flood in 1770, was, with the exception of the tower, which is surmounted by a fine modern spire, rebuilt in 1781, in the early English style, at an expense of £6000. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A grammar school was endowed by Sir William Romney, a native of Tetbury, and an alderman and sheriff of London in the reign of James I., who bequeathed a lease for years of the weights of wool and yarn, tolls, and other profits within the town, with the proceeds of which lands have been purchased. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £30 per annum, bequeathed by Elizabeth Hodges, in 1723, and partly by subscription; and there is a national school. The poor law union of Tetbury comprises 13 parishes or places, of which 11 are in the county of Gloucester, and 2 in Wilts; and the population amounts to 5891. In Maudlin meadow, which belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford, and is situated north of the town, is a petrifying spring, impregnated with calcareous earth. A castle is said to have been built here long before the invasion of Britain by the Romans; and ancient British coins and fragments of weapons have been found within the area of a camp in the vicinity; of which all traces are now obliterated.

TETCHWYCH, a hamlet, in the parish of LUDGERSHALL, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the township of Ludgershall, 500 inhabitants.

TETCOTT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Holsworthy; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Barnstaple, through Bideford, to Launceston, and comprises 2160 acres, of which 351 are common or waste; the river Tamar forms its western boundary, and the Bude canal passes within a mile and a half. Tetcott House, the beautiful seat of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., was destroyed by fire in May, 1841. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir W. Molesworth: the tithes have been commuted for £145; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 59 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments to the Arscott family.

TETFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Horn-castle; containing 778 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1750 acres: there are limestone quarries, the material of which is used for burning into lime, and for repairing the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Miss Harrison: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe consists of 350 acres. The church contains sixty free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a national school, partly supported by the proceeds of a cottage and seven acres of land, left in 1714, by Edward Richardson.

TETNEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Great Grimsby; containing 819 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5200 acres, and the Louth navigation runs through it. Weaving, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, is now nearly discontinued; and a fair, held in July, has degenerated from a mart for cattle and hardware into a mere festival. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774; there are a parsonage-house, and a glebe of 140 acres, together valued at £300 per annum, and the vicar receives £12 a year from the lessees of the great tithes. The church is distinguished by a very fine tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Several pits of beautifully clear water here, called "blow-wells," contain excellent pike and eels; the water is continually running, and never freezes, and it is said that Sir Joseph Banks spent a fortnight in examining the wells, which have been found to extend to the depth of between twenty and thirty feet. Some remains are to be seen of an ancient monastery, the last tower of which was lately taken down.

TETSWORTH (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, 11½ miles (E. S. E.) from Oxford; containing 523 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1261 acres, of which 56 are arable, 1111 pasture, 49 common, and 45 waste, &c. The living is annexed, with those of Sydenham and Towersey, to the vicarage of Thame: a rent-charge of

£210 is paid to the prebendary of Thame in lieu of tithes; another of £5. 8. to the rector of Wheatfield, and a third of £115 to the vicar of Thame. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a Norman arch: above the south entrance is a circular moulding, under which are a pitted figure, having a crosier in the left hand, and the figure of a priest, with a book in the left hand, and the right hand pointing above to the paschal lamb, with a banner. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TETTENHALL-REGIS (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SEISDON, partly in the N. and partly in the S. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the prebends of Bovenhill, Pendeford, Pirton with Trescott, and Wrottesley, 3143 inhabitants, of whom 2207 are in the township of Tettenthal Regis and Clericorum. The parish comprises 7551a. 1r. 27p., of which the surface is undulated, and the scenery very picturesque: part of the population is engaged in the manufacture of locks of all descriptions, hinges, bolts, spectacle-frames, &c. There are several excellent residences here, the largest of which is Wrottesley Hall, the seat of Lord Wrottesley, surrounded with good land and wood. The village stands nearly in the centre of the parish, at the foot and on the declivities of a lofty eminence; the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal passes through it, and is joined here by the Liverpool and Birmingham canal. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £196; patron and impropiator, Lord Wrottesley. The church, which was made collegiate before the Conquest for a dean and four prebendaries, is in the early, decorated, and later English styles, and was enlarged in 1825, and thoroughly repaired in 1841, at a cost of £1475; the eastern window contains an ancient painting on glass, representing the archangel trampling on a dragon; the font, curiously ornamented with sculpture, was restored in 1844. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national and infants' school.

TETTON, a township, in the parish of WARMINGTON, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Sandbach; containing 182 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £110. 12.

TETWORTH, with **EVERTON**, a parish, in the union of **ST. NEOT'S**, hundred of **TOSLAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Potton; containing, exclusively of **Everton**, which is in **Biggleswade** hundred, **Bedfordshire**, 235 inhabitants. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £205, and the vicarial for £70.—See **EVERTON**.

TEVERSALL (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **BROXTOW** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Mansfield**; containing 423 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2500 acres: coal and limestone abound, but neither is now worked. The village is situated on a lofty eminence, near the source of the river **Meden**. A few persons are employed in stocking-frame weaving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the gift of the **Earl of Carnarvon**: the tithes have been commuted for £522. 8.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains nearly 42 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style,

and contains several old monuments of the **Greenhalghe**, **Molyneux**, and **Babington** families; there is a curious arch, said to be Saxon, over the chief entrance, marked with symbolical representations of religious subjects. South of the church are the extensive ruins of the ancient mansion-house, built by **Gilbert Greenhalghe** in the reign of **Henry VII.**, and the remains of a hanging garden, on a very magnificent scale.

TEVERSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **FLENDISH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Cambridge**; containing 220 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Cambridge** to **Newmarket**, and comprises by admeasurement 1187 acres. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the **Bishop of Ely**, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £352. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 226 acres. **Lady Joan Jermy** bequeathed a cottage and 17 acres of land, for charitable uses, in lieu of the latter of which two parcels of land were set out at the inclosure of the parish, comprising respectively 21p. and 11a. 2p.; the house and land now produce about £30 per annum, applied to educating young children, and relieving the poor.

TEW, GREAT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **WOORTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Neat-Estone**; containing 459 inhabitants. A classical association attaches to this place as having been the residence of the illustrious **Lucius, Viscount Falkland**, who, before entering upon his stormy political career in the time of **Charles I.**, here devoted himself to the study of literature and philosophy, in which he was deeply versed. His house was unreservedly open to all the eminent men of the university; and **Sheldon**, **Hammond**, **Chillingworth**, the poets **Waller** and **Cowley**, and, more especially, his friend **Edward Hyde**, afterwards **Earl of Clarendon**, were his constant guests. The parish comprises 2993 acres, of which rather more than half are arable; the greater part of the soil consists of the red loam common to the north of **Oxfordshire**, but to the south it partakes of stone brash; the scenery is richly diversified with fine timber trees, amongst which the village is beautifully secluded. **Tew Park** is now the residence of **M. P. W. Boulton, Esq.**

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £134; patron and impropiator, **Mr. Boulton**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1766. The church is a handsome building, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a good Norman doorway, and contains some brasses of the **Raynsfords**, to whom the manor formerly belonged; two recumbent stone effigies of a crusader and a lady, whose names are unknown; and an elegant monument by **Chantry**. **Lord Falkland** was buried here, according to the register, on the 23rd of **September, 1643**, three days after his untimely death on the field of **Newbury**; but there is no tablet to his memory, nor is it known in what part of the church his remains were deposited, secrecy, probably, having been desirable, lest, owing to the violence of the times, his body might be disturbed. **T. E. Freeman**, in 1781, gave an estate producing £31 per annum, for education; the school is on the national plan. A convent supposed to have been connected with that at **Godstow**, formerly stood adjacent to the church, and some

traces thought to belong to it are still visible. Dr. Plot, in his work on Oxfordshire, speaks of a tessellated pavement ploughed up near the village; and more recently, in 1810, a complete Roman burial-vault was discovered at a farm called Beaconsfield, as well as a bath, with remains of pavement, urns, coins, &c. In 1827, also, a bath was found, with similar remains.

TEW, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 215 inhabitants. The living is annexed to that of Great Tew.

TEWIN (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Welwyn; containing 522 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2412 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Jesus' College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £460; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church has a square embattled tower, with a low spire: in the churchyard is a curious tombstone to the memory of Lady Ann Grimstone, which attracts many visitors. There are some small charitable bequests.

TEWKESBURY (*St. MARY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Lower division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Gloucester, and 103 (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the township of Mythe, and that



Seal and Arms.

of Southwick with Park, 5862 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name from *Theot*, a Saxon recluse, who, during the latter period of the heptarchy, founded a hermitage here, where he lived in solitude and devotion, and after whom it was called *Theotisberg*, from which its present appellation is deduced. In 1715, a monastery was founded here by the two brothers Odo and Dodo, dukes of Mercia, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which, after having experienced great injury during the Danish wars, became a cell to the abbey of Cranborne in Dorsetshire. After the Conquest, Robert Fitz-Hamon, who attended William in his expedition to Britain, enlarged the buildings of this monastery, and so amply augmented its possessions, that the monks of Cranborne removed, in 1101, to Tewkesbury, which they made the principal seat of their establishment; it was subsequently raised into an abbey of Benedictine monks, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £1598. 1. 3. The last decisive battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians took place within half a mile of this town, in 1471; on which memorable occasion, many of the principal nobility were slain on both sides, and not less than 3000 of the Lancastrian troops. Queen Margaret, who headed her own forces, was intrenched on the summit of an eminence, called the Home Ground, at the distance of a mile from the town, on the east side of the road to

Gloucester; and the troops of Edward IV., who advanced against his opponents by way of Tredington, occupied the sloping ground to the south, called the Red Piece. The victory was decisive in favour of the Yorkists, the defeat of the Lancastrians having been ascribed to the treacherous inactivity of Lord Wenlock, one of their generals, whom the chief commander, the Duke of Somerset, struck dead on the field with his battle-axe. After their defeat, the Duke of Somerset, with about 20 other distinguished persons, took shelter in the church, from which they were dragged with violence, and immediately beheaded. At the commencement of the great civil war in the reign of Charles I., Tewkesbury was occupied by the parliamentarians, who were afterwards driven out, and the town was taken by the royalists, by whom it was again lost and retaken, till, in 1644, it was surprised and captured by Col. Massey, governor of Gloucester, for the parliamentarians, in whose possession it remained till the conclusion of the war.

The town is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the luxuriant vale of Gloucester, and on the eastern bank of the river Avon, near its confluence with the Severn; it is nearly surrounded by the small rivers Carron and Swilgate, both which fall into the Avon, and is handsome and well built, consisting of three principal streets, lighted with gas, and well paved; the houses are in general of brick, occasionally interspersed with ancient timber and brick buildings, and are amply supplied with water. Considerable improvements have recently taken place, among which may be noticed the ranges of building erected to the east of the High-street, on a tract of land called Oldbury, and the formation of a new street. An elegant cast-iron bridge, opening a direct communication between London and Hereford, was constructed in 1826, over the Severn, near the beautiful hamlet of Mythe, within half a mile of the town, at an expense of £36,000, subscribed to a great extent in shares of £100 each; it consists of one noble arch, 172 feet in span, with a light iron balustrade. Near the division of the Worcester and Pershore roads is an ancient bridge of several arches over the Avon, which was widened and improved in 1836, and from which a level causeway has been raised, extending to the iron bridge. A mechanics' institution was established in 1838, and is in a flourishing state.

About the beginning of the 15th century, this place seems to have carried on a considerable TRADE upon the Severn; and a petition was forwarded to the house of peers, in the 8th of Henry VI., stating that the inhabitants had been accustomed "to ship all manner of merchandise down the Severn to Bristol," and complaining of the disorderly conduct of the people of the forest of Dean, who are reported to have stopped and plundered their ships as they passed by the coasts near the forest. For the redress of these grievances an act was passed in the same year; and, in 1580, Queen Elizabeth made Tewkesbury an independent port, which grant, however, was afterwards revoked, on a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol. Tewkesbury formerly enjoyed a large trade in woollen-cloth, and was celebrated for the manufacture of mustard of superior quality, but the principal branch of trade at present is the stocking frame-work knitting. The manufacture of cotton-thread lace was established at Oldbury in 1825; a good trade is carried

on in malt, and some in leather, and there is a factory for nails. An extensive distillery and a rectifying establishment were opened in 1770, of which the former has been abandoned, but the latter is still conducted on an advantageous scale. A very considerable carrying trade centres here, in connexion with the Avon and the Severn, and goods are conveyed by land and water to all parts of the kingdom: on the bank of the Avon are extensive corn-mills, formerly belonging to the abbey. There is a branch railway, 2 miles and 10 chains in length, from the centre of the High-street to the Birmingham and Gloucester railway at Ashchurch; and an extensive building has been erected as a depôt, with an elegant front towards the High-street. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, sheep, and pigs, and the latter for poultry and provisions. Fairs take place on the second Monday in March, the second Wednesday in April, May 14th, the first Wednesday after September 4th, and October 10th, for cattle, leather, and pedlery; statute-fairs are held on the Wednesday before, and the Wednesday after, Old Michaelmas-day; and there are great cattle-markets on the second Wednesday in June, August, and December. The market-house is a handsome building, with Doric columns and pilasters.

Tewkesbury, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, was first incorporated in 1574, by Queen Elizabeth, whose charter was confirmed by James I., in the third year of his reign; since which time, other charters were bestowed by various monarchs, ending with that of William III., in 1698. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, however, the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the number of magistrates is eight. There were formerly several trading companies incorporated under the charter, but the only one now in existence is that of the Cordwainers. The town first received the elective franchise in the 7th of James I., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of the entire parish; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, for all offences within the borough not capital; a court of petty-sessions occurs every Friday, and also a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50; and a court leet takes place, the jurisdiction of which extends over all the parishes in the hundred of Tewkesbury. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected in 1788, by Sir William Codrington, Bart., at an expense of £1200; the lower part is appropriated to the use of the courts, and the upper contains a hall for the meetings of the corporation, and an assembly-room. The common gaol, house of correction, and penitentiary for the borough, was built in 1816, at the northern extremity of the High-street, at a cost of £3420, raised by a rate on the inhabitants, and has been since enlarged and improved; it has four wards for the classification of prisoners. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division every alternate Wednesday.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £313. The church, situated at the south-western part of the town, and formerly the collegiate church of the ancient monastery, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, principally in

the Norman style, with a noble and richly-ornamented tower rising from the centre. The nave and choir, of which the latter was repaired in 1796, at an expense of £2000, are separated from the aisles by a noble range of cylindrical columns and circular arches, highly enriched with mouldings and other ornaments peculiar to the Norman style. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows in the later style, inserted in the Norman arches of the triforium, and the chancel by an elegant range of windows in the decorated style, with rich tracery, and adorned with considerable portions of ancient stained glass; the windows of the aisles and transepts are in the decorated and later styles, and the large west window, in the later style, is inserted in a very lofty Norman arch of great depth, with shafts and mouldings richly ornamented. The roof is finely groined, and embellished, at the intersections of the ribs, with figures of angels playing on musical instruments; the east end of the choir is hexagonal, and contains several beautiful chantry chapels, in the decorated style; the Lady chapel and the cloisters have been destroyed, but the arches which led to them may be traced on the outside of the building, and on the north side are the remains of the chapter-house, now used for a school. The church contains a fine series of monuments, from the earliest period of the decorated, to the most recent period of the later, English style, among which are several to the early patrons of the abbey, and to those who fell in the battle of Tewkesbury. In a light and elegant chapel on the north side of the choir, erected by Abbot Parker, in 1397, is the tomb of Robert Fitz-Hamon, the founder, who was killed at Falaise, in Normandy, in 1107, and whose remains, after having been interred in the chapter-house, were removed into the church, in 1241. An altar-tomb, inclosed with arches surmounted by an embattled cornice, on which are the figures of a knight and his lady, is supposed to have been erected for Hugh le Despenser and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. Near this is a beautiful sepulchral chapel, built by Isabel, Countess of Warwick, for her first husband Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, who was killed at the siege of Meaux, in 1421; it is profusely ornamented, and the roof, which is richly embellished with tracery, was supported on six pillars of blue marble, of which only two are remaining. Another church was erected in 1837, of red brick, with stone dressings; and a third has recently been built in the Oldbury, at the cost of £4000. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school was founded in 1576, and endowed with £20 per annum, by Mr. Ferrers, and with lands purchased with money left by Sir Dudley Digges, and with some chief rents. The Blue-coat school is endowed with one-twelfth part of the rents of a farm in Kent, devised for charitable uses by Lady Capel, in 1721, and is further supported by subscription: the national school, under the superintendance of the same master, was established in 1813; and a building for its use, and for that of the Blue-coat school, was erected adjoining the churchyard, in 1817, at an expense of £1345. There are various charitable bequests for the poor; and the late Samuel Barnes,

Esq., erected an extensive structure in the Oldbury, as an almshouse for 24 parishioners, which he endowed with land for their support. Near the entrance into the town from Gloucester is the house of industry, a large brick building, for the poor law union of Tewkesbury, which comprises 23 parishes or places, 16 in the county of Gloucester, and 7 in that of Worcester, the whole containing a population of 14,957. Of the monastic buildings, with the exception of the church, there are few remains: the principal is the gateway of the monastery, which appears to have been erected in the 15th century, and is surmounted with an embattled parapet rising above the cornice, from which are projecting figures, and below it is a canopied niche between two square-headed windows. Roman coins have been frequently dug up in the vicinity, and, in 1828, several were found near the abbey church. One of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of the Ichthyosaurus, or fish lizard, was found on Brockridge Common, in August, 1841, and measures 6 feet 10 inches in length, containing an immense number of vertebræ. At Walton is a mineral spring, the water of which resembles that at Cheltenham. On the south-west side of the town is a tumulus, from which the descent to the Severn is precipitous and abrupt, and which, from a visit of George III., in 1788, has obtained the name of Royal Hill. Alan of Tewkesbury, a monk of the abbey, and the friend and biographer of Thomas à Becket; and Estcourt, the celebrated dramatist, who was contemporary with Steele and Addison, were natives of the town. Tewkesbury gave the title of Baron to George I., previously to his accession to the throne.

TEY, GREAT (*St. BARNABAS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. E.) from Halstead; containing 733 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2478a. 3r. 3p., of which about 2222 acres are arable, 93 meadow and pasture, 123 wood, and 40 garden-ground; there is a great variety of soil, but the lands are in a high state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Rev. R. S. Dixon, who is also patron and incumbent of the sinecure rectory, which is valued at £18: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £547. 14., and the vicarial for £232; there is a parsonage-house, and the vicarial glebe comprises 18 acres, and the rectorial 7. The church is a very ancient edifice, originally cruciform, with a central tower supported on four arches, and side aisles separated from the nave by massive columns. In 1829, the tower was found to have pressed the pillars of the nave so much out of the perpendicular, that it became necessary to take down all the building to the west of it; since which divine service has been performed in the old chancel and transept, and a small erection has been raised on the site of the nave, forming the vestry-room and organ-gallery.

TEY, LITTLE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Great Coggeshall; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish is one of the smallest in the county, comprising only 448 acres, of which the soil, though heavy, is fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the

gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £146, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a belfry turret of wood.

TEY, MARKS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (W.) from Colchester; containing 397 inhabitants. The parish takes the present adjunct to its name from the family of Marks, or Merks, to whom it anciently belonged, but is in some documents called Tey *ad ulmos*, from the number of elm-trees with which it formerly abounded, and for the growth of which the soil is peculiarly favourable. It comprises 1180a. 35p., of which 1157 acres are arable, 21 pasture, and about 2 wood. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and there are 42½ acres of glebe. In the chancel of the church is a window containing the arms of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, in painted glass.

TEYNHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of TEYNHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 3½ miles (E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 845 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the London and Dover road, and comprises 2439a. 33p., of which the soil in many places is rich and fertile, and marshy in the direction of the Swale, to which the boundaries extend. An accession has lately been made to the parish, by the embankment of the island of Fowley. Couyer creek, an inlet of the sea, is terminated by a quay, to which vessels of 250 tons' burthen come up and discharge their cargoes of coal, for the supply of the inhabitants, taking in the produce of the neighbourhood for the London and other markets. The district abounds with cherry-orchards, and there are a few plantations of hops. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £179; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, and contains many brasses and other ancient memorials, with some fragments of old stained glass. Here are vestiges of a Roman encampment, and the ruins of a palace formerly belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury. Teynham confers the title of Baron on the family of Curzon.

THAKEHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Storrington; containing 620 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2800 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 9. 9½., and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and there are 27 acres of glebe. The church, which is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, is a cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower at the west end, and contains some interesting monuments to the Apsley and other families. The poor law union comprises fourteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 7578.

THAME (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, 13 miles (E.) from Oxford, and 44½ (N. W.

by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Priestend, North Weston, and Moreton, 3060 inhabitants, of whom 1177 are in New Thame township, 1134 in Old Thame, and 51 in the hamlet of Thame-Park. This town is evidently of Roman origin, and is first mentioned, as a place of some importance, at the commencement of the 10th century, when Wulfhere, King of Mercia, granted a charter, dated "in the vill called Thames;" and in the year 970, Osketyl, Archbishop of York, died here. It suffered much from the Danish invasions, particularly in 1010, during which period a fortification was erected. At the Conquest it belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln, and, till the reign of Edward VI., formed part of the extensive possessions of succeeding prelates, among the many benefits conferred by whom on the town was the diverting through it the road which previously passed on its side. In 1138, a monastery for Cistercian monks was established at Thame-Park, in honour of the Virgin Mary, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £256. 13. 7.; the site is occupied by the modern mansion of Lady Wenman. About the time of Edward IV., an hospital for destitute persons was founded and endowed with lands by Richard Quatremain, a member of an ancient family of high repute. In the civil war of the 16th century, Thame was the centre of military operations, and experienced much consequent distress; and during the late war with France it became one of the depôts for prisoners.

The town derives its name from its situation on a gentle declivity on the bank of the river Thame, which here separates the counties of Oxford and Bucks, and over which is a bridge of considerable length; it consists principally of one long and spacious street, with a convenient market-place in the centre, over which is the town-hall, a handsome and commodious building. The manufacture of lace is carried on, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry. The market, which is of great antiquity, is on Tuesday, and is well supplied with corn and cattle; fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, the first Tuesday in August, and a statute-fair on October 11th. The LIVING, anciently a prebend in the Cathedral of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £82. 12. 3½., but impropriated and dissolved in 1547, is now a discharged vicarage, with those of Sydenham, Tetsworth, and Towersey annexed, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £300; patron, the Rev. John Peers. The impropriation belongs to Lady Wenman: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1823. The church, built in 1138, is a large and handsome cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower rising from the intersection, supported on four massive pillars, and surmounted by an octagonal turret of nearly equal height. The interior, which, in 1839, was thoroughly restored and beautified, at an expense of £500, is divided by columns and pointed arches, and is entered by a stone porch with an elegant canopied niche, in which was formerly a statue of the tutelar saint. In the chancel is a tomb of white marble, to the memory of Lord Williams, with the recumbent effigies of himself and his lady, in the costume of the time of Elizabeth; and against the south wall is a curious brass, with a kneeling effigy of Sir John Clerke, of Weston, who, according to the legend, took prisoner Louis of Orleans, Duke of Longueville, in the reign of Henry

VIII. The north transept is the burying-place of the Dormer family, and the south transept the sepulchral chapel of the Quatremains, and both contain handsome monuments. Lord Williams, in 1558, bequeathed estates for the foundation of a free grammar school, built by his executors in 1574, near the church, and the maintenance of a master and usher: Hampden, the patriot; Dr. Fell; Justice Sir George Croke; Pocock, the learned orientalist; King, Bishop of Chichester; Anthony à Wood, the antiquary; and the notorious John Wilkes, were educated in the establishment. A free school was instituted by bequests from the second earl of Abingdon and others, and the income amounts to £26 annually; several small annuities have been left for apprenticing boys, and other benefactions, amounting to £150 per annum, for the poor. The union of Thame comprises thirty-five parishes or places, of which twenty-seven are in the county of Oxford, and eight in Bucks, altogether containing a population of 15,413. A little to the north of the church are the remains of the prebendal house originally attached to the monastery at Thame-Park, and which, till 1837, consisted of nearly three sides of a quadrangle; but in that year, Mr. Charles Stone converted the remains into a mansion-house, retaining the original character and grandeur of the ancient edifice, and in 1840 restored the chapel, at the east end of which is a triple lancet window circumscribed by a circular arch. George Hetheridge, an eminent Hebraist and Grecian in the reign of Elizabeth, and regius professor of Greek at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and Lord Chief Justice Holt, were natives of the town.

THAMES-DITTON.—See DITTON, THAMES.

THANINGTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, partly within the boundary of the city of CANTERBURY, but chiefly in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT; containing, with the parish of Milton and ville of Staplegate, 512 inhabitants, of whom 389 are in the portion without the limits of the city. The ancient road called Stane-street passes through the parish; and in Wincheap-street, a suburb of Canterbury, extending into it, was the hospital of St. James, founded in the reign of John, by Archbishop Walter, for female lepers, and of which the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £46. 6. 3. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron, the Archbishop; impropriator, G. Gipps, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £610, and whose glebe comprises 3 acres. Some small remains of the hospital still exist.

THARSTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Long Stratton; containing 388 inhabitants. It comprises 1571a. 3r. 36p., of which 1234 acres are arable, 318 meadow and pasture, and 18 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, the appropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £120, and the glebe comprises 5½ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles.

THATCHAM (*St. LUKE*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of NEWBURY, partly in the hundred of FAIRCROSS, but chiefly in that of READING, county of BERKS, 3 miles (E.) from Newbury; containing, with the chapelries of Greenham and Midgham,

4250 inhabitants, of whom 2677 are in Thatcham township. This place appears, from the Norman survey, to have been once a town of some importance; and tradition has assigned to it the rank of a borough, but there is no proof that it ever sent representatives to parliament. A market on Sunday was confirmed by charter of Henry II., to the abbot or monks of Reading, then possessors of Thatcham, and was changed to Thursday in 1218, by Henry III., but it has long been discontinued: the remains of the butter-cross still exist. The parish comprises 10,925*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*: the town is pleasantly situated near the navigable river Kennet, on the Bath road, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The Kennet and Avon canal passes a little to the southward; there is a paper-mill at Colthrop, which affords employment to 80 persons, and a statute-fair is held on the first Tuesday after October 12th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, J. Hanbury, Esq.; impropiators, various proprietors of land: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £735, and the impropriate for £806. 1. 7. The church has some portions in the early, and some in the later, English style; at the south entrance is a fine Norman arch, and in the interior are an altar-tomb to the memory of William Danvers, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and a mural monument to Nicholas Fuller, Esq., barrister of Gray's Inn. At Greenham and Midgham are chapels of ease; and at Crookham, or Crokeham, was formerly another, of which there are no remains. The Independents have a place of worship. A free school was founded in 1707, by Lady Frances Winchcomb, who gave a rent-charge of £53, and it was opened about 1713, but continued only for a few years, in consequence of the attainder of Lord Bolingbroke, owner of the estate charged. In 1741, however, arrears were recovered, since which period the funds have continued to increase, the amount of stock being now upwards of £5000, exclusively of the rent-charge, which is regularly received; the school was re-opened in June, 1794, and is now united with a national school.

THAXTED (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 19 miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 2527 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, lies on the Chelmer, near its source, and on the road from Chelmsford to Cambridge. The village, which is large and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, and contains several well-built houses, was formerly a town of importance, and received a charter from Philip and Mary, vesting the government in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and a council of 20 principal burgesses; but on a writ of *quo warranto* issued by James II., the corporation resigned their functions, and the market, which was on Thursday, was discontinued. The market was subsequently revived, but it never recovered its early celebrity: fairs are held on the 27th of May and 10th of August, the latter for cattle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £450; patron and impropiator, Viscount Maynard, whose ancestor gave £2000 in augmentation of the vicarage. The church is a spacious embattled structure, strengthened by buttresses terminating in canopied niches, in the later English style, and having a tower and crocketed spire 183 feet high, the exact length of the church; the

south porch is much enriched. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. A free grammar school, founded by Thomas Yardley, is now merged into a national school; and near the church are almshouses for 16 persons, partly supported by donations from various charity funds. Some Roman coins, and a beautiful amphora, were discovered some years since.

THEAKSTONE, a township, in the parish of BURNESTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 3¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bedale; containing 78 inhabitants. The township comprises 935*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.* The Hall is a handsome mansion, near which are several thriving plantations, and the Duke of Cleveland has property here called the Grange. The village is pleasantly situated near a small rivulet. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £63. 14. 6., and the impropriate for £46. 12.

THEALBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BURTON-UPON-STATHER, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 207 inhabitants.

THEALE, a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 4¼ miles (W. by S.) from Reading. This place was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Tilehurst, but has been separated from it by act of parliament, and made distinct. An elegant church, in the later English style, was erected in 1830, at the expense of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard; and under the provisions of the act, the living of Tilehurst will be divided, and a portion appropriated to this church, to be attached to the headship of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., bequeathed £20 per annum for the establishment of a school, which is conducted on the national system.

THEALE, a chapelry, in the parish of WEDMORE, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Axbridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron and appropriator, the Dean of Wells.

THEARNE, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 88 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Beverley to Hull, and comprises 805 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow and pasture; the surface is low and level, and the soil a strong clay, and partly moorland. The river Hull passes on the east, and at Wawn ferry, the property of Richard Dickson, Esq., who is lord of the manor of Beverley Water Towns, is a landing-place for coal, lime, and gravel. Thearne Hall is the seat of Doctor Leighton. There was anciently a chantry chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was dissolved pursuant to the statute of Edward VI. for the dissolution of colleges and chantries.

THEBERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Saxmundham; containing 580 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1945 acres, chiefly of a light and mixed soil, but in some parts wet and heavy; the surface is generally flat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £427, and there are 13½

acres of glebe. The church has a round tower and other ancient details of Norman character; a new gallery was erected in 1840.

THEDDINGWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, partly in the hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, but chiefly in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Harborough; containing, with the hamlet of Hothorpe, 270 inhabitants, of whom 254 are in Theddingworth township. The parish is situated on the road from Harborough to Lutterworth, and the Grand Union canal passes through the district; the scenery is in many places remarkably varied and pleasing. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 7.; net income, £137; patron, J. Cook, Esq.; impropiator, Earl Spencer. The church, which is old, and in bad repair, has a very handsome spire, and contains some monuments to members of the Bathurst family. There is a place of worship for Independents. An allotment of 25 acres of land, made under an inclosure act of 1715, is partly let out to cottagers, and partly given for depasturing cattle; the proceeds of the first portion, and a sum of £12. 12. per annum, arising from several bequests, are distributed among the poor.

THEDDLETHORPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Alford; containing 326 inhabitants. It is situated on the sea-coast, and comprises 1684*a.* 3*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £98; patron and impropiator, J. Alcock, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £400. The parish participates in the benefit of the school and land in the adjoining parish of St. Helen; and a few sums of small amount are distributed among the poor, and applied to the repair of the church.

THEDDLETHORPE (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Alford; containing 347 inhabitants, and comprising 1758*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.*, on the sea-coast. The living is a rectory, with that of Mablethorpe St. Peter, united in 1745, valued in the king's books at £18. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £498; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. There are $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe, with a house. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school-house was erected in 1810, the gift of Mr. Bonyer; and a few small rent-charges are distributed to the poor.

THELBRIDGE (*ST. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Witheridge; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Crediton to South Molton and Barnstaple. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £198; patron, G. Tanner, Esq.: the glebe consists of about 130 acres, with a small house. The church is a very old edifice.

THELNETHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from East Harling; containing 561 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north

by the Lesser Ouse, which separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 4.; net income, £508; patron, the Rev. E. H. Sawbridge. There is a glebe of about 22 acres, and a commodious house was erected in 1840, by the patron. The church is in the decorated style, with an embattled tower, and contains, in the south aisle, a handsome marble monument to the memory of Henry Bokenham, Esq., and his lady. An allotment of 28 acres of land, now let for £32. 12. per annum, was appropriated to parochial purposes, under an inclosure act, in 1821, together with another of about 40 acres, assigned for cutting turf.

THELVETON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Diss; containing 169 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from London to Norwich, by way of Scole, and comprises 1200 acres, of which about one-third is pasture. The Hall is an ancient mansion, in the Elizabethan style. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and there are $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church is in the decorated style, and is situated in the grounds belonging to the Hall, attached to which is a neat Roman Catholic chapel.

THELWALL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 334 inhabitants. This was formerly a considerable town: the Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes in the vicinity, and the Mersey forms its northern boundary, on the south bank of which river are some gunpowder-mills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron, T. A. Pickering, Esq.

THEMELTHORPE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from Foulsham; containing 94 inhabitants. It comprises 652*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which 386 acres are arable, 249 pasture and meadow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ woodland, and 10 gardens, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Bintree, and valued in the king's books at £4. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £131, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style.

THENFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Banbury; containing 155 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Banbury to Brackley, and comprises 882*a.* 8*p.*: lace-making is carried on to an considerable extent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £120: the tithes were commuted for land in 1776; there are about 60 acres. A school is supported by Mr. Severne; and the produce of about 11 acres of land, left by Mr. Tooley, is distributed among the poor. There is a mineral spring.

THEOBALD-STREET, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDENHAM, union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing 62 inhabitants.

THERFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$

miles (S. W. by S.) from Royston; containing 1224 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4761 acres, of which 456 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £50, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London: the tithes have been commuted for £1100, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe containing 91 acres.

THETFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of STRETHAM, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ely; containing 250 inhabitants. It comprises 1042 acres, of which 481 are common or waste land. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. A rent-charge of £124. 17. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

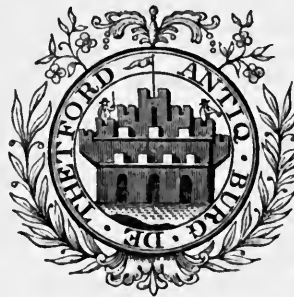


Arms.

ford by the Saxons, evidently derives its name from the river Thet, that here unites its stream with the Lesser Ouse, which then passes through the town, separates the two counties, and is navigable hence to Lynn. The majority of antiquaries consider it to be the site of the celebrated *Sitomagus* of the Romans, who possessed it in 435, and it is known to have been the metropolis of East Anglia; on which account, and from its proximity to the North Sea, it was frequently, during the heptarchy, desolated by the Danes, who, having retained possession of the town for fifty years, totally destroyed it by fire in the ninth century. In 1004, it sustained a similar calamity from their king, Sweyn, who had invaded East Anglia; and in 1010 it became, for the third time, the scene of plunder and conflagration by these marauders, into whose hands it again fell, after a signal victory, which they had obtained over the Saxons. In the reign of Canute, Thetford began to recover from the effects of these repeated calamities, and in that of Edward the Confessor had nearly regained its former prosperity, containing not less than 944 burgesses, who enjoyed various privileges. In the time of the Conqueror (in 1070), the episcopal see of North Elmham was transferred hither, and was removed to Norwich, by Herbert de Losigna, in the year 1093; but Henry VIII. made it the seat of a bishop suffragan to Norwich, which it continued during his reign. From the time of Athelstan to that of John here was a mint, in which coins of Edmund and Canute were struck; and the ancient extent and importance of the town may be gathered from the fact that, in the reign of Edward III., it comprised twenty-four principal streets, five market-places, twenty churches, six hospitals, eight monasteries, and other religious and charitable foundations, of all which there are comparatively but few remains. Thetford has been honoured with the presence and temporary residence of several British sovereigns, particularly Henry I. and II., and Elizabeth, who rebuilt the ancient mansion of the earls

of Warren, on its lapse to the crown, and occasionally resided in it, as did also James I. for the purpose of hunting; and it is still called the King's House.

The town, which has of late been much improved, comprises five principal streets, partly paved, and is connected with the few remaining houses on the Suffolk side by a handsome iron bridge over the Ouse, erected in 1829; the modern buildings are plain and neat, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells and springs. At the eastern end of the town is a chalybeate spring, where a fine suite of baths has been erected by subscription, and in the town are convenient lodgings, with every accommodation for visitors; the waters are similar to those at Tonbridge-Wells, and are in acknowledged repute. Races took place here at an early period, but from the tumults they occasioned in the former part of the 17th century, were suppressed by order of the privy council; they were, however, revived a few years since, and are held in June, upon the common, on the Suffolk side of the borough. Assemblies occasionally take place, and a subscription library is supported. In addition to a very extensive paper-mill, there are an iron-foundry, two agricultural-machine factories, good breweries, several malting establishments, a flour-mill and a tan-yard; and the navigation of the river, in its course to Lynn, having been improved between this place and Brandon, a brisk business is carried on in corn, wool, coal, and other articles. The market is on Saturday; the market-house has been taken down and neat shambles erected, covered with cast iron, with a portico and palisades in front. Fairs are held on May 14th, August 2nd and 16th, for sheep, and September 25th, for cattle; and there is a wool-fair in the month of July.



Corporation Seal.

under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is nine. The borough sends two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of a new district; the mayor is returning officer. There has been a re-grant of a court of quarter-sessions for the borough, and petty-sessions are held by the corporation every Monday. The county assizes, which had been held here, in Lent, ever since 1176, were removed a few years since. The guildhall is a fine old building, erected at the expense of Sir Joseph Williamson, Kut., secretary of state to Charles II.; and the gaol is a plain edifice of flint and white brick; commodiously arranged: on these buildings many thousand pounds have been expended by the inhabitants.

Thetford comprises the parishes of *St. Cuthbert*, containing 1543; *St. Peter*, 1184; and *St. Mary the Less*,

1207 inhabitants; the livings of all which are in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. St. Cuthbert's is a discharged perpetual curacy, with the rectory of the Holy Trinity united; net income, £50. The church contains a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with an embattled tower. The living of St. Peter's is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Nicholas' united, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 5½.; net income, £55. The church, commonly called "the black church," being constructed chiefly of flint, comprises a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower, which, with part of the body of the edifice, was rebuilt in 1789. The living of the parish of St. Mary the Less is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £1. 13. 6½.; net income, £83; impropiators, the Duke of Norfolk and others. The church, which stands in Suffolk, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A preacher-ship in St. Mary's church, a grammar school, and an hospital for two men and two women, were founded and endowed in 1610, under the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston, Knt., who died in 1566, having bequeathed property, the income arising from which now amounts to £555 per annum. Some boys and girls are apprenticed from a fund of £2000, vested in an estate now producing £290 per annum, left by Sir J. Williamson, in 1701. In 1818, Mr. P. Sterne bequeathed £1000, for the benefit of the poor; and about £70, derived from the inclosure of the common, are yearly distributed with several minor benefactions. The union of Thetford comprises 34 parishes or places, of which 19 are in Norfolk, and 15 in Suffolk; and contains a population of 17,542.

The relics of ANTIQUITY consist chiefly of the fragments of a nunnery established in the reign of Canute, by Urius, the first abbot of Bury St. Edmund's; some of the walls, buttresses, and windows, with a fine arch and cell, are still visible, the conventual church having been converted into a barn, and a farm-house built with the other ruinous portions. Of a priory founded on the brink of the river, in 1104, by Roger Bigot, for Cluniac monks, and which at the Dissolution was valued at £418. 16. 3., the gateway, constructed with freestone and black flint, and parts of the church, which was cruciform, alone remain. Of the monastery of St. Sepulchre, instituted in 1109, by the Earl of Warren, and further endowed by Henry II., the church has been converted into a barn; and the site of St. Augustine's friary, founded in 1387, by John of Gaunt, for mendicants of that order, still bears the name of Friars' Close. At the eastern extremity of the town are remains of an ancient Danish fortification, which consisted of a large keep and double rampart, erected on an artificial mount called Castle Hill, of which the height is 100 feet, and the circumference of the summit 81 feet, and of the base 984; the remains of the ramparts are 20 feet high, and the surrounding fosse 70 feet wide. It is somewhat singular that no trace of any steps, or path, by which military stores could be conveyed up the very steep ascent to the fortress, is visible. A mineral spring, the properties of which are similar to those of Tonbridge, was discovered here about 80 years since, by Matthew Manning, Esq., M.D., and at that time was much resorted to; it was afterwards shut up for many years, but in 1819 was re-opened, and the waters having been again

analysed, were found to be very effectual in strengthening the stomach. A handsome pump-room was erected, to which hot and cold baths are attached, situated near the river side, and approached by pleasant sheltered walks, but for want of sufficient patronage at present closed. Thomas Martin, F.A.S., and author of the *History of Thetford*, was born here in 1696, and educated at the free school, of which his father was master. The notorious Thomas Paine, author of the *Rights of Man*, was also born here, and educated at the school.

THICKLEY, EAST, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, district of SHILDON, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4¼ miles (S. E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 452 inhabitants. This place, according to the Boldon book, was severed from the manor of Redworth, and belonged for many generations to the Lilburn family, of whom was Col. Lilburn, a celebrated leader on the side of the parliament in the civil war. The township comprises about 260 acres: the Stockton and Darlington railway passes in the vicinity of the village.

THIMBLEBY (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCASTLE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Horncastle; containing 398 inhabitants. This parish, through which passes the road from Lincoln to Horncastle, is bounded on the west by the navigable river Witham, and comprises 2557a. 1r. 38p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; net income, £441; patron, T. Hotchkin, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for land, and a parsonage-house was erected on the glebe in 1839. The church was built in 1744, partly by money raised from a brief, and partly by the sale of the materials of the old edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Roman coins have been found; and many fossil shells, ammonites, &c., have been discovered in the blue clay upon the moor.

THIMBLEBY, a township, in the parish of OSMOTHERLEY, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from North-Allerton; containing 172 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of worsted. It comprises about 1670 acres, including the hamlet of Foxton, which is situated in the fertile vale of the Codbeck stream: the village, which is secluded, lies under the western acclivities of the Hamilton hills, and about one mile south from Osmotherley.

THINGDON.—See FINEDON.

THINGWELL, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston; containing 76 inhabitants.

THIRKLEBY, a township, in the parish of KIRBYGRINDALYTH, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Malton; containing 53 inhabitants. The lands, which are laid out in two farms, comprise about 1800 acres, the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

THIRKLEBY (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Thirsk; containing, with the hamlet of Osgoodby, 309 inhabitants. The parish con-

tains the villages of Great and Little Thirkleby, separated from each other by a stream, and comprises about 1800 acres of land: in Osgoodby are several principal farm-houses. The Great North of England railway passes close by Sessay, which is distant southward about three miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £200; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The glebe comprises between 30 and 40 acres, to which there is a house; and a modus of £1 is paid to the vicar for the tithes of Osgoodby. The church was rebuilt in the year 1722, by Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

THIRLBY, a township, in the parish of FELIX-KIRK, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises about 506 acres of land, and its scattered village lies in a secluded valley, about a mile south-east of Felix-Kirk.

THIRLWALL, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Haltwhistle; containing 394 inhabitants. It has its name from the Roman thralling or barrier wall running through it; to thirl, in the old Northumberland dialect, signifying to bind or enthrall. Its proprietors in remote times were called barons, and held under the kings of Scotland as lords of Tindale; the church of Hexham acquired lands here at an early period, and the Swinburnes had possessions within the manor in the time of Edward I., and, by marriage with the Thirlwalls, became possessed of the whole estate, which they afterwards sold to Henry, Earl of Carlisle. Mention of a castle first occurs in 1369. The township comprises 7765 acres of land on the eastern side of the river Irthing, which separates this county from Cumberland. Wardrew, an ancient mansion here, has been handsomely fitted up, to accommodate visitors who resort to the adjacent spas of Gilsland. On the western bank of the Tippal burn, which is here crossed by the great wall, are the ruins of the once strong castle, occupying the summit of a rocky knoll, and formerly one of the boundary forts between England and Scotland; the walls were nine feet thick, vaulted within, and defended by an outer wall of great strength. At the Gap, in the township, is a place of worship for Methodists.

THIRN, a township, in the parish of THORNTON-WATLASS, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bedale; containing 138 inhabitants, and comprising 613a. 3r. 14p. of land. The village is about a mile distant from that of Thornton-Watlass, and near the river Ure, which passes on the west.

THIRNE, a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Acle; containing 177 inhabitants. The village is near the confluence of the Bure and Thirne rivers. The living is a rectory, annexed to Ashby and Oby, and valued in the king's books at £5. The church, which stands on an eminence, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower. At the inclosure, 18 acres were allotted to the poor, the proceeds of which, with £6 per annum from an unknown benefactor, are distributed in coal.

THIRNTOLT, a township, in the parish of AIN-
DERBY-STEEPLE, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapen-
take of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles
(W. by S.) from North-Allerton; containing 164 in-
habitants. It comprises by computation 1153 acres of
productive land. The impropriate tithes have been com-
muted for £189, and there is a glebe of 3½ acres.

THIRSK (St. MARY), a borough, market-town, and
parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of
BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the
chapelries of Carlton-Miniott, Sand-Hutton, and Sow-
erby, 4599 inhabitants, of whom 3020 are in the bo-
rough, 23 miles (N. W. by N.) from York, and 223
(N. N. W.) from London. The name of this place is
supposed to be derived from *Tre Isk*, two ancient
British words signifying a town and river or brook. A
strong and extensive castle was erected here about 979,
by the ancient family of Mowbray, on which Roger de
Mowbray, in the time of Henry II., having become a
confederate of the King of Scotland, erected his standard
against his lawful sovereign: upon the suppression of
the revolt, this fortress, with many others, was entirely
demolished by order of the king. In the reign of
Henry VII., during a popular commotion, Henry Percy,
Earl of Northumberland, and lieutenant of this county,
is said to have been put to death here, beneath a very
ancient elm-tree, which formerly grew on Elm Green.
The town is situated on the road from York to Dar-
lington, nearly in the centre of the vale of Mowbray, a
tract of country remarkable for the fertility of its soil,
and the picturesque beauty and richness of its scenery;
it consists of the Old and the New towns, separated by a
small stream called Cod beck, over which are two sub-
stantial stone bridges. A neat gravel-walk across the
fields to the village of Sowerby commands a fine pros-
pect of the surrounding country, terminated by the
Hambleton hills, and is the favourite promenade of the
inhabitants. At the south-western extremity of the
town, the moat and rampart, together with some sub-
terranean vaults, and the site of the court-yard of the
castle, still exist. Within the precincts of this ancient
fortress New Thirsk is situated, with its spacious market-
place in the centre. The Old town, which alone is in-
cluded in the borough, is on the north-east bank of the
stream, and consists of a long range of cottages on each
side of the road from York to Yarm and Stockton, and
two squares surrounded by similar buildings, one called
St. James's Green, where the cattle-fairs are held, the
other formerly comprising an ancient chapel dedicated
to St. James. A small quantity of coarse linen and
sacking is manufactured. One of the stations on the
Great Northern railway is situated about a mile from
the town.

The market is on Monday, and is a large one for pro-
visions, of which great quantities purchased here are
carried for sale to Leeds and other places. Fairs are
held on Shrove-Monday and April 4th and 5th, for cattle,
sheep, leather, &c.; Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday,
for woollen-cloth, toys, &c.; and August 4th and 5th,
October 28th and 29th, and the first Tuesday after Dec.
11th, for cattle, sheep, and leather. The municipal
regulations are vested in a bailiff, chosen by the burgage-
holders, and sworn in before the steward of the lord of
the manor, who holds a court leet at Michaelmas, for
that and other purposes. Old Thirsk, a borough by

prescription; first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the last parliament of Edward VI.; under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it now sends only one, elected by the £10 householders of an enlarged district comprising 8570 acres, and the bailiff is returning officer. The parish contains 3100*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, of which about 1818 acres are arable, 1153 pasture, and 61 woodland and common. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church, situated at the northern extremity of the New town, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower at the west end, and is supposed to have been constructed from the ruins of the castle. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The poor law union of Thirsk comprises 40 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,639.

THIRSTON, NORTHUMBERLAND.—See THRISTON.

THIRTLEBY, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. E.) from Hull; containing 58 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1010 acres, the property of various freeholders: the village is east of the road from Hull to Coniston. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £68. 18. 6.

THISTLETON, with GREENHALGH, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirkham; containing 371 inhabitants. The tithes of Thistleton have been commuted for £121. 13., of which £99 are payable to Christ-Church, Oxford, and £22. 1. 8. to the vicar.

THISTLETON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Oakham; containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 0½.; net income, £118; patron, G. Fludyer, Esq. The Rev. Henry Foster, in 1692, bequeathed land producing upwards of £10 per annum, in support of a school, now conducted on the national system.

THIXENDALE, a township, in the parish of WHARRAM-PERCY, union of POCKLINGTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 8¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Malton; containing 239 inhabitants. It comprises about 3160 acres of land, of which a large part is the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The village is scattered, at the junction of sixteen deep and narrow dales, from which the township is supposed to have derived its name; and is distant about two miles south-south-east of Wharram-Percy.

THOCKRINGTON, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Little Bavington, Cary-Coats, and Sweethope, 193 inhabitants, of whom 42 are in Thockrington township, 10½ miles (N. by E.) from Hexham. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the Roman Watling-street, comprises 6814 acres, and in elevated situations commands extensive views over a fine and well-cultivated country. There are some freestone and limestone quarries, the produce of which is used for building and for making lime; a very excellent coal-mine is in operation, and here is also a rich lead-mine, but not at present

worked. The small hamlet which is the head of the parish is said to have been once a good village, containing numerous farmers. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck (the impropiator), with a net income of £48: the glebe is situated near East Woodburn, upon the banks of the Rede, and consists of 155 acres. The church is a very ancient edifice, standing on a lofty eminence. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A stone about 5½ feet long, and neatly chiselled at one end, supposed to have been used by the Romans, was found on the Watling-street, two feet below the surface, by some workmen, in 1839. About 100 yards to the south of the spot, Mr. Forster, M.P., met about twenty gentlemen on the 6th of October, 1715, and after leading them to some rising ground on the north side of the waterfalls, and being joined by the Earl of Derwentwater, with his servants and attendants all mounted and well armed, harangued them on the advantages of raising Prince James Stuart to the throne. W. G. Shafto, Esq., the proprietor of the Cary-Coats estate, who lately built the Hall in a splendid manner, and richly embellished the grounds, has caused the stone discovered on the Watling-street to be set up in the place where Mr. Forster addressed his followers.

THOLTHORP, a township, in the parish of ALNE, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Easingwould; containing 300 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation about 3000 acres: the village is situated on the small river Linton, and on the western side of the Forest of Galtres. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1800. A school was built by subscription in 1834.

THOMAS-CLOSE, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Penrith; containing 99 inhabitants.

THOMAS, ST., THE APOSTLE, a parish, in the union, and adjoining the borough, of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with the hamlet of St. Thomas Street, 1125 inhabitants, of whom 366 are in the hamlet of St. Thomas the Apostle. Building-stone is quarried, and manganese is partially worked. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patrons, the Inhabitants. The great tithes of the parish of St. Clether were purchased for the curacy with Queen Anne's Bounty, and tithes upon certain fields and orchards in this parish also belong to it. The Launceston grammar school, and a national school for the parishes of Launceston, St. Thomas, and St. Stephen, are situated in the parish; and there is also a British and Foreign school. A priory was founded here by Bishop Warlewast, who, in 1126, removed to it an establishment of secular canons which had previously existed at St. Stephen's: upon the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £354. 0. 11. At Kestelwood are vestiges of ancient earthworks.

THOMAS, ST., THE APOSTLE, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from Exeter; containing, with the chapelry of Oldridge, 4301 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Exe, from which the Exeter canal passes to the southward. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of James W.

Buller, Esq., with a net income of £237: all the tithes, which have been commuted for £700, belong to Mr. Buller, who pays a stipend to the incumbent. The church, erected in 1412, and enlarged in 1829, is in the later English style, and contains 1000 sittings, 250 of which are free. There is a chapel at Oldridge, built and endowed by J. Buller, Esq., and containing 50 sittings; and another has been just erected at the village of Exwick, to contain 180 sittings. The poor law union comprises 49 parishes or places, and contains a population of 47,105. A small priory of Black canons, a cell to that of Plympton, was founded in the time of Henry III., in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and stood partly in this parish, and partly in that of Alphington.

THOMLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of WATERPERRY, union of THAME, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD; containing 13 inhabitants.

THOMPSON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Watton; containing 490 inhabitants, and comprising about 1946 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron and improPRIATOR, H. D. Emsworth, Esq. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a south transept; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. Nineteen acres of land, producing £30 per annum, have been allotted to the poor. Sir Thomas de Shardelow, Knt., and his brother, about 1349, founded a chantry or college in honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, for a master and five chaplains, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £52. 15. 7.: the remains have been converted into a farm-house.

THOMPSON'S-WALL, with COULDSMOUTH, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler; containing 38 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the Beaumont river, and about two miles and a half westward of Kirk-Newton.

THOMPSON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 48 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 9., and in the gift of William John Bankes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £84, and the glebe comprises about an acre. The church, a small brick edifice, circular at the east end, was wholly rebuilt and pewed by Archbishop Wake.

THONG, NETHER, a township, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 1156 inhabitants. The township comprises about 875 acres, of which the soil is fertile, and in good cultivation; the village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. A district church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2869, of which £2500 were granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 700 sittings, of which 320 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar

of Almondbury, with a net income of £150; impropriators, the Governors of Clitheroe school. A school is supported by subscription.

THONG, UPPER, a township, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2258 inhabitants. The township contains 3045a. 1r. 10p., and includes part of the village of Holmfirth, which is chiefly in the parish of Kirk-Burton. The village of Upper Thong, seated on an eminence, is well built, containing many modern houses; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen goods. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

THORALBY, a township, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Middleham; containing 299 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3000 acres of land, rising into lofty moorland fells; the village lies on the west side of Bishop's-dale. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £69, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school has been recently erected at Crosslanes.

THORESBY, NORTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Louth; containing 623 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2485 acres, of which 480 are common or waste: the road from Louth to Grimsby runs along its western extremity, and the Louth canal passes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village, for a short distance through the eastern part of the parish. A pleasure-fair is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 10. 10., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. H. Bassett: the tithes have been commuted for £441. 13., and the glebe contains 54a. 3r. 37p., on which a parsonage-house has been recently built. The church is very ancient, with a chancel of more modern date. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Dr. Robert Mapletoft, in 1676, bequeathed 47 acres of land, producing £30 per annum, for the endowment of a free school; and £17, from Mrs. F. Smith's charity, are annually distributed among the poor.

THORESBY, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Alford; containing 138 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 906 acres; the substratum is chiefly limestone, quarried for burning into lime, and there are some pits of good gravel, in which are found the fossil remains of the nautilus. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a net income of £214; the glebe comprises 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and there is a parsonage-house. The church is a neat structure of brick, rebuilt in 1738.

THORESTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of SALEBY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Alford; containing 53 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803.

THORESWAY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, S. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Caistor; containing 189 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from Thor, a Scandinavian deity who presided over desolate parts, was formerly included in the duchy of Lancaster, and was given in 1644 by Charles I. to Sir John Colepeper, who was by that king created a baron, of Thoresway, as a reward for his services in the royal cause, and whose descendants continued to bear the title till 1725, when the fourth baron died without issue. A great portion of the parish was once a rabbit-warren, but this has been brought into an excellent state of cultivation by the application of bone manure, and the whole of Thoresway now comprises 2845 acres of good land, of which 2645 are arable, 130 pasture, and 70 plantation; the surface is hilly, and the village is situated in a picturesque valley of the wolds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £493, derived from 686 acres of land assigned at the inclosure in lieu of tithes, and a glebe-house erected in 1840. The church is a small edifice, suited to the wants of the population.

THORGANBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, S. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Caistor; containing 116 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1400*a. 3r. 9p.*, of which four-fifths are arable, and the rest grass and plantations; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque; the soil is chalky, producing barley, wheat, and oats, and limestone is procured for building purposes, and lime for manure. Thorganby Hall, formerly the seat of the Willoughbys, and lately the residence of Theophilus Harneis, Esq., is an ancient and handsome mansion of stone, situated in well-wooded grounds commanding fine prospects. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Yarborough, who is lord of the manor and owner of the entire parish; the tithes have been commuted for £85. The church is a small structure, recently improved. Six skeletons, with swords and spears near them, of ancient character, were found in 1832.

THORGANBY (*ST. ELEN*), a parish, in the union of **YORK**, wapentake of **OUSE** and **DERWENT**, E. riding of **YORK**, 9¾ miles (S. E.) from York; containing, with the township of West Cottingham, 373 inhabitants. This place, which is of some antiquity, for a considerable period consisted only of three houses, of which one was the Benedictine priory of Thicket, founded by Roger Fitz-Roger in the reign of Richard I., and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £23. 12. 2. The site, together with the conventual buildings and lands, was granted in the 33rd of Henry VIII. to John Aske, to whose family the patronage or foundership had descended from the Hayes; there are but few remains of the ancient buildings, and in 1822 a handsome mansion of brick, called Thicket Priory, was erected on the site, and is now the seat of the Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, who is lord of the manor and incumbent. The parish comprises 3039*a. 2r. 22p.*, of which about 2430 acres

are arable, 557 meadow and pasture, and 52 woodland and plantations; the surface is generally flat, but the scenery, which is enriched with wood, is of pleasing character; the soil is partly clay, and partly a sandy loam, in good cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated near the river Derwent, which is navigable. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Mr. Jefferson. The church, an ancient structure in the Norman style, is in a very perfect state of repair. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A parochial school was founded in 1733, by Thomas Dunnington, Esq., who bequeathed a house and garden, with an endowment in money, which was augmented with £10. 10. per annum, by Robert Jefferson, Esq., for the instruction of eight additional children.

THORINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Halesworth; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises about 1286 acres, of which the surface is flat, and the soil runs through several varieties. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of Lieut.-Colonel Bence, who has a seat here: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe contains 11 acres. The church has a round tower, and several Norman details.

THORLBY, with **STIRTON**, a township, in the parish of **KILDWICK**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 1¼ mile (N. W. by W.) from Skipton; containing 132 inhabitants. It is on the road from Skipton to Gargrave, and the village nearly adjoins that of Stirton.

THORLEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **BISHOP-STORTFORD**, hundred of **BRAUGHIN**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 396 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; net income, £455; patron, the Bishop of London. The church has an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and a Norman doorway on the south.

THORLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Yarmouth; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1518 acres, of which 1014 are arable, 359 meadow and pasture, 50 down, and 78 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9.; net income, £100; patron, the Rev. James Penfold. The church, which has a belfry over the porch, was erected by Amicia, Countess of Devon, who gave it to the priory of Christchurch, in Hampshire, by which establishment it was retained till the Dissolution.

THORMANBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **EASINGWOLD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Easingwold; containing 138 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 900 acres, partly the property of Viscount Downe: the village is intersected by the road from Easingwold to Thirsk, and is about half a mile south-east of Birdforth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Viscount Downe, the incumbent, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £246; there are 38½ acres of glebe.

THORN (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wellington; containing 136 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 900 acres, of which the soil in some places rests upon limestone: the Western Canal from Taunton to Tiverton passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of Taunton: the great tithes have been commuted for £108, and the small for £54. The church was built about the year 1570.

THORN-COFFIN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of YEovil, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Yeovil; containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £200; patron, the Rev. Alfred Tooke.

THORN-GUMBALD, a chapelry, in the parish of PAUL, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Hedon; containing 271 inhabitants. This place, called also Thorn *cum* Paul, comprises about 1450 acres, partly the property of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., who is lord of the manor: the village, which is of neat appearance, lies on the main road from Hedon to Patrington. There is a small chapel of ease; and the Independents have a place of worship.

THORNABY, a district, in the parish of STAIN-TON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Stockton; containing, with Stockton-south-of-the-Tees, 1485 inhabitants. This district, which forms part of the tract called Cleveland, is bounded on the north and west by the river Tees, and comprises about 1800 acres; the soil is generally a rich loam, resting on a substratum of clay, and is intersected by a dyke of whinstone which is continued across the river. Since the extension of the Stockton and Darlington railway, which passes through the township to Middlesbrough, this place has wonderfully increased in extent; and its population, which in 1831 was only 301, is now quintupled. In connexion with some potteries and a glass-bottle manufactory established here, a new town has almost arisen, which promises to become of no inconsiderable importance; on the river are wharfs belonging to these works, and the railway, which is carried across the Tees by a bridge, contributes greatly to the prosperity of the place. Near the Tees, also, are large ship-building yards; land has been let for the establishment of a foundry, and other works are in contemplation. The living, till 1844, a perpetual curacy united to Stainton, is now distinct, Thornaby having been ecclesiastically separated from that parish; it is in the gift of the Archbishop, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is ancient.

THORNAGE, a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Holt; containing 325 inhabitants. It comprises 1266*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*, of which 1035 acres are arable, 98 pasture and meadow, and 17 woodland and common. The living is a rectory, with that of Brinton annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the gift of Lord Hastings: the tithes have been commuted for £321, and the glebe comprises nearly 37 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the early

style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel contains an altar-tomb to Sir William Butt, who died in 1583. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

THORNBOROUGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Buckingham; containing 762 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17.; net income, £187; patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart.; impropiator of a portion of the great tithes, the Duke of Buckingham, the remainder having been given to the different proprietors on the inclosure of waste lands in 1804. The chancel of the church belongs to W. F. Lowndes Stone and John Clark, Esqrs., who keep it in repair. On opening an ancient barrow about twenty-five feet high, at Thornborough field, in November, 1839, various bronze ornaments were discovered near the base, on a layer of rough limestone.

THORNBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of CORBRIDGE, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Hexham; containing 60 inhabitants. It is set out in farms, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital. Considerable quantities of limestone are quarried and burned; and a lead-mine anciently wrought was re-opened in 1801, but the speculation proving unsuccessful, was soon after abandoned. A little to the north-west of the village is an eminence called Camp hill, where was formerly a fortified station, and to the south of the hill was Sheldon lough, which was completely drained on the inclosure of the common.

THORNBROUGH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KILVINGTON, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 27 inhabitants. It comprises about 550 acres, set out in farms.

THORNBURY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Hols-worthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Holsworthy; containing 524 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2500 acres, of which 240 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Spencer: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe contains 90 acres, to which there is a house. The church has a Norman door, and contains a memorial of an armed knight and his lady, with several monumental effigies of the Edgcumbe family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

THORNBURY (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 24 miles (S. W.) from Gloucester, and 124 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tything of Kington, and the chapelries of Falfield, Moorton, Oldbury, and Rangeworthy, 4706 inhabitants, of whom 1862 are in the town. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on the banks of a small rivulet, 2 miles east of the Severn, in the vale of Berkeley, and consists of three principal streets. The chief object worthy of notice is the remains of an old castle at the end of the town, begun by Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, but left in an unfinished state; the outer wall is still in good preservation, and over the arched gateway, which formed the main entrance, and is greatly admired, is an inscription in raised letters,

recording the date of its erection : these ruins command a fine view of the river Severn, which flows on the western side of the parish, and the remote landscape of South Wales. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were sumptuously entertained here for ten days, in 1539. The clothing business formerly flourished, but has been long discontinued, and there is at present no particular branch of trade. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, August 15th, and the Monday before December 21st, for cattle and pigs. The corporation, now merely nominal, consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, with a sergeant-at-mace and two constables. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s., for the hundred, occurs once in three weeks, on Thursday; and a court of record for pleas to any amount, for the honour of Gloucester, takes place every three weeks, on Tuesday. The parish comprises about 10,508 acres, of which 179 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 15. 10., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted, for £450, and the vicarial for £621; the appropriate glebe contains 1½ acre, and the vicarial 3, to which there is a parsonage-house. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the later English style, with a lofty tower ornamented by open-worked battlements and eight pinnacles; the north and south doors are of much earlier date. At Falfield and Oldbury are chapels of ease; and there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was established and endowed in 1648, by William Edwards, and its funds having been augmented, the income is now £57; another free school, instituted in 1729, by means of a bequest of £500 from John Atwells, and endowed with lands in 1789, possesses a revenue of £70 per annum. The poor law union of Thornbury comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,466.

THORNBURY, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HERFORD, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Bromyard; containing, with the hamlet of Netherwood, 227 inhabitants, and consisting of 1437 acres, but with an extra-parochial place of a similar name, of 2029 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £183; patron, W. L. Childe, Esq. Wall Hill camp, in the parish, has a triple intrenchment, almost perfect, and is supposed to be a work of the ancient Britons under Caractacus. At Netherwood, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who was beheaded in 1601, and Roger Mortimer, the last earl of March, were born.

THORNBY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Welford; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, and is intersected by the road from London to Lutterworth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Rev. N. Cotton: the tithes have been commuted for £329, and the glebe contains 48 acres, to which there is a house. The poor have the benefit of 24 acres of common land.

THORNCOMBE (*St. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union, and forming a detached

portion of the hundred, of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 6½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Axminster; containing 1425 inhabitants. At Ford, in this parish, an abbey was founded about the year 1141 for monks of the Cistercian order, by Adelia, daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis of Normandy, the remains of which lady were interred here. The institution soon became highly celebrated, and some of the greatest men of the time were connected with it; Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, who flourished in 1184, was once a monk in it, and Devonus, or John of Devonshire, chaplain and confessor to King John, was abbot, and, about 1217, was buried in the church belonging to it. Dr. Thomas Chard, abbot, surrendered the establishment to Henry VIII., in 1539, when its income was estimated at £391. 10. 8½. The remains are considerable, consisting partly of the entrance tower, the old abbey walls, and various other portions now used as a private mansion; the chapel has a groined roof in the early English style, and some arches of late Norman character, and the hall and cloisters afford specimens of the style prevailing in the 12th and 13th centuries. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 18. 9., and in the gift of the impropiator, John Bragge, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £491. 13., and the glebe contains 48 acres. At Holditch, in the parish, was formerly a church, of which scarcely any remnant exists. There is a free school, founded by the Rev. Thomas Cooke, in 1734, with a small endowment. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday.

THORNCOTE, with BROOKEND and HATCH, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHILL, union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Biggleswade; containing 214 inhabitants.

THORNDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Eye; containing 732 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2651a. 3r. 3p., of which 51 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 11. 10½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Howes: the tithes have been commuted for £705, and the glebe contains 79¾ acres, to which there is a house. The church, said to have been built by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 1358, is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower on the south side. Dr. John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, was rector of the parish.

THORNE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 29 miles (S. by E.) from York, and 165 (N. by W.) from London; containing 3507 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Bawtry and Selby turnpike-road, upon the verge of the moors, and in Hatfield Chase, the inclosure of the latter of which tracts, comprehending 180,000 acres, was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1824. Henry, Prince of Wales, upon his visit to Yorkshire in 1609, was entertained by Roger Portington, Esq., of Tudworth, in the parish, with an aquatic stag-hunt of a novel and extraordinary kind; the party, amounting to about 100 persons, embarked in boats, and 500 stags, driven out of the woods and grounds where they had been collected on the previous evening, taking to the water, were pursued by the royal party to the lower part

of the levels called Thorne Mere. King Charles I., during the civil war, is said to have twice passed the level of Hatfield Chase, and on the latter occasion, when travelling from York to Nottingham, he crossed the ferry at Whitgift, proceeded to Goole, and thence advanced along the great bank to Hatfield, where he refreshed himself at an alehouse. The fenny parts of Hatfield Chase, which is supposed to have been formerly a forest, from the number of fossil-trees discovered in it, were drained in the reign of Charles I., with great perseverance and skill, at an expense of £400,000, by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who had purchased the estate, in order to convert it into good arable and pasture land.

THORNE, which in Leland's time was only a small village, with a fort near it, the foundations of which are still visible, has become a neat and flourishing town; it is lighted with gas, and many of the houses are well built; the scenery throughout the neighbourhood, from the flatness of the ground and its numerous wide drains, resembles that of Flanders and the other Low Countries. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in grain, coal, and timber, and a small number of hands are employed in making sacking and ropes, and in weaving. On the east bank of the river Don, about a mile distant, is a quay, where all merchandise is shipped and landed; vessels for the coasting trade are built, and, being launched at spring tides, are sent down the river to Hull, to be rigged and otherwise completed. A canal from this river to the Trent, called the Stainforth and Keadby canal, by which the trade of the town is greatly promoted, was constructed in 1793; it is 13 miles in length, and joins the Don at Stainforth about three miles south-west of Thorne, reaching the Trent at Keadby. On the moor, large quantities of peat are obtained, and conveyed to the town and other places. The market, originally granted by Richard Cromwell, and renewed by Charles II., is on Wednesday; and fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and pedlery, are held on the Monday and Tuesday next after June 11th and October 11th.

The parish comprises 11,900*a*. 2*r*. 1*p*., of which about 5300 acres are arable, 2474 pasture, and 3976 barren peat lands; the Waste contains about 7000 acres, and is bounded by the canal on the south, from which it extends northward five miles. A portion of the peat moors in the district has been converted into very productive land, by the process of "warping." The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Coventry, whose tithes have been commuted for £1640. 15. The church, which was erected in the reign of Edward III., is principally in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. Two charity schools have been established, one of which was endowed with land by William Brook, in 1705, for the maintenance of a master, and the instruction of ten boys, and has an annual income of about £118. The other was founded in 1706, by Henry Travis, who bequeathed estates producing £338 per annum, for the endowment of schools at this place, Hatfield, and Wroot, in Lincolnshire; the master of the school here derives an income of £80. The poor law union of Thorne com-

prises thirteen places, the greater number of which are in Lincolnshire, and contains a population of 15,316: the workhouse was erected at a cost of £3000. Among the various botanical specimens growing on the Thorne moors, the *Scheuchzeria palustris* has been recently discovered, a plant of the rush tribe so exceedingly rare as to be found elsewhere only upon Lakeby Carr, near Boroughbridge; it was first discovered by Linnæus in Lapland, and on Thorne waste by Harrison, the Canadian botanist. The Rev. Abraham de la Pryme, F.R.S., a celebrated antiquary and historian, was for some time minister of Thorne, and died in 1704, at the early age of 34.

THORNE-FALCON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10., and in the gift of E. and J. Batten, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 73 acres.

THORNER (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Scarcroft and Shadwell, 1426 inhabitants, of which number 930 are in Thorner township, 7 miles (N. E.) from Leeds. The parish comprises 4400 acres, mostly the property of Edward Jowitt, Esq., and the Earl of Mexborough, who is lord of the manor; the soil is various, and the substratum abounds with limestone, of which great quantities are burnt into lime, and with flagstone and slates, which are also extensively quarried. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery in some parts picturesque: Eltofts, the seat of Mr. Jowitt, is a handsome residence here. The village, situated on the Tadcaster road, consists of one long street, and some few of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of bed-ticking, for the Knaresborough trade. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £143; impropriator, the Earl of Mexborough. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777; the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the churchyard is the grave of John Philips, who lived to the advanced age of 118 years. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school erected by subscription in 1787, and endowed with 14 acres of waste land, the income arising from which is £15. 10. In the neighbourhood is a fine spring of water called Sykes's Well.

THORNES, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Wakefield; containing 5930 inhabitants. The surface is boldly undulated, rising into hills of considerable eminence, of which Low Hill, or Law Hill, appears to have been once of some importance; its height is equal to that of Sandal Castle in the neighbourhood, and most probably it was crowned with a battery for protecting the pass of the river Calder, which bounds the chapelry. Several cannon-balls have been found at different times near this mound, which, perhaps, in ancient times, might have been raised for a signal station, communicating on the east with Castleford, and on the west with Almondbury. The village is pleasantly situated and neatly built, and the inhabitants are chiefly

employed in the spinning of worsted, in the woollen manufacture, connected with which are several large dyeing establishments, and in malting. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2038; it is a neat structure of the Doric order, with a cupola, and contains 570 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Wakefield; impropriator, the Heir of the late Sir J. Ramsden, Bart.; net income, £148. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793; the glebe-house was erected in 1841, at an expense of £1500, the proceeds of royal bounty and private donations.—See ALVERTHORPE.

THORNEY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (N. N. E.) from Newark; containing 342 inhabitants. This is the extreme parish in the tongue of land in Nottinghamshire which runs into Lincolnshire; it comprises, with the hamlets of Wiggesley and Broadholme, 3931*a. 8p.*; the soil of the higher grounds is clayey, but in the lower parts sandy and poor. The Fosse-Dyke canal, running from the Trent to the Witham, passes for a short distance along the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the gift of C. Neville, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £70, and the glebe contains about 112 acres. The church is ancient, and has a piscina in the southern wall of the chancel; the southern door is Norman, and the nave is separated from the aisle by Norman arches.

THORNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 83 inhabitants.

THORNEY-ABBEY (*St. BOTOLPH*), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Peterborough, and 86 (N.) from London; containing 2159 inhabitants. This place derived its original name of *Ankeridge* from a monastery for hermits, or anchorites, founded here in 662, by Saxulphus, abbot of Peterborough, who became its first prior. The edifice, however, was destroyed by the Danes, and the site lay waste until 972, when Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, established upon it a Benedictine abbey, in honour of the Virgin, which became so opulent that, at the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at £508. 12. 5.: of this abbey, which was a mitred one, the only remains are, portions of the parochial church, a gateway, and some fragments of the old walls. The town is situated on the road from Wisbech to Peterborough: a literary society was established in 1823, and possesses a good library. There is a canal navigation to the river Nene. The market, granted in 1638, is on Thursday; fairs are held on July 1st and September 21st, for horses and cattle, and on Whit-Monday is a pleasure-fair. Upwards of 3000 sheep are sent annually from the district to the London market. The petty-sessions are held here. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, the impropriator; net income, £220. The church, originally the nave of the conventual church, and built about 1128, is partly in the Norman style, with portions in the later English: in the churchyard are several tombs of French refugees, of whom a colony

settled here about the middle of the 16th century, having been employed by the Earl of Bedford in draining the fens. A school-house was erected by a member of the house of Russell; the present Duke of Bedford allows the master a salary of £20, and ten or twelve families are supported in almshouses by his grace.

THORNEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Chichester; containing 128 inhabitants. This place, called also Thorney Island, is situated nearly in the centre of the great estuary termed Chichester harbour, communicating with the small port of Emsworth by a causeway passable at low water for horses and carriages; it comprises about 1500 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land, and the soil is rich, and highly favourable for the production of wheat. About a furlong to the south is Pilsey Island, comprising about 18 acres, within the parish, and which has for many years been the resort of almost every species of marine wild-fowl that frequents the English Channel. By an act in 1812, about 960 acres of open land were inclosed, of which one-fifth part of arable and one-eighth of pasture were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes, besides the glebe, which amounts to about 48 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; net income, £330; patron, P. Lyne, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with a fine Norman tower at the west end; the chancel is separated from the nave by a screen and rood-loft, and the interior was wholly restored in 1839, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. P. Lyne, rector. On the exterior of the north wall are three large circular arches, now stopped up, evidently an aisle or chantry chapel, supposed to have belonged to a religious house near the church, the remains of which are now incorporated in a farm-house. Cædmon, a celebrated Saxon poet, was born here in 660.

THORNEYBURN, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of West Tasset, 359 inhabitants, of whom 186 are in Thorneyburn township, 24 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. This place, which is one of the five new parishes anciently forming part of the extensive parish of Simonburn, is a wild and mountainous district, extending from the North Tyne river to Redesdale, and bounded on the east by the Tasset burn. It comprises 20,133*a. 13p.*, of which about 518 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with the exception of 68 of woodland; the surface is hilly, the soil on the low grounds sandy, and coal is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5., and in the gift of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, who, in 1818, at the expense of £4000, erected the church, which is a neat structure, situated in a field formerly called Draper Croft: near it, a good rectory-house has also been built. The tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 20 acres.

THORNFORD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 3 miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 394 inhabitants. The road from Sherborne to Evershot runs through the parish, which comprises about 1300 acres. The living is a discharged rectory,

valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3.; net income, £200; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Henry Templer: the glebe contains about 28 acres, to which there is a house. The church was anciently a chapel dependent on Sherborne abbey. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription.

THORNGRAFTON, a township, in the parish and union of **HALTWHISTLE**, W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Haltwhistle; containing 272 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the south by the Tyne, on the west by Bardon burn, to Craig lough, and on the north by the Roman Wall; it comprises 2891 acres, of which 1710 are common or waste. The surface rises gradually from the Tyne; the soil is rather gravelly, and produces good barley and turnip crops; and the highlands, with five fine lakes in the vicinity, render the prospects in many places varied and beautiful. The common, which contained about 1500 acres, was inclosed pursuant to an act passed in 1793. A small land-sale colliery is in operation; and there are excellent limestone and free-stone quarries, from which latter large blocks were taken for the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, which runs at the distance of half a mile. **Chesters-Holme**, a beautiful cottage-ornée, situated at the western verge of the township, in a lovely and sequestered spot, on the Chinely burn, was built in 1832, by the Rev. Anthony Hedley, a friend of Sir Walter Scott's, and well known in the county as an antiquary and a scholar, and who lived here till his death in 1835. It stands on the margin of a stream dashing over a rocky bed, and at the foot of Barkham, a high and steep hill, covered with black heath, and which ranges west to east behind the long and straggling hamlet of Thorngraston. On the top of this hill is a very lofty pillar, whence there are extensive views of the vale of the Tyne, Ridley Hall, and the Roman Wall, which last is seen for several miles. In the township is House Steads, the site of the remarkable Roman station *Borcovicus*, adjacent to which passed the Wall; it is on the brow of a rocky eminence, on the western declivity of which are several terraces, one above another; the area of the fort, on the north side, is level, but on the south exhibits vast and confused heaps of ruins. In the neighbourhood are foundations of houses and traces of streets, squares, baths, &c., extending over several acres, and to the distance of two miles and a half; and on Chapel hill, a little to the south, are the remains of a temple of the Doric order, among which have been discovered altars, sepulchral inscriptions, and curiously-carved figures in relief. Near House Steads is a place of worship for Independents.

THORNHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBOURN**, hundred of **EYHOORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 535 inhabitants. A vein of white sand discovered here, though known by the name of Maidstone sand, is said to have caused the first improvement in the manufacture of glass in this country; it was first worked by experienced Italians, and soon became of infinite importance in the trade, and the pits are remarkable for their vast subterranean caverns, which are curiously arched. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; net income, £392; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. McMahon.

Wilder; impropiator, Sir E. Dering, Bart.: a vicarage-house has been recently built. The church is principally in the decorated English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Ruins of a castle still exist on the brow of a hill forming part of the great range of chalk hills; the walls are more than thirteen feet high, and three feet thick, and inclose an area of a quarter of an acre including the keep mount. Urns and other vestiges of a Roman station have been found.

THORNHAM, a township, in the parish of **MIDDLETON**, union of **OLDHAM**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Rochdale; containing 1456 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £73. 14.

THORNHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **SMITHDON**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Burnham-Westgate; containing 790 inhabitants, and comprising 2100 acres of land. The village is of considerable extent, on the road from Lynn to Wells, and about half a mile to the north is a staith, situated on a creek which empties itself into the sea, and is sufficiently large for ships of 100 tons. A good trade is carried on in corn, coal, timber, malt, and oil-cake; on the shore is an extensive tract of rich salt-marsh, formerly a forest, and large trees and horns of stags have been frequently found. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Holme-near-the-Sea annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £428; patron, and appropriator of Thornham, the Bishop of Norwich. The great tithes of Thornham have been commuted for £480, and the vicarial for £250; the vicar receives a modus of £20 out of the great tithes, and the glebe contains about 14 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and later English styles, and a beautifully-carved screen separates the nave from the chancel; the tower is in ruins. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure in 1794, 30 acres of land were allotted to the poor, who receive also the proceeds of 9 acres left by an unknown benefactor.

THORNHAM MAGNA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Eye; containing 374 inhabitants. The road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich, runs through the eastern part of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of Thornham Parva was consolidated in 1744, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3.; net income, £497; patron, Lord Henniker, who possesses the seat of Thornham Hall. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Eadburga, and called St. Arborough's chapel, in which an anchorite resided; it appears to have been standing in the reign of Elizabeth.

THORNHAM PARVA, a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Eye; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Thornham Magna, and valued in the king's books at £4. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a low tower, but the entrances are through Norman doorways.

THORNHAUGH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **STAMFORD**, soke of **PETERBOROUGH**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (N.) from

Wansford; containing 295 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great north road from London to York, and within a mile of the river Nene; it comprises 1726a. 1r. 13p., and stone is quarried for roads and buildings. The living is a rectory, with that of Wansford annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £447, and the glebe contains 52 acres. The church exhibits portions in the various styles of English architecture. Sir William Russell, 4th son of Francis, 2nd earl of Bedford, resided, and was buried here in 1613; and the place confers the title of Baron on the Russell family.

THORNHILL, a township, in the parish of HOPE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tideswell; containing 144 inhabitants.

THORNHILL, a tything, in the parish of STALBRIDGE, union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET, 2 miles (S.) from Stalbridge; containing 279 inhabitants.

THORNHILL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Flockton, and the townships of Shitlington and Lower Whitley, 7201 inhabitants, of whom 2816 are in Thornhill township, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Dewsbury. This place derived its name from the Thornhill family, for many generations proprietors of the manor, which by marriage was conveyed, in 1404, to the Savilles, from whom the estates, both in this county and in Nottinghamshire, descended to the second son of Sir George Saville's sister, which lady had been married to Richard, Earl of Scarborough, ancestor of the present owner. The parish comprises by admeasurement 7816 acres, of which 2486 are in the township, abounding with beautifully varied scenery; the district produces coal of excellent quality, and an extensive mine under his own estate is wrought by Joshua Ingham, Esq., affording constant employment to nearly 400 of the population. In a large park sloping towards the river Calder, and ornamented with ancient woods, are the remains of the castellated mansion of the Thornhill family, which was garrisoned by Sir George Saville for the king, and besieged and taken by the parliamentary forces, and subsequently demolished. The village is situated on the south side of the river Calder and the Calder and Hebble navigation, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, of which several indications are still discernible, and had a market and a fair, granted by a charter of Edward II. in 1320. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £988, with a good glebe-house and grounds; patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel is a chapel containing numerous monuments to the Saville family, of which one, entirely of oak, has the effigies of Sir John Saville and his two wives. The churchyard was walled round, and neatly inclosed, in 1840, by the present rector. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The Rev. Charles Greenwood, in 1642, bequeathed £500, for the erection and endowment of a free school, of which the income is £20 per annum. There is also a school founded and

endowed in 1712, by Richard Walker, Esq., with property producing £40 per annum; and the same benefactor left also a rent-charge of £4. 10. for a Sunday school. Richard Swallow, Esq., in 1688, bequeathed £100, and Mrs. Margaret Trapper, in 1698, £300, for the poor, which sums have been vested in land, now producing £120 per annum; and there are some other charitable bequests.

THORNHOLM, a township, in the parish of BURTON-AGNES, union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridlington; containing 88 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1360 acres of land, laid out in farms: the village is on the high road from Bridlington to Great Driffild. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £136, and the appropriate for £175. 13. 6., payable to the Archbishop of York.

THORNLEY, a township, in the parish of KELLOE, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Durham; containing 2730 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in the twelfth century as the retreat of William de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, who, during the usurpation of the see, on the death of Gilfrid Rufus, by William Cummin, chancellor of the king of Scotland, took refuge, with his retinue, in an ancient castle here, which appears to have been strongly fortified. The township comprises the two estates of Thornley Hall and Gore Hall, both of which have been the property of the Spearman family for more than 150 years. Thornley Hall, a spacious mansion supposed to occupy the site of the castle, is situated on a commanding eminence, and is now the residence of the agents of an extensive colliery commenced here in 1833, previously to which the population of the township did not exceed 60 persons. The coal is of very excellent quality, and is conveyed by railway to Hartlepool, whence it is shipped for the London market, under the appellation of "Hartlepool Wallsend." A church, in the early English style, was erected in 1842, by subscription, aided by a grant of £250 from her Majesty's Commissioners; it is a neat structure, and calculated to accommodate 474 persons. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a school is supported by the proprietors of the colliery.

THORNLEY with WHEATLEY, a township, in the parish of CHIPPING, union of CLITHEROE, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Clitheroe; containing 507 inhabitants. It comprises 3180a. 3r. 2p.; of which about 366 acres are arable, 2444 meadow and pasture, 70 wood and plantation, and 300 common, &c.

THORNSETT, a hamlet, in the district of NEWMILLS, parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 764 inhabitants.

THORNTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Keswick; containing 187 inhabitants. This village, in which the manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on, commands most romantic views of Bassenthwaite lake and Skiddaw. The living

is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The chapel has been enlarged.

THORNTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of HAMPSTHWAITE, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S.) from Pateley-Bridge; containing, with the township of Padside, 281 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 3000 acres, of which a considerable portion is moorland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery picturesque: the district contains coal of good quality, of which there are some mines in operation, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the spinning of flax, and in the manufacture of linen. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Hampsthwaite, with a net income of £109: the chapel, rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £500, and beautified in 1842, contains 300 sittings, all of which are free. Francis Day, in 1748 and 1757, gave land producing £40 per annum, for teaching children.

THORNTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Buckingham; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3., and in the patronage of Sir T. C. Sheppard, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £224. 5. 4., and there are 2 acres of glebe. William Bredon, who was celebrated for his skill in calculating nativities, and had a share in composing Sir Christopher Haydon's Judicial Astrology, died rector of the parish in 1638.

THORNTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Hapsford, and Wimbolds-Trafford, 914 inhabitants, of whom 165 are in the township of Thornton-in-the-Moors, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Chester. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, and comprises between 4000 and 5000 acres; the surface is in general flat; the soil partakes of the nature of peat, and on the rising grounds is either a strong clay or marl. There is a packet daily by the river; and the Ellesmere and Chester canal, which passes about a mile from the western boundary of the parish, also affords facilities of conveyance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Berwick: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and there is a glebe-house, with about 60 acres of land. The church contains portions of several styles, and has a handsome tower. A national school is endowed with £15. 10. per annum.

THORNTON with ASTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERNY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Tideswell; containing 111 inhabitants.

THORNTON, a tything, in the parish of MARNHULL, union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Sturminster-Newton-Castle. This place, now almost depopulated, was formerly a distinct parish, but was united to Marnhull at the Reformation, when the church, dedicated in 1464 to *St. Martin*, was desecrated, and is now used as a stable.

THORNTON, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, county of DURHAM,

though locally to the northward, and for parliamentary purposes included in the N. division, of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Berwick; containing 178 inhabitants. This place was once the manor and residence of a family named Heron, but was frequently wasted during time of war. It is situated on the borders of Scotland, and on the south side of the road from Berwick to Cornhill, and comprises about 1398 acres, of which 1250 are arable, 140 pasture, and 8 wood; the surface is elevated table land, the soil loamy, and there are fine views of the Cheviot hills and of Scotland. In the township are three farms and a colliery belonging to Lord Crewe's trustees, and good freestone is wrought. A school is endowed by the trustees with £20 per annum, and the master has a house, and grass for a cow.

THORNTON, a township, in the parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Poulton; containing, with the town of Fleetwood (*which see*), 3847 inhabitants. A church was built in 1835; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £244. 2. 6., and one of £40 has been awarded to the perpetual curate. James Baines, in 1717, bequeathed land now producing an income of £40, for teaching children.

THORNTON, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 326 inhabitants.

THORNTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelrics of Bagworth and Stanton-under-Bardon, 1375 inhabitants, of whom 491 are in Thornton township. The parish is situated on the ridge of a hill, and comprises 2000 acres: two coal-mines are in operation in Bagworth, along the valley on the confines of which runs the Swannington and Leicester railroad. About 50 persons are employed in stocking-weaving. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 2., and in the gift of Viscount Maynard, who, with the Duke of Rutland, is impropiator: the ancient glebe consists of 2 acres, and there are 120 received in lieu of tithes in 1794, valued at £200 per annum. The south door of the church is a very curious and antique piece of workmanship, said to have been brought from Ulverscroft Priory, about 4 miles distant. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; and about £18 per annum, the produce of various benefactions, are distributed to the poor.

THORNTON (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 236 inhabitants. It comprises about 1196 acres, of which 346 are meadow, 590 pasture, and 260 arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The great tithes have been commuted for £145, and the vicarial for £168; the glebe contains 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

THORNTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, partly in the Wilton-Beacon, but chiefly in the Holme-Beacon, division of the wapentake

of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing, with the townships of Melbourne and Storthwaite, 814 inhabitants, of whom 202 are in Thornton township. The parish comprises about 6615 acres, of which 2410 are in Thornton township, and chiefly the property of Colonel Wyndham, who is lord of the manor: the village is situated near the Pocklington canal, which passes on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Allertorpe annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 10.; net income, £210; patron and appropriator, the Dean of York. The church is a small ancient edifice with a bell turret.

THORNTON, with BAXBY, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Easingwold; containing 78 inhabitants, of whom 50 are in Thornton. It comprises 1440a. 3r. 15p., of which about 350 acres are arable, and 1090 grass; the soil is generally fertile, with a substratum of limestone.

THORNTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bradford; containing 6788 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the south side of the valley of Bradford, and comprises by computation 4638 acres, of which 1148 are arable, 3444 pasture, and about 45 wood. The arable land is fertile, and in good cultivation, and the pasture chiefly high moor, let out in dairy-farms; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet that has its source in the township, and flows through the town of Bradford into the river Aire. The district abounds with coal, of which there are several mines in operation, and with freestone, of which there are not less than six different quarries; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with wood. Thornton Hall, the property of the Horton family, an ancient quadrangular structure of great extent, and formerly of considerable importance, is now occupied as farm-buildings and cottages. Leventhorpe Hall, here, was once the seat of a distinguished family; and at Headley is an old mansion in the Elizabethan style, in former times the seat of a branch of the Midgleys. The village, which is large and irregularly built, is on the southern acclivities of the vale; and the township comprises also the village of School-Green, and the scattered hamlets of Clayton, Denholme, Thornton-Heights, and Leventhorpe. The population is chiefly employed in two large worsted-mills, and in the collieries and stone quarries.

The chapel, dedicated to St. James, a small structure chiefly in the later English style, was originally built in 1612, and has since been enlarged and frequently repaired: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Bradford. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, originally established by subscription, was endowed by George Ellis and Samuel Sunderland, Esqrs., with a house and 18 acres of land called Wilcock Royd, and a house and 8 acres at Lester Dike, the former producing £20, and the latter £15. 15. per annum, and with a rent-charge of £3 by Thomas Sagar, in 1672; the endowment has been augmented by the trustees with nearly 9 acres, worth £8 per annum, and the school is open to all boys of the chapelry, of whom a few learn Latin. There is also a national school, supported by subscription. James

Sagar, in 1665, bequeathed Randalwell Close, valued in 1821 at £8 per annum, but since exchanged for a farm at West Clayton, yielding £50 a year; he appropriated 20s. to the minister of Thornton, and the remainder for distribution among the most necessitous poor.

THORNTON (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton; containing 2354 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Edward I., belonged to Walter de Muncey, who obtained from that monarch the grant of a weekly market, and a fair on the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr and four following days, both of which have been long since discontinued. The parish includes the manors of Earby, Kelbrook, and Harden, and comprises 5338a. 3r. 26p., of which 152 acres are arable, 219 wood, and the remainder meadow and high moorland pasture; the property belongs to various persons, of whom the principal is Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., lord of the several manors. The soil of the arable land is fertile, and the substratum is chiefly limestone, of good quality, which is quarried for building, and also for burning into lime; the surface is generally elevated, and in some parts diversified with hill and dale, and a rivulet abounding with trout flows through the lower grounds into the Aire. The village is neatly built, and the population partly employed in hand-loom weaving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 15. 2½.; net income, £500, with a house; patron, Sir J. L. Kaye: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1819. The church is an ancient structure, with some additions in the later English style. Almshouses for five women were founded in 1815, by Mrs. Rachel Smith, who endowed them with £2000 three per cent. consols., and placed them under the controul of the quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends for the county of Westmorland.—See EARBY and KELBROOK.

THORNTON, BISHOP, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. W.) from Ripon; containing 610 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 3200 acres; the soil is generally fertile, the chief portion of the land in good cultivation, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of £1000, raised by subscription, and a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a neat structure, with a handsome east window presented by Mrs. Lawrence, embellished with emblematical devices and armorial bearings in stained glass, and contains 400 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, whose tithes have been commuted for £57. 10., and the impropriate for £263. 18. 9. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a national school.

THORNTON-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of BRAFFERTON, wapentake of HALLKELD, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 49 inhabitants. The village is situated on the west side of the river Swale.

THORNTON-CHILDER, a township, in the parish of EASTHAM, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (E.) from Great Neston; containing 361 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £58, and the vicarial for £55. 10.

THORNTON-CURTIS (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing, with the hamlet of Burnham, 393 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 5000 acres, of which about 1400 are in Burnham: the village, which is scattered, is on the south side of the Humber, about a mile north of Wootton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.; net income, £123; patron and impropriator, C. Winn, Esq. The church has a curiously-carved font. A priory for Black canons in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1139, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Lord of Holderness, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £730. 17. 2. Henry VIII., who had visited the abbey in 1541, applied the greater part of its possessions to the erection of a college in honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, for a dean and nineteen prebendaries, but this was dissolved in the 1st of Edward VI., when its site was granted to the Bishop of Lincoln. It occupied an extensive square area, encompassed by a deep fosse and strong ramparts, and the ruins are approached by a bridge flanked with embattled walls, and arches with loop-holes, supporting two round towers. The gate-house is yet perfect, and is preserved in its pristine state by the Earl of Yarborough, the owner; the ruins of the chapter-house are very fine, and various other portions of these once magnificent buildings are still standing, and exhibit good specimens of the decorated and later English styles. Opposite the entrance are four small mounds called Butts, supposed to be tumuli.

THORNTON-DALE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in **PICKERING** lythe and union, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Pickering; containing 886 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, of which a large tract is moorland, chiefly a rabbit-warren; of the remainder, about two-thirds are arable, and, with the exception of 200 acres of wood, the other third is meadow and pasture. The surface, on the base of the moorland, is flat; the soil is various, and the substratum contains good stone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The village is pleasantly situated; the manufacture of coarse paper is carried on, and there is also a tanyard. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £396, with a good house, erected in 1842; patron, R. Hill, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1838. There are places of worship for dissenters. A free grammar school was founded in 1657, by Viscountess Lumley, who also erected and endowed twelve almshouses; the income of the charity is about £450 per annum, and from the same fund are likewise maintained similar establishments in London. Two other schools are partly supported by private charity.

THORNTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union, and W. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 51 inhabitants. In the 9th of William III., the moor of East Thornton was found, upon a trial at law, to be within the parish of Hartburn, and tithes were decreed upon it. The township was a part of the Radcliffe estate forfeited by the

Earl of Derwentwater, and afterwards came to Greenwich Hospital; but in 1831, the commissioners sold the lands, which comprise about 916 acres, to Isaac Cookson, Esq., who has since built an extensive house and offices here. The tithes have been commuted for £5, payable to the Vicar of Hartburn.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of **SETTLE**, wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with Burton township, 993 inhabitants, of whom 364 are in the township of Thornton, 11½ miles (N. W.) from Settle. The parish abuts on the vale of Lune to the west, and comprises 8926 acres, of which 7402 are in Thornton township; a very considerable portion is high moorland, affording tolerable pasture, and the surface in some parts rises to a great elevation; the soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with clay, and the substratum in the northern part is limestone. Lead-mines were opened on Gray Gareth many years ago, but were not found sufficiently productive: slate is procured near Thornton Force, where the vertical slate rock may be seen crested by the limestone in a horizontal position. The population is partly employed in cotton mills in the neighbourhood; and at Burton are several potteries, where stone ware, and also coarse brown ware, are manufactured. The river Greta, a tributary of the Lune, passes on the south. The valley of Kingsdale, situated at the north-eastern side of the parish, abounds with romantic scenery; and near the village is Thornton Scar, a precipitous and rugged cliff, partly clothed with wood, rising to the height of 100 yards, and forming one side of a narrow ravine, through which a mountain stream, rushing with impetuous violence, forms in its descent several beautiful cascades. At a small distance from this is Thornton Force, a picturesque cataract of one unbroken sheet of water, four yards in breadth, falling from a height of thirty yards into a rocky pool. At the northern extremity of Kingsdale is the celebrated Yordas cave, beneath the mountain of Gray Gareth; this singular excavation is in a solid rock of black marble, and resembles the interior of a cathedral, with the bishop's throne on the right, and on the left another cluster of rock, called the Chapter-house, with petrifications hanging from the roof, resembling rich and elaborate groining; the discharge of a pistol produces a reverberation equal to that of a whole park of artillery. The village is pleasantly situated at the foot of the dale, on the road to Kendal, and about a mile from Ingleton. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 1½.; net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with later additions. There is a chapel of ease in the township of Burton. Ralph Redmayne, Esq., in 1702, founded a free school, and endowed it with £200, which sum having been vested in land, produces annually about £60.

THORNTON-LE-BEANS, a township, in the parish of **NORTH OTTERINGTON**, union of **NORTH-ALLERTON**, wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3½ miles (S. E.) from North-Allerton; containing 266 inhabitants. This township comprises about 1640 acres of fertile and well cultivated land, and the village is neatly built, and pleasantly situated. A chapel of ease was founded in 1770, by Mrs. Heber, who bequeathed £63 for the education of poor boys. There is a place

of worship for Wesleyans; and a school in which several children are gratuitously taught by the master, who has four acres of land purchased with Mrs. Heber's bequest, is also supported by subscription. The township contains a sulphureous and a chalybeate spring, both of which are private property.

THORNTON-LE-FEN, a township, in the union of **BOSTON**, soke of **HORNCASTLE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Boston; containing 186 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patrons, Trustees.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, N. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Caistor; containing 102 inhabitants. The parish is in form an oblong square, crossed at right angles by the road from Market-Rasen to Glandford-Brigg, and comprises by computation 1452 acres: the river Ancholme passes on the west, and the Caistor canal on the north side. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; net income, £300; patron, the Bishop of Ely: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 20 acres. The church, which is very ancient, has a Norman doorway.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, a township, in the parish of **NORTH OTTERINGTON**, union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thirsk; containing 343 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1010 acres; the soil is fertile, and the lands are under profitable cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated, and the houses, to most of which gardens are attached, are neatly built; some few of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving, but the population generally is agricultural. The Great North of England railway intersects the township. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and the remains of an ancient chapel have been converted into a school, which is supported by subscription. A spring, remarkable for the extreme coldness of the water, has been walled round and fenced by the proprietor of the land.

THORNTON-LE-STREET (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing, with the township of North Kilvington, 224 inhabitants, of whom 161 are in Thornton township. This place takes the affix to its name from its situation on the ancient Roman road from York to Catterick. The parish comprises 2750 acres, of which 1540 are in the township of Thornton, and mostly the property of Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart.; the surface is generally level, with some few undulations, and the scenery is ornamented with numerous fine ash-trees in the hedge rows. There is rather more of meadow and pasture than of arable land; the soil is generally a moderately fertile clay. Woodend, the seat of Sir Samuel Crompton, is a spacious and handsome mansion in a well-wooded park on the west side of the village; and on the farm at which his agent resides, Sir Samuel has erected a steam-engine, which is applied to various useful purposes. The village is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Codbeck, and on the North-Allerton road; and the Great North of England rail-

way intersects the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £60; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a tower of later date. A Sunday school is supported by subscription; and at Thornton-le-Moor, in the parish of North Otterington, is a school to which Sir Samuel Crompton is a liberal benefactor, and in which the children of this parish receive instruction on the week-days.

THORNTON-MAYOW, a township, in the parish of **NESTON**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 208 inhabitants.

THORNTON-RUST, a township, in the parish of **AYSGARTH**, wapentake of **HANG-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (W.) from Middleham; containing 178 inhabitants. It comprises 1923 acres, of which 905 are common or waste, mostly moorland, extending southward; the village, which consists of one street of well-built houses, is pleasantly seated on a lofty acclivity, on the south side of Wensleydale, and commands very fine views. The improper tithes have been commuted for £29. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. A school was established and endowed in conjunction with a Calvinistic place of worship, in 1827.

THORNTON-STEWARD (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of **LEYBOURN**, wapentake of **HANG-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (W.) from Bedale; containing 268 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2040 acres, about two-thirds of which are grass; the soil is chiefly of the grit stratum, porous and dry. The village is on the banks of the Ure, a little below its junction with the Cover, and at the outlet of the two beautiful valleys of Wensleydale and Coverdale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 11½.; net income, £234; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester. The great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £164; the appropriate glebe contains $8\frac{1}{4}$, and the vicarial 54 acres, and there is a parsonage-house attached to the benefice. The church is an old, simple building, with an open belfry. A small school, erected in 1815, at the expense of George Horn, Esq., has an endowment of £10 per annum. Some curious ancient coffins of massive stone were found a few years since.

THORNTON-UPON-CLAY, a township, in the parish of **FOSTON**, union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from York; containing 217 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1270 acres, chiefly in the hands of resident proprietors: the village is situated about a mile west of Foston. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and also one for the Society of Friends with a burial-ground attached.

THORNTON-WATLASS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of Clifton-upon-Ure, Rookwith, and Thirn, 471 inhabitants, of whom 203 are in the township of Thornton-Watlass, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Bedale. The parish comprises about 3882 acres, of which 1436a. 1r. 27p. are in Thornton-Watlass township, and are of a fertile

soil: the village is neatly built round a pleasant green, and lies eastward of the river Ure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., with a net income of £475; patron, M. Milbank, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church stands on a bold eminence, and is a neat structure with a tower. A school has a small endowment. About half a mile to the north of the village is a conical hill where are traces of a moat which anciently encompassed a castellated building.

THORNTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 58 inhabitants. This township is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station; and it is recorded that, till towards the commencement of the eighteenth century, vestiges of an ancient town intersected by a military road were plainly discernible. Between the lands of the township and the river Hart, is a farm of about 100 acres, which originally belonged to the Knights Templars, from whom the hamlet obtained the name of Temple-Thornton; and this property, on the suppression of the order, was, with their other estates in the county, consigned to John de Kingston. The township comprises 1047 acres, of which 147 are arable, 860 meadow and pasture, and 40 woodland and plantations. The village is situated on a high ridge, from which the grounds slope towards the river Hart, fronting the south; it had formerly a chapel. The tithes have been commuted for £46. 3., payable to the vicar of Hartburn.

THORNVILLE, a township, in the parish of WHIXLEY, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 18 inhabitants. This township, which comprises about 200 acres of fertile land, is on the north bank of the river Nidd, and is the property of Mr. Thomas Proud, whose father purchased the estate from Colonel Thornton, of sporting celebrity: the mansion, a handsome structure of brick, is finely situated in a well-planted demesne.

THORNWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH WEALD BASSETT, union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of the county of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Epping; containing 293 inhabitants.

THOROTON (St. ELENA), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Newark; containing 152 inhabitants. The soil is in general a rich clay. The living is annexed, with that of Scarrington, to the vicarage of Orston: at the inclosure in 1796, the small tithes were commuted for 19a. 1r. 5p. of land. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a fine spire.

THORP-ACRE, a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. N. W.) from Loughborough; containing, with the chapelry of Dishley, 298 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, united to that of Dishley. The sum of £22 per annum, arising from land left by John Ransdale, in 1708, is applied in support of a girls' school of industry, and in clothing the poor.

THORP-ARCH (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the W. division of the AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK,

$2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wetherby; containing 326 inhabitants. This place derived the distinctive affix to its name from the family of the De Arches, who came over with the Conqueror from Normandy, and obtained large possessions in this part of the country. The parish, which is situated in the beautiful vale of the river Wharfe, comprises 1606a. 2r. 3p., chiefly the property of Randall Gossip, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Of the lands, 978 acres are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 75 wood and plantations, and the remainder homesteads, roads, and waste; the soil is fertile. Thorp-Arch Hall, the seat of Mr. Gossip, is a handsome mansion, commanding richly-diversified prospects. The village is situated on the river, which here presents itself in many interesting points of view; the manufacture of the coarser kinds of paper is carried on, and there are two large flour-mills. The Roman road to Boroughbridge, called Rudgate, passes by the eastern boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Medhurst, of Ledstone Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £387. 9. 2. The church, an ancient structure, with the exception of the tower, in which is a highly-enriched Norman doorway, was rebuilt in 1756, in the later English style. A school was founded in 1738, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who endowed it with £15 per annum, and ten acres of land, and the money endowment has since been augmented to £43 per annum. On the site of the Rudgate road, but in an adjoining parish, is St. Helen's Well, connected with which was a chapel, long since destroyed, and near it a cross which has lately been removed.

THORP-AUDLING, a township, in the parish of BADSWORTH, Upper division of the hundred of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Pontefract; containing 315 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1260 acres of land in good cultivation; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. Rogerthorp Hall, the seat of Charles Oxley, Esq., is a handsome residence here.

THORP-BASSETT (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Malton; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises about 1750 acres of land, all situated in the manor of Rillington: the village is near the source of a rivulet, and a short distance south of the road from Malton to Sherburn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; net income, £309. The church is an ancient structure, with a bell-gable. The Rev. James Graves, in 1804, bequeathed £200, the proceeds of which are applied in aid of the instruction of children.

THORP-STAPLETON, a township, in the parish of WHITKIRK, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Leeds; containing 15 inhabitants. It is on the north side of the river Aire.

THORP-SUB-MONTEM, with BURNSALL, a township, in the parish of BURNSALL, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EW-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Skipton; containing 284 inhabitants, of whom 104 are in Thorp. The village, which is about a mile from that of Burnsall, is situated in a deep narrow glen under

the mountain of Thornton Scar, abounding with wildly romantic scenery; in the glen is a cavern called Knave-Knoll Hole, supposed to have been the abode of banditti.

THORP-UNDERWOODS, a township, in the parish of **LITTLE OUSEBURN**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Boroughbridge**; containing 182 inhabitants. This township, which is situated in the vale of the Ouse, comprises by computation 2200 acres of land in good cultivation, and the scenery abounds with picturesque beauty.

THORPE (St. LEONARD), a parish, in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Ashbourn**; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 6.; net income, £129; patron, the Dean of **Lincoln**. The church is partly in the Norman style. To the north of the village is a remarkable conical hill of limestone called **Thorpe Cloud**, 300 feet above the bed of the river **Dove**, which flows at its base.

THORPE (St. PETER), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, E. division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from **Wainfleet**; containing 557 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 19. 4.; net income, £313; patron and improprator, **W. Hopkinson, Esq.**

THORPE, a township, in the parish of **TATTERSHALL**, union of **HORNCastle**, S. division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 300 inhabitants.

THORPE (St. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHWELL**, S. division of the wapentake of **NEWARK** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3 miles (S. W.) from **Newark**; containing 108 inhabitants. The parish is situated about half a mile east of the river **Trent**, and of the old Fosse road from **Nottingham** to **Newark**, and comprises by computation 698a. 2r.: building-stone is quarried. A few hands are employed in lace frame-working for the **Nottingham** houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and has a net income of £280; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church exhibits portions in the several styles of English architecture; the tower was formerly surmounted with a steeple. A fine tessellated pavement, coins, and many other Roman relics, have been discovered. On a small mound in a field adjoining the turnpike-road it is said that **Henry VII.** erected his standard, on the 6th of June, 1487, the day upon which he fought the battle of **Stoke Field** with the **Earl of Lincoln**.

THORPE, a parish, in the union of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, S. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from **Loughborough**; containing 44 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, **Lord Rancliffe**. The church has been destroyed.

THORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **ALDRINGHAM**, union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Aldbrough**; containing 142 inhabitants. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to **St. Mary**.

THORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **ASHFIELD**, union of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, hundred of **THREDLING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from **Debenham**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Peter**, was rebuilt by **George Pitt, Esq.**, in 1739, but the tower, which is circular, must have belonged to a more ancient edifice; the chapelyard is extensive, but no interments have taken place.

THORPE (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of **WINDSOR**, Second division of the hundred of **GODLEY**, W. division of **SURREY**, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Staines**; containing 532 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river **Thames**, between the Great Western and the London and South-Western railways, from each of which it is about five miles distant. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £141; improprator, the **Rev. H. Leigh Bennett**, whose tithes have been commuted for £115, and those of the vicar for £70. There are 10 acres of glebe. The church is a very old edifice, with a tower of brick covered with ivy, and contains some ancient monuments, one with an inscription in brass.

THORPE, a township, in the parish and union of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from **Howden**; containing 50 inhabitants. It is a small township, comprising about 260 acres, set out in two farms, one of them on **Walling fen**.

THORPE, with **WHITCLIFF**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from **Ripon**; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres, of which 909 are in the hamlet of **Thorpe**, where is a pleasant and well-built village; the lands are the property of several proprietors, some of whom have neat houses. The river **Ure** and the **Ripon canal** flow at a short distance in an eastern direction.

THORPE, near **LEEDS**.—See **THORPE-ON-THE-HILL**.

THORPE, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of **ROTHERHAM**, N. division of the wapentake of **STRAF-FORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. W.) from **Rotherham**; containing about 2000 inhabitants. The district was formed from the parishes of **Rotherham**, **Wath**, and **Ecclesfield**, in 1841; the village is of considerable antiquity, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in collieries, and in the making of nails, for which the place has been long celebrated. The substratum abounds with coal, of which there are five mines in full operation, and with freestone of good quality for building, which is extensively quarried. **Grange Hall**, the seat of the **Earl of Effingham**, is a handsome residence here. The church, called **Trinity church**, of which the first stone was laid in 1837, was consecrated in 1840, and is in the later English style, with a spire; it has 577 sittings, of which 187 are free, and was erected by **Earl Fitzwilliam** chiefly, and **Lord Effingham**, aided by subscription, at a cost of £1800. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of four Trustees; net income, £150, with a house. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; a national school is supported by the poor, and there is a school in the village, the master of which has endowments from the **Earl Fitzwilliam** and others.

THORPE-ABBOTS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Scole; containing 281 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1122*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.*, is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, that separates it from the county of Suffolk; and the road from Bury to Yarmouth passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £305; patron, J. P. Reade, Esq. The glebe contains about 16 acres, and there is a good house erected in 1840, by the Rev. W. Wallace. The church is chiefly in the later style.

THORPE-ACHURCH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thrapstone; containing 218 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Nene, and comprises 1495 acres. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Lilford annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 3.; net income, £420; patron, Lord Lilford, the impropiator of Lilford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772, at which time an allotment, now let for £13. 10., was awarded for parochial purposes.

THORPE-ARNOLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 134 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Melton-Mowbray to Grantham, and consists of 1740 acres, of which about one-fifth is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil in general is a cold clayey earth, but in some parts rich grazing land. The small river Eye and the Melton and Oakham canal run through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Brentingby annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Duke of Rutland: the glebe comprises about 23 acres.

THORPE, BISHOP'S (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, partly in the county of the city of NORWICH, but chiefly in the hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 2197 inhabitants, of whom 1156 are in the county of the city. The parish comprises 2592*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.*, of which 1520 acres are arable, 831 meadow, pasture, and common, 174 woodland, and 67 roads and waste. The village is beautifully situated on the western and southern acclivities of a hill at the base of which run the navigable rivers Wensum and Yare, which, uniting their streams within the parish, flow together to Yarmouth: the vicinity is ornamented with rich plantations, and interspersed with handsome villas occupied by opulent citizens of Norwich. The Norwich and Yarmouth railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Rev. A. Herring: the tithes have been commuted for £612, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some good monuments. There is a place of worship for dissenters; also a free school, founded in 1587, by subscription, and augmented with forty acres of land, by the Rev. Samuel Chapman, in 1700. About 61 acres of land were, on the inclosure, allotted to the poor for fuel; and there are some small bequests for distribution

among them. On a hill above Bishopgate Bridge are remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which is also called Kett's Castle, from the rebels under that leader having encamped near it; there are likewise vestiges of a convent dedicated to St. Leonard, which occupied an area of eight acres, inclosed with stone walls of great thickness. The county lunatic asylum is situated in the parish.

THORPE-BRANTINGHAM, a township, in the parish of BRANTINGHAM, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from North Cave; containing 112 inhabitants, and comprising about 800 acres. The village is very small; and near it, situated on a bold eminence, is the handsome mansion of Thorpe-Brantingham House.

THORPE-BULMER, a township, in the parish of HART, union of STOCKTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Hartlepool; containing 21 inhabitants. This township, which derives its adjunct from the family of Bulmer, one of whom, Sir John Bulmer, was attainted in the reign of Henry VIII., comprises by measurement 827 acres, of which 88 are woodland, 66 common or waste, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is of a clayey quality, and in some parts productive, and the scenery in general is very beautiful. Hesleton dene forms the northern boundary, where the banks are covered with hesles and forest trees. The three farms of Thorpe-Bulmer, Middle-Thorpe, and Crimdon are in the township, and the Hartlepool railway passes here, through an immense excavation called the Crimdon cut. The tithes have been commuted for £70, payable to the vicar of Hart.

THORPE-BY-IXWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W. by N.) from Ixworth; containing 142 inhabitants. The manor was part of the endowment of Ixworth priory, and at the Dissolution was granted, with the priory, to Richard and Elizabeth Codrington. The parish comprises by computation 1071 acres, of which the soil in some parts is wet and fenny, but the remainder of average quality for grain. The living is a donative; net income, £21; patron and impropiator, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart.

THORPE-BY-WATER, a hamlet, in the parish of SEATON, union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Uppingham; containing 84 inhabitants.

THORPE-CONSTANTINE (*ST. CONSTANTINE*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. E.) from Tamworth; containing 42 inhabitants. The parish comprises 953*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*; the soil in some parts is a dark rich earth, and in others, a clayey mixture resting upon a bed of yellow sand. The road from Tamworth to Ashby-de-la-Zouch runs for about half a mile through the south-western extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 5., and in the gift of W. Phillips Inge, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains 100*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.* The church was rebuilt in 1778.

THORPE-IN-BALNE, a township, in the parish of BARNEY-UPON-DON, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W.

riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Doncaster; containing 119 inhabitants. This township, which is on the west side of the Don, comprises by computation 1440 acres, in good cultivation; the village is small but neatly built, and is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. Sundry small bequests are applied to instruction, and six children are taught at the expense of P. D. Cooke, Esq., of Ouston Park, in the neighbourhood. The remains of a chapel demolished several centuries ago have been converted into a barn.

THORPE-IN-THE-STREET, a township, in the parish of NUN-BURNHOLME, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Weighton; containing 30 inhabitants.

THORPE-LE-SOKEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 12 miles (E. S. E.) from Colchester; containing 1365 inhabitants. The three parishes of Thorpe, Kirby, and Walton, form a manor termed "the liberty of the Soken," having within its limits two or three reputed manors of smaller extent. It was given to the church of St. Paul, London, by King Athelstan, before 941, and belonged to the canons at the time of the Norman survey; the dean and chapter held it, with the three advowsons as their peculiars, until deprived of them by Henry VIII., and Mary, by letters-patent dated March 2nd, 1554, placed them under the visitation of the Bishop of London. Edward VI. granted the manors and advowsons, with all their privileges, to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, vice-chamberlain of his household, on his advancement to the barony, and they have since had various owners. The lord of the manor appoints a commissary, who has a court, proves wills, and grants marriage-licences, &c.; he also holds a court on St. Anne's-day, and chooses a coroner and other officers for the liberty. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3203 acres, of which 2574 are arable, 195 pasture, 32 woodland, and 402 salt-marsh and waste; the soil is in general fertile. A creek, or arm of the sea, runs up to Landermere, a small hamlet in the parish, where is a convenient wharf, at which vessels are laden with corn for the London market, and discharge their cargoes of coal, manure, &c. A customary market is held every Wednesday evening, and there are fairs on the Monday before Whitsuntide and September 29th. The petty-sessions for the division take place here on Monday, alternately with Mistle. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Walton and the vicarage of Kirby, and valued in the king's books at £16; impropiator, J. Martin Leake, Esq., of Thorpe Hall. The church, an ancient structure, was entirely repewed in 1827, when a gallery was erected; the chancel contains several monuments to the Leakes, and one to a member of the Wharton family, and there was formerly in the south aisle a sculptured figure of a warrior, with a lion at his feet, now preserved in the vestry-room. The Baptists have a place of worship. A number of French refugees settled and had a chapel here, but there are no remains.

THORPE-LE-WILLOWS, a township, in the parish of KILBURN, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, union of HELMSLEY, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. by W.) of Helmsley; containing 19 inhabitants. The township comprises

about 400 acres of land set out in three farms, and occupies a low situation near the confluence of two small rivulets. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118. 17., payable to the Archbishop of York.

THORPE, LITTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Scole; containing 18 inhabitants, and comprising about 300 acres. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Billingford, and valued in the king's books at £4: the great tithes belong to George Wilson, Esq. The church is in ruins.

THORPE-LUBENHAM, an extra-parochial place, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Harborough; containing 11 inhabitants, and consisting of 367 acres.

THORPE-MALSOR (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Kettering; containing 366 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres: there are several quarries of red sandstone, the material of which is used for building. Thorpe-Malsor manor-house, a good building of the age of James I., and in the form of the letter H, is the seat of T. P. Maunsell, Esq., M.P. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2.; net income, £255; patron, Mr. Maunsell. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty and handsome spire, and contains memorials to the Maunsell family. Robert Talbot, an early English antiquary, was born here about the close of the fifteenth century.

THORPE-MANDEVILLE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Banbury; containing 154 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 900 acres: stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11.; net income, £281; patron, R. P. Humfrey, Esq. The tithes were partially commuted for land in 1773; the glebe contains about 175 acres. The church contains monuments to the Pargiter and Humfrey families.

THORPE, MARKET (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 261 inhabitants. It comprises 1309a. 24p., of which about 869 acres are arable, 157 pasture, and 256 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the donative mediety of Bradfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3., and in the gift of the impropiator, Lord Suffield: the great tithes have been commuted for £155. 10., and the vicarial for £75; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church, rebuilt at the expense of the first Lord Suffield, is an elegant structure of flint and freestone, having at each angle a turret, and each side being terminated by a gable, with a stone cross; the windows are adorned with modern stained glass.

THORPE-MORIEUX (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4¾ miles (N. W.) from Bildeston; containing 418 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 14. 4½.; net income, £500; patron, the Rev. Thomas Harrison.

THORPE-NEXT-HADDISCOE (*St. Matthias*), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **CLAVERING**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Beebles**; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown and Lord **Calthorpe**, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe contains nearly 15 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, and has a chancel of brick, lately erected, with a circular tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries, by a charter of Henry VI.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. W.) from **Lincoln**; containing 342 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the **Newark** and **Lincoln** road, and comprises by measurement 1800 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £247; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of **Lincoln**: the glebe contains 267 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, a township, in the parish of **ROTHWELL**, union of **WAKEFIELD**, Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Leeds**; containing 72 inhabitants. This place, which is now united with **Lofthouse**, was anciently the seat of the **Swillingtons**, and subsequently of the **Gascoigne** and **Ingram** families. The township comprises 521 acres; the soil is fertile, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. **Benjamin Dealtry, Esq.**, is lord of the manor. Several Roman coins have been found, in the moulds in which they were formed.

THORPE-SALVIN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **WORKSOP**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from **Worksop**; containing 340 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the junction of the counties of **York**, **Derby**, and **Nottingham**, was anciently the property of the **Salvin** family, and subsequently of the **Sandfords**, by whom the **Hall** was erected about the middle of the 16th century, which building, though now a ruin, displays evidences of its former importance. The parish comprises 2198a. 19p., chiefly the property of the **Duke of Leeds**; about 1572 acres are arable, 340 pasture, and 286 wood, and the soil is a rich earth, resting on limestone. The village, which is near the **Chesterfield** and **Trent** canal, is neatly built; there is a malting establishment; the making of bricks, for which clay of good quality is found in the parish, is carried on, and there are two corn-mills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and appropriator, the **Chancellor of York Cathedral**. The church was erected in the reign of **Henry I.**, with the exception of the tower and north aisle, which are of later date; it retains much of its original character, and has a remarkably fine Norman porch; and in the interior are a noble arch, and a font of large dimensions, with sculptured representations of the seasons. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

THORPE-SATCHVILLE, a chapelry, in the parish of **TWYFORD**, union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Melton-Mowbray**; containing

153 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

THORPE-TILNEY, a township, in the parish of **TIMBERLAND**, union of **SLEAFORD**, First division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Sleaford**; containing 126 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £327, and the vicarial for £93.

THORPE-UNDERWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **ROTHWELL**, union of **KETTERING**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from **Rothwell**; containing 22 inhabitants, and consisting of 512 acres.

THORPE, WEST, a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Lincoln**; containing 51 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 857 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of **Aisthorpe**, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 6. There is no church.

THORPE-WILLOUGHBY, a township, in the parish of **BRAYTON**, union of **SELBY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Selby**; containing 157 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 430 acres, the property of the **Hon. E. R. Petre**, lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated on the road to **Leeds**.

THORPLAND, a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from **Downham-Market**; comprising about 440 acres. The living is a rectory, consolidated with those of **Holme**, **South Runceton**, and **Wallington**: the church, dedicated to **St. Thomas**, has long been in ruins.

THORPLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of **FAKENHAM-LANCASTER**, union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (N.) from **Fakenham**. There was formerly a chapel.

THORRINGTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Colchester**; containing 531 inhabitants. It comprises 1930 acres of land, of which 37 are common or waste; the situation is low, and the soil light, and much intermixed with sand. The living is a rectory, united to that of **Frating**, and valued in the king's books at £16: the church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of flint and stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

THORVERTON (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **HAYRIDGE**, **Collumpton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from **Collumpton**; containing 1445 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Exeter** to **Tiverton**, and bounded on the east by the river **Exe**, and comprises by admeasurement 4000 acres: stone is quarried for building. Sheep-fairs are held in February and July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the appropriators, the **Dean** and **Chapter of Exeter**: the great tithes have been commuted for £530, and the vicarial for £446; there is a glebe of 27 acres, and a substantial parsonage-house has been recently built. The church, which is very handsome, is supposed to have been erected in the reign of **King John**. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**; also a school is endowed with £18 per annum. At **East**

Raddon was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the remains of which have been converted into a dwelling-house called "No Man's Chapel."

THOYDON-BOIS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3½ miles (S.) from Epping; containing 538 inhabitants. This parish, which is the least extensive of the three named Thoydon, is partly included in Epping Forest, and takes its distinguishing epithet from the abundance of woodlands within its boundaries. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of R. W. H. Dare, Esq., with a net income of £68: the church is a small edifice, with a belfry tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire.

THOYDON - GARNON, - or **COOPER - SAIL** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Epping; containing 1072 inhabitants. The parish takes the adjunct to its name from the family of Gernon, who were anciently its proprietors; it comprises 2910 acres, of which 100 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Abdy family: the tithes have been commuted for £634, and there is a glebe of 64 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a massive square tower, and contains some interesting monuments; on the steeple is an inscription commemorating the bounty of Sir John Crosbie, the founder of Crosbie Hall, London, who contributed largely towards its erection. Lady Ann Sydney Fitzwilliam, in 1602, bequeathed a small rent-charge towards the foundation of an almshouse for four widows; and in this parish is situated the Epping union workhouse. Baron Dimsdale, the celebrated inoculator for the small-pox, was born here.

THOYDON, MOUNT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. E.) from Epping; containing 217 inhabitants. It derives the adjunct to its name from its situation in the most elevated portion of the ancient district of Thoydon. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Tawney-Stapleford, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £301, and the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The church is a handsome edifice, containing many fine monuments to the family of Sinyth, among which is one to the memory of Sir Thomas Smyth, chancellor of the garter, and principal secretary of state, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

THRANDESTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the parliamentary borough of EYE, union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. W.) from Eye; containing 373 inhabitants. A considerable fair is held on the 31st of July, chiefly for lambs and cattle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £391; patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The parsonage-house has been much improved by the present incumbent, the Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye; the glebe contains about 13 acres. The church is chiefly in the later style, with a lofty embattled tower; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and separated from the chancel by a carved screen. There are some cottages and land, the rental of which, amounting to about £26, is applied to parochial purposes.

THRAPSTON, or **THRAPSTONE** (*St. JAMES*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of

NORTHAMPTON, 21 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 74 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1131 inhabitants. This small town is delightfully situated in a rich and luxuriant valley, on the eastern bank of the river Nene, over which is a bridge of several arches, constructed partly of wood and partly of stone, in 1795, in lieu of an old stone structure swept away by an inundation in that year. The houses are neat and regularly built, and the inhabitants are well supplied with excellent water; the vicinity is adorned with numerous residences of the nobility and gentry; there are 24 villages within five miles of the town, and, from an adjacent eminence, 32 churches may be seen. The town appears to have been more extensive than it is at present, as several traces of buildings destroyed by fire are visible. The principal articles of manufacture are whips and bobbin-lace; a few persons are employed in patten-making; on the river are corn-mills and a paper-mill, and in the neighbourhood are two stone quarries, the material of which is used for the roads. Some trade is carried on in conveying grain, by means of the Nene, which was made navigable in 1737, to Northampton, Peterborough, Lynn, and other places; and in bringing back timber, coal, and other commodities. The market, on Tuesday, partly for corn and seed, is the largest hog-market in the county; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, for cattle and sheep, and on August 5th, for the hiring of servants, and for cattle, and shoes and pedlery: on the first Tuesday after Old Michaelmas-day, is a very large fair for cattle. There is a resident magistrate; and subordinate officers are appointed at the manorial court, the court of the honour of Gloucester, and that for Navisford hundred, all of which are held here. The parish contains 1098 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 5., and has a net income of £348; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the glebe contains 227½ acres, with a handsome house recently built. The church, which was extensively repaired in 1810, is a cruciform structure, with a western tower and spire, combining the early, decorated, and later English styles; in the chancel are three stone stalls, with rich mouldings and crocketed canopies, and in the churchyard is an ancient and very curious monument. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The poor law union comprises 26 parishes or places, 20 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 6 in that of Huntingdon, and contains a population of 12,041.

THREAPLAND, a township, in the parish of TORPENHOW, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Cockermouth; containing, with Bothel, 455 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

THRECKINGHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Falkingham; containing, with the hamlet of Stow, 197 inhabitants. The road from Bridge-End, Spalding, and Boston, to Grantham, runs through the parish. A rough kind of stone is quarried for building and for the roads; and a fair is held in June for horses and general stock, and another in July for hardware and various fancy articles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; net income,

£144; patron and impropiator, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church has a lofty tower and spire, and exhibits a curious admixture of the Norman, early English, and decorated styles; in the chancel is an elegant stall; the font is circular, with early English panelling, and there are some old monuments and good screen-work. Vestiges of Roman roads can be traced in the neighbourhood; and remains of ancient barrows are to be seen, the memorials of a battle fought between the Danes and Saxons, in which three Danish kings in succession were killed on the first day's fight, but the Saxons were at last defeated, partly by a *ruse de guerre*, and partly by numerous reinforcements being received by the Danes.

THREE-FARMS, a township, in the parish of EC-CLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 71 inhabitants.

THRELKELD, a chapelry, in the parish of GREY-STOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Keswick; containing 332 inhabitants. It comprises 2200 acres, one-third of which is poor pasture and woodland, and the remainder about equally divided between arable and meadow. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt by subscription in 1776, at a cost of £270.

THRESHFIELD, a township, in the parish of LINTON, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N.) from Skipton; containing 221 inhabitants. The township, including the hamlet of Skythorne, comprises about 1990 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture; the soil is generally light, resting on a substratum of limestone. A school is endowed with £30 per annum.

THREXTON, a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of WAXLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Watton; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises 1059a. 2r. 39p., of which 840 acres are arable, 101 meadow and pasture, and 118 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Swaffham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £171. The church has a low round steeple; the east end of the north aisle has been converted into a mausoleum. To the south of the church is a Roman encampment where several antiquities have been found.

THRIBERGH (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Rotherham; containing, with part of the township of Dalton, 314 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1624a. 1r. 27p., of which about 800 acres are arable, 770 pasture, and about 30 woodland, all the property of John Fullerton, Esq., lord of the manor; the soil is fertile, and the scenery richly diversified. Thribergh Park, the seat of Mr. Fullerton, is a handsome mansion in the early English style of domestic architecture, finely situated in a well-wooded park, and commanding some interesting views. The village is on the road to Doncaster, and is small but neatly built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Fullerton: the tithes

have been commuted for £190; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of $117\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some remains of the ancient stained glass with which its windows were formerly embellished. Elizabeth Finch, in 1760, bequeathed money producing ten guineas a year, and the Rev. W. Hedges £9 annually, for teaching children. A new schoolroom has been erected by Mr. Fullerton, who pays for the instruction of a number of boys and girls.

THRIGBY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises 575a. 3r. 2p., of which about 436 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and marsh; the principal part belongs to Thomas Browne, Esq., who resides at the Hall, a neat mansion of white brick. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of Mr. Browne: the tithes have been commuted for £210. 17., and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

THRIMBY with LITTLE STRICKLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Shap; containing 200 inhabitants, of whom 66 are in the township of Thrimby. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, the Vicar of Morland; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, whose tithes were commuted for land in 1830, and under the late act for a rent-charge of £20. 13. 10. There is a glebe of $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated in 1814, having been rebuilt at Little Strickland, together with a school-house, by the Earl of Lonsdale. The school was founded in 1684, by Thomas Fletcher, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £10, for the teacher and incumbent.

THRINGSTONE, a chapelry, in the parish of WHITWICK, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Ashby; containing 1232 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Whitwick, with a net income of £120; impropiator, Sir G. Beaumont, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803, under an inclosure act. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school has been established.

THRILOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of THRILOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Royston; containing 477 inhabitants. A grand rendezvous of the army commanded by Fairfax and Cromwell, took place on Thriplow Heath, in July 1647; and instruments of warfare are frequently found. The parish comprises 2296 acres, of which 1609 are common or waste land: an inclosure act was passed in 1840, when about five acres were allotted for recreation. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 2.: the great tithes belonging to Peter House, Cambridge, have been commuted for £617. 12., and the vicarial for £134. 11.; the impropriate glebe contains $55\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the vicarial nearly one acre. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, and has several monu-

ments to the family of Lucas. There is a place of worship for Independents.

THRISLINGTON, a township, in the parish of **BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM**, union of **SEDFIELD**, N. E. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Durham; containing 24 inhabitants. This place, originally called **Thurstanton**, is bounded on the west by the North Skerne, which, rising in the marsh between Ferryhill and Thrislington, pursues its course two ways, to the north and the south. The produce of a colliery here, is shipped on the Tees. Thrislington Hall stands immediately on the east bank of the marsh; and on the west side are the reliques of the ancient "wood of Fery," now reduced to a straggling hazel copse, interspersed with a few remains of old forest timber, ash and elm. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 13.

THRISTON, or **THRISTON**, **EAST** and **WEST**, with **SHOT-HAUGH**, a township, in the parish of **FELTON**, union of **ALNWICK**, E. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick; containing 307 inhabitants, of whom 60 are in East, and 247 in West, Thriston. These places lie close to the river Coquet, on its south side, and the road between Morpeth and Alnwick runs near them; they comprise together about 2342 acres, of which the soil is loamy, and very productive. The Duke of Northumberland, A. R. Fenwick, Esq., of Netherton House, and Thomas Smith, Esq., are the proprietors. Thriston House, the seat of Mr. Smith, built in 1825, is a neat and commodious mansion.

THROAPHAM, a township, in the parish of **LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN**, union of **WORKSOP**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tickhill; containing 69 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1100 acres of land in good cultivation, and consists chiefly of scattered hamlets, among which is that of Thorpe St. John, containing an ancient church that from time immemorial has been annexed to Laughton, with which parish it is identified. The tithes, including those of Thwaite, have been commuted for £200, of which £150 are payable to the prebendary of Laughton, and £50 to the vicar of the parish, and perpetual curate of St. John's.

THROCKING (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **BUNTINGFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Buntingford; containing 66 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the highest ground in the county, and comprises by computation between 900 and 1000 acres: the road from London to Cambridge runs along its eastern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £252; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Adams. There is a small glebe, given by the late patron, with a good house lately erected. The church contains several monuments to the family of Elwes, who formerly had a mansion here; and one of the memorials, executed by Nollekens, is of very superior character.

THROCKLEY, a township, in the parish of **NEWBURN**; union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 160 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 735 acres. Throckley Fell, on the north side of the road between Newcastle and Hexham, was

inclosed under an act obtained in 1816. A school is partly supported by an allowance of £5 per annum from Greenwich Hospital.

THROCKMORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **FLADBURY**, union of **PERSHORE**, Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Pershore; containing 157 inhabitants, and comprising 1396 acres.

THROOP, a tything, in the parochial chapelry of **HOLDENHURST**, parish and union of **CHRISTCHURCH**, liberty of **WESTOVER**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 96 inhabitants. It is on the southern bank of the Stour.

THROPPLE, a township, in the parish of **MITFORD**, union, and W. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 59 inhabitants. This place has been successively the property of the families of Bertram, Eure, Reveley, and Mitford, from which last family Henry Reveley Mitford, Esq., the present proprietor, is descended. The township comprises about 900 acres, of which 875 are arable, meadow, and pasture, and 25 woodland and plantations; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the village is situated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects over the land and sea. The improper tithes have been commuted for £72. 16. 7. At Whittle Hill are some slight remains of a camp, of which the intrincments have been removed for repairing the roads, and the site almost obliterated by the plough: near it is an ancient barrow, in which coins have been found.

THROPTON, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 207 inhabitants. The township comprises 835 acres, of which 670 are arable, 113 meadow and pasture, 10 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste; the surface is beautifully undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied; the soil in the valley is a rich loam, but on the hills rocky and less fertile. There are some quarries of excellent stone for building, two of which belong to the Duke of Northumberland. The village is situated near the confluence of the river Coquet and the Wreigh burn, of which the former is a remarkably fine trout stream, winding through a picturesque vale, and over the latter a substantial bridge was erected by subscription, in 1810, to replace a structure which had fallen down some years before. At the eastern and western extremities of the village were formerly stone crosses, erected at the junction of three roads, and which have disappeared within the last age. The tithes have been commuted for £175. 17. 6. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and a Roman Catholic chapel, to which is attached a house, with about 8 acres of land, has been recently enlarged and repaired, and is under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Corless. A school, which has been built by subscription, is supported chiefly by the contributions of the children attending it. In the village are the remains of three strong holds and a border tower, used as places of security for cattle and other property, during time of warfare; and on a hill, about half a mile distant, are some remains of a Roman camp.

THROSTON, a township, in the parish of **HART**, union of **STOCKTON**, N. E. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from **Hartlepool**; containing 101 inhabitants. This district, which adjoins **Tunstall**, in the parish of **Stranton**, has always formed a part of the **Hart** estate, or belonged to the same proprietors, and was conveyed, with **Hart**, by the **Earl of Cumberland** to **Lord Lumley**, in 1586; it was also included in the sale of the **Hart** property for £72,000, by the **Earl of Scarborough** to **Sir George Pocock**, in 1772. The township comprises about 1050 acres, and the village is situated a mile and a half south-south-east of **Hart**. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £201. 5., and the vicarial for £28. 12.

THROWLEY, a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **WONFORD**, **WONFORD** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Oakhampton**; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises about 1800 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil in general loose and sandy: the river **Teign** forms one of the boundaries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £172; a parsonage-house is attached to the benefice, and the glebe contains about 50 acres. The church is a small plain building. There are some remains of a chapel at **Walland Hill**.

THROWLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FAVERSHAM**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from **Faversham**; containing 682 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from **Faversham** to **Ashford**, and comprises by admeasurement 3173 acres, about 2235 of which are arable and hop-grounds, 530 orchard and meadow, 320 wood, and the remainder roads, &c.; the soil is a strong loam, with a considerable admixture of flints, and rests upon chalk. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8., and in the gift of the appropriator, the **Prebendary of Rugmere** in the **Cathedral of St. Paul**, **London**: the prebendal tithes have been commuted for £602. 10., and the vicarial for £257, with a glebe of 25 acres. **Sir Thomas Sondes**, in 1592, endowed a free school, which has merged into a national school established in 1814; and there are three almshouses, founded by the same family. The vicarage-house occupies the site of a priory which was a cell to the abbey of **St. Bertin**, at **St. Omers**, in **Artois**, and was granted, in the 22nd of **Henry VI.**, to the abbey of **Sion**.

THROWLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **ILAM**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Ashbourn**; containing 69 inhabitants. **Throwley Hall**, now a farm-house, is an ancient mansion, once occupied by the family of **Oliver Cromwell**.

THROXENBY, a township, in the parish of **SCALBY**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Scarborough**; containing 71 inhabitants. It comprises about 400 acres: the village is a mile north-west of **Falsgrave**.

THRUMPTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, N. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 7 miles (S. W.) from **Nottingham**; containing 147 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the **Trent**, and comprises by computation 900 acres. On the bank of

the river is a fine old mansion, built by the **Pigot** family in 1630, in the style prevalent in the reign of **Elizabeth**. The **Midland-Counties'** railway passes through the parish, within a mile of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £77, and in the patronage of the coheiresses of the late **J. E. Wescomb**, Esq.

THRUNSCOE, a hamlet, in the parish of **CLEE**, union of **CAISTOR**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 25 inhabitants.

THRUP, a hamlet, in the parish of **KIDLINGTON**, union of **WOODSTOCK**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from **Woodstock**; containing 125 inhabitants.

THRUPP and **WICK**, a liberty, in the parish of **RADLEY**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from **Abingdon**; containing 28 inhabitants.

THRUPP, a hamlet, in the parish of **NORTON**, union of **DAVENTRY**, hundred of **FAWSLEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**; containing 46 inhabitants.

THRUPP, THE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **STROUD**, hundred of **BISLEY**, East division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1 mile from **Stroud**. It is pleasantly situated in a vale through which passes the **Thames** and **Severn** canal, affording a facility of conveyance for the produce of the several works carried on within its limits. Of these the principal are for the manufacture of superfine woollen-cloths, chiefly black, for which there are two very extensive and several smaller establishments, together employing about 2000 persons. In the hamlet are also a large wool-stapling business, an extensive iron and brass foundry, and a general engineering establishment, in which from 40 to 50 persons are regularly engaged. There is an endowed school in connexion with the **Established Church**.

THRUSCROSS, or **WEST-END**, a chapelry, in the parish of **FEWSTON**, union of **PATELEY-BRIDGE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from **Otley**; containing 576 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises the hamlets of **Bramley-Head**, **West-End**, **Low-Green**, **Thruscross-Green**, and **Rockingstone-Hall**, and contains about 6340 acres, of which a considerable portion is moorland, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a little arable, in good cultivation; the surface is diversified with hills and valleys richly wooded. Considerable quantities of flax are spun, for the preparation of which there are four flax-mills, partially in operation. The village is beautifully situated in a romantic vale. The chapel, a neat edifice, was enlarged in 1810, and in 1841 was repaired and beautified by voluntary contributions; it is served by the vicar or his curate, the stipend of the latter being derived from a grant by the **Church Pastoral Aid Society**. There are places of worship for **Primitive Methodists** and **Wesleyans**; and a school in connexion with the **Established Church** has been built by **Stephen Nicholson**, Esq., of **Roundhay**, who gives £15 per annum, and the farmers £20, towards its support.

THRUSHELTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **TAVISTOCK**, hundred of **LIFTON**, **Lifton** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Oakhampton**; containing 628 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Mary-Stow**: the impropriate

tithes have been commuted for £130, and the vicarial for £109. By a deed dated 1504, the parishioners were allowed on certain conditions to have a cemetery near their chapel, to avoid the difficulty they experienced from inundation, in conveying their dead to the burial-ground of the mother church at Mary-Stow.

THRUSSINGTON (HOLY TRINITY), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 645 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile from the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray road, and comprises 1953a. 3r. 31p., of which 911 acres are arable, 1002 pasture, and 40 woodland; the soil in some parts is clayey, and in others sandy, and the river Wreak and the Melton navigation pass through the parish. Here are the kennels of the Melton Hunt, erected at an expense of £12,000, by the late Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart.; they contain stabling for 60 horses, and kennels for 300 hounds, with offices for 20 servants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. B. Woolley. The church, which is a very ancient edifice, has been lately repewed.

THRUXTON (ST. BARTHOLOMEW), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 55 inhabitants, and comprising 430 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Kingstone united, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4.; net income, £252; patron, the Dean; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The tithes of Thrupton have been commuted for £99. 15., and the glebe consists of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

THRUXTON (HOLY ROAD), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W.) from Andover; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1804 acres, of which 1457 are arable, 271 pasture, and 76 woodland and plantation. Redenham, in the parish, is the seat of Sir John Pollen, Bart. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Donald Baynes: the tithes have been commuted for £387, and there are 50 acres of glebe. The church was repaired in 1839, and an east window of painted glass presented by the Rev. D. Baynes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A beautiful Roman pavement, nearly perfect, was discovered in 1823.

THUNDERLEY, a hamlet (formerly a distinct parish), in the parish of WIMBISH, union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Saffron-Walden. The vicarage has been consolidated with that of Wimbish: the church is in ruins.

THUNDERSLEY (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, partly in the hundred of ROCHFORD, but chiefly in the hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Rayleigh; containing 596 inhabitants, of whom 120 are in the hamlet. The parish is about two miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and comprises 2100 acres, of which 100 are common or waste; the village is on elevated ground, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged rectory, valued

in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Hemming: the tithes have been commuted for £570; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a venerable structure in the later Norman and early English styles, with a tower and spire.

THUNDRIDGE (ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ware; containing, with part of the hamlet of Wadesmill, 535 inhabitants, and comprising 2170 acres. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Ware, and valued in the king's books at £6. The church, which is ornamented by an embattled tower with a lofty spire, had formerly a Norman arch between the nave and chancel, but, having been enlarged, in recently repairing the edifice, its original character has been destroyed.

THURCASTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelry of Anstey and the township of Cropston, 1230 inhabitants, of whom 281 are in Thurcaston township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1198 acres: stocking-frame knitting is carried on to a small extent. The living is a rectory, with Anstey consolidated, valued in the king's books at £23. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £676; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to whom the advowson was given by Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1798; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises between 400 and 500 acres. The Rev. Richard Hill, in 1730, bequeathed land now producing £21 a year, for teaching children. The zealous and venerable reformer and martyr, Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, was born here about 1480; and Dr. Hurd, bishop of the same diocese, was for some time incumbent: a handsome monument to the former has just been erected in the church, surmounted by his bust in white marble.

THURGARTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N.) from Aylsham; containing 247 inhabitants. Of this place, in Domesday book called *Thurgartund*, the abbot of St. Bennet at Holme, was lord of the manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and in the 5th year of King John, Thomas de Thurgarton held lands of the abbot. At the Dissolution, Henry VIII. settled the income of the abbey on the Bishop of Norwich, since which time the lordship has been appropriated to that see. The parish comprises by admeasurement 969 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil a good loamy earth. Thurgarton Hall is the residence of W. D. Spurrell, Esq., whose family have occupied the mansion for several centuries. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £232; the glebe contains 10 acres. The church, in the decorated style, consists of a nave and chancel separated by a carved screen, and has several memorials to the Spurrell family.

THURGARTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles

(S. by W.) from Southwell; containing 365 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of a declivity overlooking the vale of the Trent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patrons and improprators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, formerly a magnificent structure, now consists only of one aisle. An Augustine priory in honour of St. Peter, was founded here in 1130, by Ralph de Ayncourt, and had a revenue of £359. 15. 10.

THURGOLAND, a township, in the parish of SILKSTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Penistone; containing 1333 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2080 acres, irregularly broken into hills; the scenery is wild and varied, and the higher grounds command extensive prospects embracing large tracts of wood and fertile vales; the substratum abounds with coal of excellent quality, of which there are several mines in operation. The village is built on an eminence on the road from Sheffield to Penistone, overlooking the river Don, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of steel and iron wire. The Manchester and Sheffield railway passes through the township, within half a mile of the village. A church was erected in 1841, at an expense of £1400, on a site given by Lord Wharncliffe, who also presented £100; it contains 507 sittings, of which 104 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school for boys and girls, of whom the latter are taught reading, needlework, and knitting, was built and is supported by subscription. Francis Wood, Esq., bequeathed property producing £5 per annum, for distribution among the poor. In a field called Chapel Flat, near Pule-Hill Hall, the remains of an ancient chapel were visible till about a century since; and in digging the ground in search of stone, several human bones have been found, at a depth of three feet from the surface.

THURLASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley; containing, with the hamlet of Normanton-Turville, 694 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1727 acres, of which 100 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; net income, £400; patron, R. Arkwright, Esq. The chancel of the church is the property of the lord of the manor. A school was erected in 1804, on the glebe land, by the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, rector, in consequence of an endowment of about £8 per annum bequeathed in 1802, by William Smart.

THURLASTON, a township, in the parish of DUNCHURCH, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 1 mile (W.) from Dunchurch; containing 307 inhabitants, and comprising 1714 acres of a moderately productive soil.

THURLBEAR (*ST. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Taunton; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 940 acres: limestone is quarried, and other stone for building. The living is a rectory and donative, in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £150; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 36 acres. The church, a Norman struc-

ture, was anciently a chapel to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalene, in Taunton, but the tithes were restored by Sir Thomas Petman, Bart.

THURLBY (*ST. GERMAN*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 154 inhabitants. The parish lies between the rivers Trent and Witham, the latter celebrated for its eels and pike, and comprises 1802a. 11p., of which the surface rises gradually from each river towards the centre of the parish, supplying important facilities for the drainage of fenny land; the soil, comprising almost every variety, is admirably adapted to the growth of the different kinds of produce. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Carlton *cum* Thurlby in the Cathedral of Lincoln, whose tithes have been commuted for £204: the glebe comprises about 20 acres. The church is principally in the later English style.

THURLBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BILSBY, union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Alford; containing 31 inhabitants. It was anciently a parish, and had a church.

THURLBY (*ST. FIRMIN*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing, with the hamlets of Northorpe and Obthorpe, 699 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Lincoln to Peterborough, and comprises by admeasurement 3842 acres, of which the soil passes through several varieties, from the gravelly earth of the hill to the loamy alluvial soil of the fen. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £252; patrons and improprators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802; there is a parsonage-house, with 200 acres of land. The church, a handsome cruciform structure, comprises portions of the Norman and of the three styles of English architecture, and contains curious specimens of early piscinæ and sedilia, with the remains of a very old rood-loft; also two chantries, and a fine circular Norman font. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The ancient Roman canal, Carr Dyke, passes close by the church.

THURLEIGH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (N.) from Bedford; containing 617 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 3379 acres: the manufacture of pillow-lace employs nearly the whole female population above 6 years of age. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £142; patron and improprator, S. Crawley, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805; there is a parsonage-house, with 237 acres of land. The church, chiefly in the later English style, has an ancient tower entered by a Norman doorway, in which is an arch filled up with a stone block containing a sculptured representation of the Temptation and Fall of Adam and Eve in Paradise. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school endowed with £17 per annum. Here is the moated site of the ancient mansion of Blackbull Hall; and on Bury Hill are vestiges of a circular camp.

THURLESTONE, a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **STANBOROUGH**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 437 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the coast of the English Channel, and on the east bank of the river Avon, at its confluence with the sea, comprises 1763*a.* 29*p.*, of which about 1253 acres are arable, 167 meadow and pasture, 62 orchards and gardens, 100 brakes and common, and the remainder beach, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 10., and in the patronage of Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £328. 10., and the glebe consists of about 33 acres, with an excellent house, lately built by the incumbent. The church appears to have been erected about the 14th century, in the early English style, and contains 200 sittings, of which about 50 are free. A remarkable rock, called Thurlestone rock, stands about a furlong out at sea, and is supposed to have given the name to the parish; it is arched, and in stormy weather, the noise of the resounding waves may be heard many miles off.

THURLESTONE, a township, in the parish of **PENISTONE**, union of **WORTLEY**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 8½ miles (S. W.) from Barnsley; containing 1872 inhabitants. The township comprises 7740 acres, a considerable portion of which is wild moor, extending to the confines of the county of Chester, but that under cultivation is fertile and productive. The substratum is generally coal, grit-stone, and iron-stone, all of which have been more fully disclosed in excavating the line for the Sheffield and Manchester railway. There are some woollen manufactories, and the village is spacious and well built, and situated on the river Don, on the banks of which are several mills. The Independents and Wesleyans each have a place of worship; and an old chapel, built by Presbyterians, is still used as a meeting-house by dissenters. Nicholas Saunderson, the eminent mathematician, and author of the *Elements of Algebra*, and a treatise on Fluxions, was born here in 1682; he lost his sight in infancy, but learned to read by passing his fingers over the inscriptions on the gravestones in the churchyard, and in addition to a profound knowledge of the mathematics, though blind, made himself perfect master of the dead languages. There is an inscription to his memory on a wall opposite the mansion of John C. Milner, Esq.

THURLOW, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Newmarket; containing 431 inhabitants, and comprising 2023*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 5½., and has a net income of £300; the Queen presents, on the nomination of the owner of the manor, and the impropriation belongs to Lady Harland; the tithes have been commuted for £497. 10., and the glebe contains 72 acres. An hospital, or free chapel, dedicated to St. James, and subordinate to that of Hautpays, or *De Alto Passu*, was founded here in the time of Richard II., and, at the suppression of alien houses, was valued at £3 per annum, and granted by Edward IV. to the Maison de Dieu, in Cambridge, now part of King's College. Great ThurLOW Hall was the seat of the Vernon family.

THURLOW, LITTLE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Haverhill; containing 422 inhabitants. Little ThurLOW Hall, which has been the seat of the family of Soame since the reign of Elizabeth, was built by Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., lord mayor of London, who died in 1619, and was buried in the church of this parish under a handsome monument. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5.; net income, £401; patrons, the Representatives of the late R. C. Barnard, Esq. Sir Stephen Soame, in 1618, founded and endowed an almshouse for eight unmarried men or women, and a school for twenty boys.

THURLOXTON (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **NORTH PETHERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgewater; containing 188 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Bridgewater to Exeter, and comprises by admeasurement 551 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £93. 14.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 82 acres. The church is a small ancient structure.

THURLTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **CLAVERING**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Loddon; containing 405 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and at present in the patronage of the Corporation of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe contains 22½ acres. The church, chiefly in the later English style, is entered on the south through a rich Norman doorway.

THURLTON (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union, and liberty of the borough, of **IPSWICH**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Whitton.

THURMASTON, NORTH, a chapelry, partly in the parish of **BARKBY**, and partly in that of **BELGRAVE**, union of **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 251 inhabitants. Petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. The walls of the ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, are still remaining.

THURMASTON, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of **BELGRAVE**, union of **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 978 inhabitants. The Leicester canal passes through the lordship, and joins the Melton-Mowbray canal near the village, which is also intersected by the Roman Fosseway. The chapelry comprises 1100 acres of land; the soil is in general light, and the substratum loam, gravel, and clay. In consequence of a benefaction of £200 by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and the surrender of the yearly sum of £22 by the vicar of Belgrave, the chapelry was severed from Belgrave in 1798; the patronage of the living, a perpetual curacy, belongs to the Pochin family, and the net income is £100. The tithe-farm, consisting of upwards of 140 acres, belongs to the see of Lichfield. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains many old monuments to the family of

Simons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The most ancient Roman *milliarium* known in Britain was found here $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and now stands on a pillar in Leicester.

THURNBY (*St. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlet of Bushby and chapelry of Stoughton, 369 inhabitants, of whom 162 are in Thurnby township. The parish comprises about 1000 acres; the soil is fertile, resting on a fine bed of gravel, and the prevailing scenery is of pleasing character. The weaving of stockings, which was formerly carried on to a much greater extent, employs about five or six looms. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £73; patron and impropiator, G. A. Leigh Keck, Esq.: the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the chancel, having fallen into a state of dilapidation, was taken down towards the close of the last century. There is a chapel of ease at Stoughton.

THURNE, county of NORFOLK.—See THIRNE.

THURNHAM, a township, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 723 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Lune, and contains the modern harbour of Lancaster, called Glasson Dock, which was constructed in 1787, and is capable of receiving about 25 merchant vessels, of which the cargoes are discharged here, and forwarded by small craft to Lancaster. A considerable traffic is carried on, affording employment to most of the inhabitants; and a canal has been opened connecting Glasson Dock with the Preston and Lancaster canal, and greatly facilitating trade. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £122. 10. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Within the township are the venerable remains of Cockersand Abbey, founded originally as an hospital for a prior and infirm brethren, in the reign of Henry II., by William of Lancaster, and afterwards endowed for Præmonstratensian canons: at the Dissolution its revenue was £157. 14. The remains are romantically situated on a neck of land projecting into the sea, near the Cocker sands, from which the abbey derived its name, and consist chiefly of the octagonal chapter-house, with a roof supported on a single central column, now the sepulchral chapel of the Daltons.

THURNING (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, partly in the hundred of POLEBROOKE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, but chiefly in that of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 5 miles (S. E.) from Oundle; containing 161 inhabitants, of whom 124 are in Huntingdon. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1001 acres, of which 60 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 2., and in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 60 acres.

THURNING (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from East Dereham; containing 166 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1584a. 1r. 19p., of which 1200 acres are arable, 300 pasture and meadow, and 80 plantation; the surface is

agreeably undulated, and the high grounds command fine views of picturesque scenery within and around the parish, which is remarkable for the number and variety of wild flowers with which its meadows are studded. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £367, and the glebe comprises upwards of 18 acres, with a handsome house erected in 1832. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is entirely dilapidated, but the other parts of the edifice were thoroughly repaired, and the body repewed, in 1825.

THURNSCOE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAF-FORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 220 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Ternusch*, is of remote antiquity; and the church, of which notice occurs in the foundation charter of the monastery of the Holy Trinity, at York, dated 1089, was most probably founded by the Paganel family. The parish comprises by measurement 1665 acres, of which 1002 are arable, 424 meadow and pasture, 214 woodland and plantations, and 23 roads and waste; the soil is partly a clayey, and partly a sandy loam, and the arable lands are in good cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, barley, and turnips. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 8½., and in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes have been commuted for £186, and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of $133\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The present church was built by subscription of the patron and proprietors of the land, in 1729, and is a neat structure in the Grecian style, of stone from the quarries at Badsworth and South Kirkby. There are some almshouses founded in 1710, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, who endowed them with a rent-charge of £5.

THURROCK, GRAYS (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 22 miles (S. S. W.) from Chelmsford, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ (E. by S.) from London; containing 1464 inhabitants. The town consists of a single street irregularly built on the north bank of the Thames, from which there branches a creek navigable for small craft. On the river is a wharf connected by means of a railway with some kilns where lime-burning is carried on to a considerable extent; and the making of bricks for the London builders, which are conveyed hence in barges, affords employment to about 300 persons. Great facility of communication with the metropolis is afforded by the Gravesend steamers, some of which stop at the neat pier of this place, and perform the distance in two hours. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for cattle and hardware are held on May 23rd and October 20th. The parish, which takes its distinguishing epithet from the noble family of Grey, who were proprietors of the manor for more than three centuries, comprises 1300 acres, all arable, with the exception of a little woodland, and 100 acres of pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. R. S. Hele: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £249. The church is a handsome cru-

ciform structure, with a tower rising from the north transept. The old market-house is used as a place of worship for dissenters. A free school situated in the churchyard, and now united with a national school, was founded and endowed by William Palmer, in 1706. Rare and valuable fossils are frequently found in the chalk-pits.

THURROCK, LITTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Grays-Thurrock; containing 301 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-west by the river Thames, and comprises by computation 1400 acres, of which 800 are arable, and 600 pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 15.; net income, £505; patron, the Rev. E. Bowlby. In the south wall of the church are some arched recesses. Near the highway leading to Stifford are ancient excavations termed Danes' Holes.

THURROCK, WEST (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (W.) from Grays-Thurrock; containing 1032 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the populous village of Purfleet, is bounded on the south by the river Thames, where is a landing-place opposite to Greenhithe, and is about three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. H. Whitbread, Esq., who, with the family of Montgomery, is impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £236. 18., and the vicarial for £311. 14., and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 4 acres. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with a massive square tower. There is a chapel of ease at Purfleet.

THURSBY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND, containing, with the townships of Crofton, and Parton with Micklethwaite, 574 inhabitants, of whom 390 are in the township of High Thursby, 6 miles (S. W.) from Carlisle. This place is supposed to have derived its name from Thor, the Saxon deity, to whose honour a temple is said to have been erected at Woodrigs, in the neighbourhood. The parish comprises 1071a. 1r. 6p., of which about 861 acres are arable, 176 meadow, and 21 mere. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5.; net income, £160; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There is a school founded in 1740, and endowed in 1798, by Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., with the interest of £354. A pillar of coarse stone, inscribed to Philip the Emperor and his son, A.D. 248, dug up near the military way at Wigton, is carefully preserved here.

THURSFIELD, or **NEW-CHAPEL**, a chapelry, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Newcastle; containing, with the townships of Brieryhurst, Chell, Stadmorslow, and Wedgwood, 3191 inhabitants, of whom 495 are in the township of Thursfield. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patrons, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., and others. The chapel is a plain brick edifice, erected in 1767, and re-roofed in 1827. Dr. Robert Hulme, in 1708, bequeathed certain lands now producing an income of £73, for instruction. James Brindley, of Turnhurst, the celebrated engineer,

was interred here in 1772; and a plain altar-tomb has been erected to his memory.

THURSFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Walsingham; containing 347 inhabitants. The road from Holt to Fakenham, and that from Holt to Walsingham, run through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Great Snoring, and valued in the king's books at £8. The church contains portions of the three styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, and is situated in the grounds belonging to the Hall.

THURSLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, Second division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Godalming; containing 704 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3170 acres, of which 1330 are arable, 180 meadow, 150 copse, and 1500 waste. Ironstone is abundant, and there were anciently several large iron-foundries, of which the only memorials are four large ponds called Hammer Ponds. The silk manufacture was subsequently introduced, but has been for some years discontinued. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Witley.

THURSTASTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston; containing, with part of the townships of Greasby and Irby, 168 inhabitants, of whom 114 are in Thurstaston township. The river Dee passes by this place to Chester. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 6.; net income, £242; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church has been lately rebuilt, and a parsonage-house erected, partly at the expense of the incumbent.

THURSTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 599 inhabitants. This parish, the situation of which is particularly healthy, comprises 2200a. 1r. 28p., and has a soil generally light, with gravel and sand pits. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Charles Tyrell, Esq.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £480. 3. 3., and the vicarial for £210. The church is a remarkably fine structure, and the pillars of the nave are peculiarly light and airy. There is some land arising from bequests and an allotment under an inclosure act, the rental of which, amounting to about £50, is appropriated to parochial and charitable purposes.

THURSTONLAND, a township, in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1286 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2000 acres, in good cultivation; the substratum abounds with coal, of which there are three mines in operation, and there are some quarries of building-stone. Storthes Hall, the seat of Charles Horsfall Bill, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome residence here. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. A chapel built by subscrip-

tion in 1810, for dissenters, was in 1834 converted into a chapel of ease to the parochial church, and placed under the patronage of the vicar; it is a neat plain edifice, containing 300 sittings, of which 100 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A parochial school was built by Mrs. Ann Ludlam, who in 1763 endowed it with £500, vested in a turnpike trust, with a house and garden; and twelve girls are instructed at the expense of Mrs. Bill. Many Roman coins of brass, of the Lower Empire, were dug up in a field in 1838, and one of silver.

THURTON (*St. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (S. E.) from Norwich; containing 246 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Beccles to Norwich, and consists of about 772 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron and impropror, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £220. The church is chiefly in the early style, and its windows have been decorated with stained glass; the entrance on the south is through a richly-ornamented doorway. Various Roman coins were found in 1707, and upon the opening of several tumuli a few years since, some Roman urns were discovered.

THURVASTON, with OSLESTON, a township, in the parish of SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Derby; containing 405 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes of this township, including those of Cropper, have been commuted for £112. 11. 6., and the vicarial for £125. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

THUXTON (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Hingham; containing 103 inhabitants, and comprising 1084*a.* 2*r.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 3.; net income, £211; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Castell. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square tower and octagonal turret; in the east window is a handsome figure of St. Paul, in stained glass, given by the patron.

THWAITE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Aylsham; containing 170 inhabitants. The parish is situated on high ground commanding fine views of the surrounding country, and comprises 601 acres, of which 49 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church has a fine Norman entrance on the south.

THWAITE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Bungay; containing 110 inhabitants, and comprising about 500 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: there is a glebe of 15 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £175. The church, which is chiefly in the early style, is entered on the south by a rich Norman doorway.

THWAITE (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Eye; containing 176 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 800 acres; the surface is flat, with the exception of a few slight undulations; the soil is in some parts heavy, but the arable land is in general fertile, and produces grain of good quality. The village, situated on the road from London to Norwich, through Ipswich, has a general post-office; and petty-sessions are held here monthly. There are also fairs for cattle, on the 30th June and 26th November. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Executors of the late J. Wilson Sheppard: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe contains 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

THWAITES, a chapelry, in the parish of MILLOM, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E.) from Raven-glass; containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patrons, four land-owners in the chapelry. The chapel was rebuilt in 1715, and dedicated to St. Anne in 1724.

THWING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridlington; containing, with the township of Octon, 452 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3600 acres of land, chiefly arable: the village lies a short distance north of the road from Bridlington to Sledmere. The living is a rectory in mediocres, each valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 1.; net income, £500; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. A few years since the church, a very ancient edifice, was repaired and beautified, and an east window of painted glass added, at the expense of Robert Prickett, Esq., lord of the manor, who also erected a tablet to the memory of Archbishop Lamplugh, a native of the parish. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship; and Mr. Prickett supports a girls' school.

TIBBENHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Stratton St. Mary; containing 749 inhabitants. It comprises 3286*a.* 33*p.*, of which 2350 acres are arable, and 903 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £769, and the vicarial for £325; there is a parsonage-house, and the vicarial glebe consists of 25 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted at the corners by representations of the Four Evangelists, and at the east end of the aisle is a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas: the proceeds of an estate, amounting to £40 per annum, are applied to the repairs of the edifice. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. About a mile south-east of the church is Chanons Hall, occupying the site of the ancient manor-house of Chanons, which was a very extensive structure surrounded by a moat; and an old building called the Guild Hall, now inhabited by poor people, formerly belonged to a religious fraternity.

TIBBERTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, duchy of LANCASTER, W. division of the

county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Newent; containing 344 inhabitants. This place formed part of the hundred of Botloe until the 30th of Edward III., when, Lancashire being made a county palatine, all the estates of the Duke of Lancaster in this county, of which Tibberton was one, were erected into a new hundred of the duchy. The parish comprises 1337*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*; the surface is varied, and the soil a stiff clay. A stream called Tibberton brook falls into the river Leddon, in the adjacent parish of Rudford; and the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal passes on the eastern side of this parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of James Scott, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £327, and the glebe comprises 5 acres.

TIBBERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of EDGMOND, union of DROITWICH, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing 329 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. The tithes, including those of Cherrington, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £685. 4. 4., and there is a glebe of $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

TIBBERTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Worcester; containing 339 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1202*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.*, of land: some of the inhabitants are employed in making gloves for the Worcester manufacturers. The Gloucester and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and the Birmingham and Worcester canal along the north-western boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 10.; net income, £132. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1810; the glebe contains 72 acres. The church was repewed and beautified in 1841. There is a place of worship for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.

TIBERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 9 miles (W.) from Hereford; containing 152 inhabitants, and comprising 1040 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Madley. The church, built entirely of brick, contains a fine carved altar-piece, representing the instruments of the Crucifixion.

TIBSHELF (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alfreton; containing 791 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Mansfield to Matlock, and comprises 2400 acres by admeasurement, nearly the whole of which is the property of St. Thomas's hospital, by a grant of King Edward VI. Stone of an inferior quality is quarried, and used for building; coal-mines are worked to a considerable extent, and between 200 and 300 of the population are employed in weaving or seaming stockings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 3., and in the gift of Miss Lord; net income, £172. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 42 acres. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1727, in the Grecian style, but the tower and chancel are much more ancient, and are in the early English style.

TIBTHORP, a township, in the parish of KIRKBURN, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Great Driffeld; containing 249 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2780 acres, the property of several freeholders, of whom the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated on the eastern declivity of the wolds, and on the high road between Wetwang and Bainton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1794. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TICEHURST (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SHOYSWELL, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S.) from Lamberhurst; containing 2465 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8197*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, of which about 2600 acres are wood, and 400 hop-grounds; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery diversified. The village is on a gentle eminence on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Hastings, and in its immediate vicinity is Highlands, the property of Charles Newington, Esq., who has here an extensive establishment for insane persons. An agricultural association has been established; a corn-market is held on Mondays, and there are cattle-fairs on May 4th and October 7th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 6.; net income, £350; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: there is a glebe-house, with a glebe containing about 12 acres. The church is principally in the decorated style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and two chapels, with an embattled tower surmounted by a low spire. A district church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1838, at Stonegate, at a cost of about £1100, at the expense of Mrs. Courthope and her son, G. C. Courthope, Esq., of Whiligh, by whom it was also endowed with £1000; it is in the early English style, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Courthope. Another district church, in the same style, dedicated to St. Augustine, was erected, in 1839, at Flimwell, by subscription, and Mrs. Maryatt, who contributed largely towards its erection, has endowed it with £1000; it is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. The poor law union comprises 8 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,197.

TICHFIELD.—See TITCHFIELD.

TICKENCOTE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 111 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to York, and comprises by computation 1270 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8., and in the gift of John Wingfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £162. 9., and the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was formerly in the earliest Norman style, but has been partially rebuilt: Stukeley says, "it is the most venerable church extant, and was the entire oratory of Prince Peada, founder of Peterborough abbey."

TICKENHAM (*St. QUIRICUS AND St. JULIETTA*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Bristol; containing 423 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bristol to Clevedon, and comprises 1627*a.* 30*p.*: limestone of good quality is quarried

for building, the repair of roads, and agricultural use, and small portions of lead have been found. The Nailsea station on the Bristol and Exeter railway is a mile to the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Portbury, and valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 5.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £150. About a mile north of the church are the remains of a double entrenched Roman camp.

TICKHILL (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of Stancill with Wellingley and Wilsick, 2040 inhabitants, of whom 1981 are in Tickhill township, 45 miles (S.) from York, and 157 (N. by W.) from London. This manor was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Busli, who erected or rebuilt a castle, which, with the honour of Tickhill, being subsequently forfeited, was granted by King Stephen to the Count of Eu, in Normandy, but it afterwards reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by Richard I. upon his brother, Prince John. In the reign of Henry III., it was restored to the Count of Eu, but, after several changes, became again vested in the crown, in the time of Henry IV. At the commencement of the great civil war, the castle, then considered a very strong fortress, was garrisoned for the king, and, after a siege of two days, was surrendered to the assailants, and soon after dismantled by order of parliament. The town is situated in a fertile valley, close to the river Torn, on the border of the county of Nottingham, and on the roads between Doncaster and Worksop, and Bawtry and Sheffield, which here cross each other; the streets are neat and spacious, and the houses in general of respectable appearance, but built in a straggling manner; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The trade in malt was formerly large, and at present there are several very extensive kilns, three corn-mills, and a paper-manufactory. The market, held on Friday, was for some years discontinued, but was revived in 1836, and a fair is held on the second Friday in October for cattle, and various articles of merchandise: the market-cross is a circular building of stone, erected in 1776, in the centre of the town. Manorial courts leet and baron are held annually.

The parish comprises 5336*a.* 21*p.*, of which 1000 acres are pasture, 56 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil, a sandy loam, is generally fertile, and there was formerly a large tract of peat moss, of which the greater part has been brought under profitable cultivation; the substrata are chiefly limestone, clay, and red sandstone. The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; net income, £261; patron and impropriator, G. S. Foljambe, Esq.: the vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a fine tower, was greatly injured by lightning in 1825, but has undergone a complete repair, at an expense of £1950. In the chancel is an altar, or altar-tomb, ornamented at the sides with large quatrefoils; on the wall near it is a brass plate with an inscription to the memory of William Eastfield, seneschal of the lordship of Holderness, and of the honour of Tickhill, who died in 1386; and at the east end of the south aisle is an alabaster monument, with the effigies of a knight and his lady: all these have evidently been brought hither from other places or

decayed religious houses. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Near the church is a *Maison de Dieu*, comprising fourteen almshouses for widows, of uncertain foundation. The remains of the castle, on the south-east side of the town, consist of the mound, on which the foundations of the keep are visible; the ditch, with part of the external walls, and a dilapidated Norman gateway: the northern part has been converted into a modern residence, and the ground within the walls formed into gardens and shrubberies. The ruins of an Augustine priory, established in the reign of Henry III., and situated in an adjacent vale, have been changed into a farm-house. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided at Tickhill Castle.

TICKNALL (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 9½ miles (S.) from Derby; containing 1271 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Derby to Ashby, and comprises 1860*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*: extensive lime-works are in operation, affording employment to many of the population, and there are railways for conveying the lime to various parts. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropriator, Sir George Crewe, Bart.: a parsonage-house has been recently built, and there is a glebe containing about 70½ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, but is greatly dilapidated. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school-house was erected by Dame Catherine Harpur, who, in 1744, conveyed for its support land now producing an income of £25, and the premises were rebuilt in 1825, at the expense of Sir George Crewe. An hospital for seven decayed housekeepers was founded in 1771, by Charles Harpur, Esq., who gave £500 for building it, and endowed it with £2000, now yielding £70 per annum.

TICKTON, with **HULL-BRIDGE**, a township, in the parish of **St. JOHN, BEVERLEY**, union, and liberties of the borough, of **BEVERLEY**, E. riding of **YORK**, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 51 inhabitants, of whom 193 are in Tickton. The hamlet of Tickton was in possession of the church of **St. John** at Beverley so early as the time of Athelstan, and is returned in Domesday book as a berewick belonging to the archbishop, in Holderness; it is situated a little to the east of the Hull river, and Hull-Bridge derives its name from a bridge at that place over the river. The township comprises 700 acres, nearly all arable land; the surface is level, interspersed with ornamental plantations, and the soil in the carrs is of a vegetable quality, imbedded with numerous trees, and in other parts a kind of loam. On the river is a commodious wharf, and a bone and oil-mill. A church was erected in 1843, at a cost of £800, defrayed by public subscription. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. On the lands of **S. Wormald, Esq.**, is a strong chalybeate spring, which forces itself upwards, a height of two yards, in the manner of a fountain.

TIDCOMBE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, **Everley** and **Pewsey**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Ludgershall; containing 226 inhabitants, and comprising about 2000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at

£6. 13. 4.; net income, £77; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes have been commuted for £468, and the glebe contains 47½ acres.

TIDDESLEY-HAY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the E. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Penkridge; comprising about 3500 acres, and containing 61 inhabitants. This was a royal chase, adjoining that of Cannock, till the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it jointly to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, by whom it was sold to Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall. There were then no other inclosures upon it than two ancient parks, and in that state it continued till recently, when it was wholly appropriated by Lord Hatherton.

TIDDINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **ALBURY**, union of **THAME**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Tetsworth; containing 207 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £162.

TIDENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHEPSTOW**, and forming, with Wollaston, a detached portion of the hundred of **WESTBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Chepstow; containing 1407 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the extremity of a peninsula, and bounded on two sides by the Wye and the Severn, comprises about 6000 acres, divided into the six hamlets of Churchend, Bishton, Sedbury, Beachley, Wibdon, and Stroat. The Severn is here crossed by the Old Passage ferry at Beachley, which has been lately much improved, and forms the principal communication with South Wales. Sedbury Park, the property of George Ormerod, Esq., is in the parish; and within the grounds is the southern termination of Offa's Dyke, which passes through the estate, and over Buttindon Hill, to a lofty cliff overhanging the Severn near its confluence with the Wye. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14., and in the patronage of Highford Burr, Esq., with a net income of £441, and a handsome parsonage-house, in the Elizabethan style, lately built by the Rev. Henry S. Burr: the glebe consists of about 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, with a square tower; the font is of lead, ancient, and curiously sculptured. A church was erected in 1833, at Beachley, where is also a national school, built in 1840; and in 1841 a national school was erected at Tidenham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Among the relics of antiquity are, the ruins of a chapel, on a small rocky island near the confluence of the Wye and Severn; the Akeman-street, crossing Sedbury in its line from Oldbury to Caerwent; and some Roman and Danish camps on the line of Offa's Dyke, in the hamlets of Churchend and Wibdon, of which some were occupied as stations during the civil war in the reign of Charles I.

TIDESWELL (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing, with the chapelry of Wormhill, and the hamlets of Litton and Whetstone, 3043 inhabitants, of which number 1777 are in Tideswell township, 33 miles (N. N. W.) from Derby, and 160 (N. W. by N.) from London. The first account of this place is in Domes-

day book, in which, under the name *Tiddeswall*, it is described as a royal demesne having a chapel, which in 1215 was given by King John to the canons of Lichfield. The town is situated in a valley, surrounded by some of the most barren lands in the county, on the road from Chesterfield to Manchester; the houses in general are of mean appearance, but the inhabitants are supplied with good water, by means of a small stream which flows through the town. The chief branches of trade are calico-weaving, and mining. A market and two fairs were granted by Henry III., and confirmed by subsequent sovereigns; the market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on March 24th, May 15th, the last Wednesday in July, the second Wednesday in September, and October 29th, for cattle and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 7½.; net income, £109. The church is a remarkably fine cruciform structure, principally in the decorated English style, having an embattled tower at the west end, with crocketed pinnacles; the chancel is separated from the nave by a light screen of carved oak, and from the vestry-room by an embattled stone screen enriched with tracery. In the south transept is a tombstone to the memory of John Foljambe, who contributed largely to the erection of the church, in 1358: in the chancel is an altar-tomb, ornamented with brasses, to the memory of Sampson Meverell, who served under the Duke of Bedford in France, and was knighted upon the field at St. Luce; and another altar-tomb records the death of Robert Pursglove, a native of this town, prior of Gisburn abbey, and bishop of Hull, who died May 2nd, 1579. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics; also a free grammar school founded in 1560, under letters-patent from Queen Elizabeth, by the above-mentioned Robert Pursglove, and endowed with land producing £227 per annum, one-fourth of which has generally been distributed among the poor.

TIDMARSH (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **BRADFELD**, hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Reading; containing 146 inhabitants, and comprising 754*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 6., and in the gift of Robert Hopkins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 28¼ acres. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, of the former of which the doorway is a particularly fine specimen; the ceiling of the chancel is of panelled oak, and there are two slabs of blue marble, with ancient brasses.

TIDMINGTON, a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, but locally in the Kington division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Shipston; containing 70 inhabitants, and comprising 754*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* of land. Tidmington and Shipston, townships in the parish of Tredington, were separated by act of parliament, in the 6th of George I., and made distinct; on which occasion the rectory of the old parish was divided into three parts. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Shipston: the church is partly in the early English style, and partly of later date.

TIDWORTH, NORTH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of AMESBURY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ludgershall; containing 417 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £324; a sum of £30 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and the glebe contains 14 acres. An almshouse was founded and endowed with a rent-charge of £21 by Dr. Thomas Price, in 1689, and is occupied by four unmarried people. North-west of the village, on the summit of an isolated hill, is the large earthwork called Chidbury Camp, in form resembling a heart, and inclosing an area of seventeen acres. Robert Maton, a celebrated divine, was born here about 1607.

TIDWORTH, SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ludgershall; containing, with the hamlet of Hampshire-Cross, 254 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of T. A. Smith, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £398, and the glebe contains 36 acres.

TIFFIELD (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TOWCESTER, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Towcester; containing 146 inhabitants. The road from Northampton to Towcester passes in the vicinity, and the parish consists of $1221\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £175; patron, J. Flesher, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1780; and there is a glebe-house. The old Roman Watling-street runs through the parish.

TILBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Kimbolton; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £398, with a house; patron, Lord St. John. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an inclosure act, in the 39th and 40th of George III. Charles Higgins bequeathed £300 in support of a Sunday school, which sum, with subscriptions, produces £20 a year.

TILBURY, EAST (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 18 miles (S. E. by E.) from Romford; containing 311 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2136 acres, of which 71 are common or waste; it is bounded on the south-east by part of the Thames, called the Hope, where was an ancient ferry, said to be the place where Claudius crossed the river in pursuit of the Britons. The lofty tower of the manor-house of Gossalyne, here, was battered down by the Dutch fleet, which ascended the Thames in the reign of Charles II. On Hope Point is a battery for the defence of the river below Tilbury Fort. The parish comprises 2112 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, the latter including about 70 acres which are saltings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Rev. E. Lloyd. The great tithes have been commuted for £382, and the vicarial for £242; the impropriate glebe contains $28\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

TILBURY-JUXTA-CLARE, a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Castle-Hedingham; containing 276 inhabitants. This parish, which derives the affix to its name from its proximity to the parish of Clare, in Suffolk, is about five miles in circumference, and is intersected by a rivulet that has its source in the adjoining parish of Ridgwell; the soil is moderately fertile, and the lands are in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Ovington, and valued in the king's books at £8: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £260. 15.; £12 are paid to the rector of Great Yeldham, and the glebe contains 16 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is of brick, is an ancient edifice of stone.

TILBURY, WEST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Grays-Thurrock; containing 516 inhabitants. According to Bede, Tilbury, or Tilla-burgh, was the seat of Bishop Cedda, when, about 630, he was engaged in baptizing the East Saxons. Tilbury Fort, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Chadwell, was originally a block-house, built in the reign of Henry VIII.; but after the memorable attack of the Dutch fleet, in 1667, upon the English shipping in the Medway, it was converted into a regular fortification, to which considerable additions have since been made. It is encompassed by a deep wide fosse, and its ramparts present several formidable batteries of heavy ordnance, particularly towards the river; it contains comfortable barracks, and other accommodations for the garrison, which consists of a fort-major and a detachment of invalids. The parish is bounded on the south by the Thames, and comprises 1830 acres, of which 118 are common or waste; the surface is elevated, and the soil light and gravelly in the northern parts, and the marsh lands in the vicinity of the river are stiff and clayey. It lies directly opposite to Gravesend, with which town and the interior of Kent there is a constant traffic, by means of ferry-boats. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £577. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, an ancient edifice of stone, had originally a lofty square embattled tower, which fell down some time since, and has been replaced with a belfry turret and spire of wood. In a chalk hill near the village are several caverns termed Danes' Holes, curiously constructed of stone, being narrow at the entrance, and very spacious at the depth of thirty feet; and some traces of a camp formed in the neighbourhood, to oppose the invasion of the Spanish Armada, are still visible. Two mineral springs were discovered in the last century, the water of one of which was much celebrated a few years since, but they have now both fallen into disuse.

TILDESLEY.—See TYLDERSLEY.

TILEHURST (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Reading; containing 2147 inhabitants. This parish, which has the river Thames on the north, and the Kennet on the south, and is intersected by the Great Western railway, has been by act of parliament divided into two parts, of which one constitutes

the present parish of Theale. It comprises 6205*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*, of which about 3393 acres are arable, 920 pasture, and 401 woodland. The living is composed of a rectory and vicarage, united in 1586, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 2½, and in the patronage of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard. The church is a plain brick structure, containing some ancient brasses, and a sumptuous monument to the memory of Sir Peter Vanlore, Knt., who died in 1627. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sheppard. Richard Lloyd, the learned Bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1627.

TILFORD, with CULVERLANDS, a tything, in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. E.) from Farnham; containing 509 inhabitants.

TILLEY, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 1 mile (S.) from Wem; containing 333 inhabitants.

TILLINGHAM (St. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 14 miles (E. by S.) from Maldon; containing 1106 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the shore of the North Sea, which washes its eastern boundary, comprises 4135*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*, whereof 2973 acres are arable, and 1128 grass; the surface rises gradually from the marshes till it attains a considerable elevation; the lands are watered by numerous fine springs, and the soil is generally fertile. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £25. 3. 9.: the great tithes have been commuted for £797. 17., and the vicarial for £335. 15.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church was rebuilt, at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1708.

TILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of BURG-HILL, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 462 inhabitants.

TILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of St. MARY and St. CHAD, STAFFORD, union of STAFFORD, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Stafford; containing 55 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £112. 15. 4.

TILLINGTON, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 1 mile (W.) from Petworth; containing 949 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Rother navigation, and comprises 3765*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*, of which the portion under tillage, including orchards, contains 2112 acres, the meadow and pasture 673, woods, hedge plantations, &c., 714, and the commons 238 acres. The soil is chiefly a mellow brown earth, but in some places altogether clayey; the surface is in general hilly, and there are some very extensive quarries of stone of good quality for building and other purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the gift of Col. Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £740; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, principally in the decorated English style, with trifling insertions of a later date, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1837, at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont, with the excep-

tion of the tower, which had been erected by the earl in 1808, after the style of the tower of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London. In the hamlet of River was formerly a chapel; and some years since, a stone coffin was dug up near the site, and is now used as a trough for water. An almshouse for six persons was built chiefly from a bequest of the Styles family, now extinct; and in 1839, Col. Wyndham erected houses for two persons, and endowed them with £20 per annum. The late Dr. J. S. Clark, chaplain and librarian at Carlton-House, and author of the *Life of Nelson*, with whom he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, was rector of the parish.

TILMANSTONE (St. ANDREW), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Deal; containing 445 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £263; there is a vicarage-house, and the appropriate glebe contains 27¼ acres.

TILNEY (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Lynn; containing 441 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2578*a.* 7*p.*, of which 1451 acres are arable, 1064 meadow and pasture, and the remainder homesteads and roads; the soil is fertile, and the pastures luxuriantly rich. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tilney St. Lawrence annexed, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who, with others, are impropiators. The great tithes of both parishes have been commuted for £1055, and the vicarial for £307, with a glebe of 60 acres, and a handsome house, rebuilt by the Rev. C. Currie, the present vicar. The church is a venerable structure in the Norman style, with a lofty square embattled tower of the later English, surmounted by a spire; the nave is separated from the aisles by a fine range of Norman arches, springing from massive columns, and supporting the roof, which is elaborately groined. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dr. John Aylmer, Bishop of London, who died in 1594, was a native of the parish.

TILNEY (St. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Lynn; containing 762 inhabitants. It comprises 3461*a.* 30*p.*, of which 2079 acres are arable, 1284 meadow and pasture, and the remainder homesteads and roads. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Tilney All Saints. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Primitive Methodists.

TILNEY CUM ISLINGTON.—See ISLINGTON.

TILSHEAD (St. THOMAS à BECKET), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Devizes and S. divisions of WILTS, 10 miles (S. by E.) from Devizes; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Devizes to Salisbury, and comprises 3751*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 2377 acres are arable, 1247 pasture, and 90 plantations; the soil is light and chalky, and the parish forms part of the high land called

Salisbury Plain. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £216; improprator, G. W. Taylor, Esq. The great tithes of the new inclosures, and all the vicarial tithes, those on mills excepted, were commuted for land in 1811. The church, which is very ancient, contains 400 sittings, half of which are free. The downs near the village were once celebrated for great numbers of bustards, the last of which here, taken alive in 1801, after having made an attack upon a man on horseback, weighed upwards of 20 pounds, and measured 5 feet from the extremities of its wings. Fossil sponge is found in the neighbourhood, and madrepores are largely collected in flint stones.

TILSOP, with NASH and WESTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Cleobury - Mortimer; containing 381 inhabitants, of whom 226 are in Tilsop.

TILSTOCK, a chapelry, in the parish of WHITCHURCH, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 2½ miles (S.) from Whitchurch; containing 637 inhabitants. The district is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and is about 3 miles long, and 1½ broad. Whitchurch heath, and that of Prees, comprehended within its limits, consist of a fine open common, crossed by the road from Birmingham to Chester. The soil is rich and gravelly, and the Ellesmere and Chester canal passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £87; it is in the patronage of Lady Bridgewater, and the appropriator is the rector of Whitchurch; a glebe-house has been recently built, and the glebe contains 125 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt in 1834, by a bequest of Francis, Earl of Bridgewater, who was rector of Whitchurch. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; and a national school has been erected upon the site of the former chapel, which was remarkable for its antiquity, and was surrounded by very fine old yew-trees.

TILSTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Carden, Grafton, Horton-by-Malpas, and Stretton, 923 inhabitants, of whom 450 are in Tilston township, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Malpas. The Chester canal passes close to the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 11.; net income, £333; patrons, the Marquess of Cholmondeley and T. T. Drake, Esq. A national school is supported partly by an endowment of £16 per annum.

TILSTON-FERNALL, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Tarporley; containing 189 inhabitants. A church was built in the year 1836, and was endowed at the expense of John Tollemache, Esq.; it is a brick edifice, cased with white stone, in the later English style. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £70, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

TILSWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dunstable; contain-

ing 311 inhabitants. It comprises about 1220 acres, of which the surface is varied, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £60; patron and improprator, Sir G. O. Page Turner, Bart. The church contains several old monuments of the Fowler family, one to the memory of Sir Henry Chester, K.B., and an ancient altar-tomb with an inscription in French, and the effigy of Adam de Tullesworth, in sacerdotal robes.

TILTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, but chiefly in that of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Oakham; containing, with the townships of Halstead and Marefield, and the hamlet of Whatborough, 408 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in Tilton township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Greaves: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £174, and the impropriate for £52. The church is partly in the later English style. Here was an ancient hospital, which Sir William Burdett annexed to Burton-Lazars, in the time of Henry II.

TILTS, with LANGTHWAITE, a township, in the parish and union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from Doncaster; containing 25 inhabitants. The township consists of three farms, of which two are in the hamlet of Tilts.

TILTY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Thaxted; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £30; patron and improprator, Viscount Maynard. The church constitutes the remains of an abbey church, a fine specimen of the decorated English style; the east and north windows are ornamented with remarkably elegant tracery, and there are some rich stalls in the chancel, and several ancient and interesting monuments. The abbey was founded about 1152, by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz-Jeffery, for White monks, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £177. 9. 4.

TIMBERLAND (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, First division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing, with the townships of Martin and Thorpe-Tilney, 1649 inhabitants, of whom 597 are in Timberland township. An act was passed in 1839, for the more effectual drainage of the fen and dales of Timberland and Timberland-Thorpe. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 11.; net income, £216; patron and improprator, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1774 and 1794. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TIMBERSCOMBE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Dunster; containing 476 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated in a small fertile valley surrounded by high hills, and is traversed by the road from Dunster to Dulverton; it comprises by admeasurement 1432 acres, the soil of which is in some parts gravelly, and in others

stony, and good stone is quarried for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Timberscombe in the Cathedral of Wells (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £170. There is a parsonage-house; the glebe consists of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the appropriator possesses also 43 acres. The church has an embattled tower surmounted by a low spire, which are much more ancient than the body of the edifice, which was built in the 15th century, and is in the later English style; there is a south aisle, and the nave is separated from the chancel by a handsome old screen, in excellent preservation. Richard Ellsworth, in 1714, bequeathed £200 towards building a school-house, and an annuity of £20 for clothing and educating children; it was not erected till 1824, and the original endowment having accumulated to £50 per annum, about 60 children are instructed and clothed. There are two strong chalybeate springs in the parish.

TIMBLE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of **FEWSTON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Otley; containing 206 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation nearly 1500 acres, divided into numerous farms, in a profitable state of cultivation. A school, supported by subscription, was endowed with an allotment of land, on the inclosure of Knaresborough forest, which was sold by the overseers for £10.

TIMBLE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **OTLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Otley; containing 63 inhabitants. The township comprises about 420 acres of land, pleasantly situated in the vale of the rivulet Washburn. Here is the ruin of a once handsome mansion, of which no account is preserved.

TIMPERLEY, a township, in the parish of **BOWDON**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Altrincham; containing 947 inhabitants. A church has been built containing 500 sittings, 340 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £49, and the appropriate for £225. 17., payable to the Bishop of Chester. A school is supported by the interest of £300, presented by Mrs. Jane Houghton, who also gave £100 for purchasing bibles and prayer-books.

TIMSBURY (St. Mary), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 1666 inhabitants. The parish is situated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the road between Bath and Wells, and comprises 1148a. 1r. 31p., of which 132 acres are arable, and 983 pasture; the soil is rich, and elm and ash grow luxuriantly. Several coal-mines are worked, and the Somerset coal canal commences at the south-western extremity of the parish, and passes along its southern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £283; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, in 1825, at a cost of £2110, of which sum the Incorporated Society granted £250; it contains 606 sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists.

TIMSBURY (St. Andrew), a parish, in the union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SOMBOURN**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Romsey; containing 223 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Romsey and Stockbridge road, and comprises 1384a. 1r. 17p., of which about 797 acres are arable, 499 meadow and pasture, and 87 wood. The Andover canal has a wharf here; and the beautiful river Test, celebrated for its trout, adorns the finely-wooded undulations through which its bright and rapid stream runs. Extensive and picturesque views are obtained from the high grounds, embracing the abbey church of Romsey, and many other interesting objects. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £64, derived partly from a payment of £34, made by the patrons, J. Fleming and W. Chamberlayne, Esqrs., who present alternately, and the latter of whom is impropiator, and holds all the glebe lands. The church is built of flint, and has a wooden belfry; there is a piscina in good preservation, and the chancel, which is very elegant, contains two fine wainscot pews, in the form of stalls.

TIMWORTH (St. Andrew), a parish, in the union of **TINGOE**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Ingham, and valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 11.

TINCLETON, a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **PIDDLETOWN**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Dorchester; containing 187 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Frome, and comprises 1000 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8.; net income, £92; patron, C. H. Sturt, Esq.: the glebe contains about 4 acres. The church is a small structure, the burial-place of the Baynards, of Cliff, of which family it has several sepulchral memorials.

TINGEWICK (St. Mary), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 911 inhabitants. A market was formerly held on Tuesday, granted in 1246 to the Abbey de Monte Rothomago, in Normandy, to which the manor had previously been given by the family of Finmore. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £260; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is evidently of great antiquity; the southern doorway exhibits a handsomely-carved Norman arch; and the tower, which is built from the ground, and the chancel, were erected by William of Wykeham, in the English style. A stone over the central window, in the south battlement, contains a very old and curious inscription; and there is a brass tablet to the memory of Erasmus Williams, who died rector in 1608. The building was completely restored a few years since, by the parish, at an expense of £500. Charles Longland, in 1688, bequeathed property producing £11 per annum for the poor; and the Rev. Francis Edmonds, in 1751, endowed a charity school with £15 per annum.

TINGRITH (St. Nicholas), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Woburn; containing

158 inhabitants. It comprises 942*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*: about thirty-five women and children are employed in making lace and straw-plat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Misses Trevor: the tithes have been commuted for £240; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 5½ acres.

TINHEAD, a tything, in the parish of EDINGTON, union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Whorwelsdown and N. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Edington; containing 484 inhabitants.

TINSLEY, a parochial chapelry, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAF-FORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Rotherham; containing 512 inhabitants. It comprises about 1570 acres, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor; the soil is fertile, and the surface varied. A large portion of an ancient, and formerly very extensive, wood, still retains the name of Tinsley Park. The strata abound with excellent coal, in the working of which a great part of the population is employed; and slate of an inferior quality is quarried. The Rotherham and Sheffield canal runs through the chapelry, and joins the river Don a little below the village, where is an old wharf; and the high road to Sheffield also intersects the chapelry. The living is reputed to be a vicarage, and has a net income of about £100; patron and impropriator, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is very ancient, and has portions of the earliest Norman style. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

TINTAGEL (*St. SYMPHORINA*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTII, E. division of CORNWALL; comprising the disfranchised borough of Bossiney, and containing 1185 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the north, and was distinguished at an early period for a castle, of which the foundation is attributed to King Arthur. This fortress, which was built partly on a stupendous craggy rock surrounded by the sea, and partly on the precipitous cliff that skirts the main land, consisted of two divisions separated by a frightful chasm, 300 feet deep, over which was a draw-bridge affording means of communication. It was occasionally occupied by the English princes: in 1245, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, entertained his nephew, Davydd, Prince of Wales, in it, during his rebellion against Henry III.; and, in subsequent reigns, till within a few years of that of Elizabeth, it continued to be a royal castle, under a governor appointed by the crown, and was used as a state prison for the duchy of Cornwall. The parish comprises 3709 acres, of which 450 are common or waste land; the soil exhibits almost every variety. The surrounding scenery is strikingly picturesque; and on the Trevillet estate is a deep romantic vale of considerable length, in some parts richly wooded, in others alternated with spiral rocks and overhanging precipices, and terminating on the south-east with a lofty cascade. Upon the cliffs, which are bold and romantic, are several slate-quarries, whence 200 cargoes are annually procured, and shipped at a wharf near the remains of Arthur's Castle, and in which are found those beautifully transparent and regular polygonal crystals called Cornish diamonds. The living is a

vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 3.; net income, £220; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropriator, Lord Wharndcliffe: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe consisting of 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a curious Norman font: there were formerly two chapels in the parish, of which one was dedicated to St. Piran, and the other to St. Denis. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. On the Trevillet estate are some remains of earthworks called Condolden Burrows; in the churchyard are three barrows, and in the town of Bossiney is another, on which the writ for the election of members for that borough was read. Near the town also is an ancient cross. The remains of King Arthur's Castle consist chiefly of large scattered masses of the broken towers, and walls pierced for the discharge of arrows: in Leland's time the keep was remaining, and, according to that writer, contained "a praty chapel, with a tumber on the left syde."

TINTERN, LITTLE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N.) from Chepstow; containing 375 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of about 650 acres, is most romantically situated on the right bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Chepstow to Monmouth; the neighbourhood is adorned with the remains of the abbey of Tintern, described in the article on Chapel-Hill. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 1. 5½.; net income, £162; patron, W. Gale, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. Philip Hacket, in 1634, bequeathed property now producing £36 per annum, for the poor of Chapel-Hill and Little Tintern.

TINTINHULL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Ilchester; containing 553 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron and impropriator, the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot. The tithes were commuted for £396. 10., and there is a glebe of one acre. The old Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish, which is bounded on the north by the navigable river Ivel. Stock-Dennis, now a tything, was anciently a very populous place.

TINTWISTLE, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 2290 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and at quarries of stone in the neighbourhood. The village is situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the river Etherow: fairs for cattle are held on May 2nd and November 1st. This was anciently a borough, and had a court leet; but it is now a member of the lordship of Mottram, and is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held there, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* A church was consecrated October 18th, 1837. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and a school is endowed with £5. 5. per annum.

TINWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing, with the hamlet of Ingthorpe, 258 inhabitants. The parish is

situated on the border of the county, and bounded on the south and south-east by the river Welland, which separates Rutland from Northampton and Lincoln. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5.; net income, £303; patron, the Marquess of Exeter. A payment of £105 per annum, in lieu of tithes, is received from his lordship; and the glebe consists of about 158 acres. The church contains a monument to Elizabeth Cecil, sister of Lord Treasurer Burghley. A national school was built in 1834, and has an endowment of £14 per annum, given by the marquess.

TIPTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **DUDLEY**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Dudley; containing 18,891 inhabitants. This place, called sometimes Tibbington, is situated nearly in the centre of a rich mining district, and has risen progressively from an inconsiderable village to its present extent and importance, from the abundant and apparently exhaustless mines of coal and iron-stone under almost every acre of its surface. The coal, which is of excellent quality, occurs in seams of about thirty feet in thickness, and is extensively wrought at the Moat and Tibbington collieries, on which, within half a mile of each other, are four powerful steam-engines, pumping from the mines not less than 10,000 tons of water every twenty-four hours, exclusively of numerous other engines in the immediate neighbourhood. The iron is also wrought to a very great extent; there are not less than twelve blast-furnaces with apparatus for smelting the ore, and on an average 1500 tons of pig-iron are made weekly, in the production of which 1500 tons of coal are consumed. There are also twelve forges for the manufacture of wrought-iron articles of every kind, including boilers for steam-engines, iron-boats, fenders, fire-irons, hinges, nails, and tin-plates; and several factories for soap, muriatic potash, and red-lead. The principal iron-works are those of Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons, at Toll-End, in which 250 tons of iron are made weekly; of Messrs. Edward Cresswell and Sons, producing about the same quantity; and those of Messrs. Bramah, Barrows, and Hall, in which 400 tons are made weekly. In the works of Messrs. John and Edward Walker, at Gospel-Oak, 100 tons of iron are made weekly, and belonging to the firm are a foundry for cannon of large calibre, and tin-plate and iron-works, together employing 350 persons; cannons also of wrought iron are made in this establishment, and have been brought to such perfection as probably to supersede those of brass, from their possessing a greater degree of tenacity, when hot, than those of brass. At the Moat forge, belonging to Mr. Thomas Spencer, every description of hammered iron is made for marine engines and other uses; the Park Lane coal and iron works, the property of Messrs. Thomas Morris and Sons, and the Horsley iron-works, are also extensive, and there are several others on a smaller scale.

The town and the various factories are lighted with gas from works at West Bromwich, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; and the trade is much facilitated by the Birmingham canal, and several of its collateral branches, which intersect the parish, affording a communication with almost every line of inland navigation. The district is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5; and a court leet is held

annually by the lord of the manor, at which officers are regularly appointed for its internal regulation. The parish comprises 2095a. 2r. 7p., of which the greater portion is arable; the surface is greatly diversified, and the river Trent has its source within a few hundred yards of the western boundary. The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy; net income, £419; patron, J. S. Hellier, Esq.; appropriator, the Prebendary of Prees, or Pipa Minor, in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The church, a neat structure of brick, with a tower and cupola, was erected at a cost of £1500, in 1797, to replace the ancient edifice, which had become dilapidated. The church dedicated to St. Paul, and to which has been assigned an ecclesiastical district including Tipton-Green and a population of 7000, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £3700, of which £2000 were granted by the commissioners, and the remainder raised by subscription; it contains 1300 sittings, of which 770 are free in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of the parish, and is endowed with £1000, and a parsonage-house. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans; and several national schools are supported by subscription, and the proceeds of a bequest of £650, by Mr. Solomon Woodhall, in 1796, for the foundation and endowment of a school, to which subsequent benefactions have been added. Mr. Sheldon bequeathed £40 per annum, to be distributed in bread to poor widows not receiving parochial relief.

TIRLEY (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of **TEWKESBURY**, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, and partly in that of the hundred of **DEERHURST**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Gloucester; containing 550 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1891 acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is a rich loam. The navigable river Severn flows through the parish, and is crossed at Haw by a handsome stone bridge, completed in 1824, on the new line of road leading from Cheltenham into Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £375; impropriator, the Earl of Coventry: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TISBURY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), the head of a union, in the hundred of **DUNWORTH**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Hindon; comprising East and West Tisbury parishes, and containing, with the parish of Wardour, 2420 inhabitants, of whom 972 are in East, and 735 in West, Tisbury. A castle appears to have been erected here prior to the reign of Edward III., since which time it has been successively the seat of the families of St. Martin, Touchet, Audley, and Willoughby de Broke, and subsequently of Sir John Arundel, whose son Thomas was, by James I., created Lord Arundel of Wardour, by which name the castle was distinguished. In the civil war of the 17th century, it was besieged by a detachment of the parliamentary army, consisting of 1300 men, under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford, and defended in

the absence of Lord Arundel by his wife, the Lady Blanche, with a garrison of only 25 men, for nearly a week, when it surrendered on May 8th, 1643, upon honourable terms, which, however, were not fulfilled by the captors. It was, in the course of the same summer, retaken by the royalists under Lord Arundel and Sir Francis Doddington, after a siege of several weeks, from the celebrated Edmund Ludlow, who had been made governor by the parliament, and who, in his memoirs, accuses the royalists of the same disregard of the terms of capitulation which had been shown by the parliamentarians. In consequence of the great injury the castle received, especially on the latter occasion, it became totally unfit either for the purposes of a fortress or a residence; and since the year 1776, the family of Arundel have erected a magnificent mansion called Wardour Castle, consisting of a centre and two wings projecting in a curvilinear shape, the whole forming a handsome structure of freestone, beautifully situated within a mile of the original castle.

The parish of Tisbury was divided in 1834, by act of parliament, into the three parishes of East and West Tisbury, and Wardour. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 10. 10.; patron, Lord Arundel; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £880, and the vicarial for £440; £67. 12. are paid to the rector of Compton-Chamberlayne, and £50 to another appropriator; there is a parsonage-house, and the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 12 and 3 acres. The church is a spacious structure in the Norman style, and contains numerous monuments to the family of Arundel. There is a place of worship for Independents. Several bequests have been left to the poor. The union of Tisbury comprises 20 parishes or places, and includes a population of 10,106. The remains of the ancient castle are situated under a range of hills in the form of an amphitheatre, richly crowned with wood, and consist principally of the hexagonal court which formed the centre of the buildings; and almost contiguous are the remains of the mansion occupied by the Arundel family, after the destruction of the castle, till the completion of their present seat. Sir Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the king's bench and lord treasurer in the reign of James I., was born in Wardour Castle; and Sir John Davies, eminent as a lawyer, poet, and political writer, was a native of the hamlet of Chisgrove, in the parish.

TISSINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N.) from Ashbourn; containing 427 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the road from Ashbourn to Buxton, comprises 2262 acres by admeasurement, and includes the romantic district of Dovedale, which abounds with striking scenery. Thorpe Cloud on the right, and a towering pile of massive rocks on the left, of the entrance of the vale, form natural ramparts of majestic elevation, between which the river winds with varied course, sometimes rushing with tumultuous effort along the bases of stupendous cliffs, and at others expanding into a smooth and placid surface, reflecting the luxuriant verdure of its wood-crowned banks. At intervals, 'rude rocky masses' of grotesque form, which have been fancifully denominated My Lady's Chair, Dovedale Castle, the Church, the Twelve Apostles, the Lion's Head, the Sugar Loaves, and the Lover's Leap,

rise in succession throughout this enchanting dale, in which the more simple and the more sublime beauties of nature, in all their variety, are strikingly combined. There is a stone-quarry, the material of which is used for building; and a cotton-factory, situated on Bradbourn Brook, employs about 130 hands. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart., with a net income of £97: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £229, and the vicarial for £3. 10. The church, partly Norman, and partly of later date, and containing handsome memorials to the Fitzherbert family, is beautifully situated in the midst of fine old trees, on an eminence overlooking the village. There are five springs of the purest water, which at a remote period are said to have furnished the only supply of the neighbourhood for several miles round.

TISTED, EAST (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Alton; containing, with the tything of Rotherfield, 220 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Alton to Gosport and Portsmouth, and comprises 2200 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £333; patron, James Scott, Esq. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 29 acres. The Rev. Philip Valois, in 1760, bequeathed £300, and the Rev. John Williams, in 1822, gave £400 three per cents., in support of a school; the united income is about £20, since increased by £20, and a school-house and dwelling were built by Mr. Scott, in 1837. John Groves, Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford, in the reign of Charles II., was born here.

TISTED, WEST, a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-SUTTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Alton; containing 252 inhabitants. It is about a mile from the London and Gosport road, and comprises 2236 acres by admeasurement, of which about 1938 are arable, 47 meadow, and 251 wood and coppice. The surface is undulated, and the soil a poor flinty earth, upon a substratum of chalk; the chief produce is wheat, oats, barley, and turnips. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patrons and appropriators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church contains about 150 sittings, of which half are free.

TITCHBOURN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from New Alresford; containing 340 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Kilmeston, to the rectory of Cheriton: the tithes have been commuted for £494, and there are 2½ acres of glebe.

TITCHFIELD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of TITCHFIELD, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (W.) from Fareham; containing, with the chapelry of Crofton and Sarisbury, 4030 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Southampton Water, and comprises 15,407 acres, of which 1372 are common or waste; the town is well built, and pleasantly situated in a valley on the road from Southampton to Portsmouth and Brighton, about two miles to the west of the

Titchfield river. A customary corn-market is held on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, May 14th, September 25th (for hiring servants), and the Saturday fortnight before December 21st. A court baron occurs twice a year, and a court leet annually, the latter with jurisdiction in all pleas of debt under 40s. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3½.; patron, H. P. Delmé, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The great tithes have been commuted for £2886, and the vicarial for £35; the incumbent receives also £150 from the appropriators; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a fine edifice, the north aisle of which was built by William of Wykeham; the chancel is kept in repair by the Duke of Portland, and contains a handsome monument to Henry, the first earl of Southampton, to whom the property belonged after the dissolution of monasteries. At Crofton is a chapel; and a district church was built at Sarisbury, in 1836, and contains 440 sittings; the incumbent has a net income of £120, and a good parsonage-house. There are places of worship for Independents and other dissenters. Twelve girls are educated from funds arising out of the rental of land and premises demised in 1620, by Henry, Earl of Southampton, for charitable uses, and now producing about £70 per annum. At a short distance north of the town are the remains of Palace or Place House, erected by the earl, on the site and with the materials of an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons founded by Peter de Rupibus, in 1231, and the revenue of which, at the suppression, was valued at £280. 19. 10. In this mansion Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647, and again previously to resigning himself to Col. Hammond, who conducted him to Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight; the building is in a state of ruin, and the entrance gateway is the only part standing. It is asserted that the nuptials of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou were celebrated at this place. Rachel, wife of Lord William Russell, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II., was born here. Titchfield confers the title of Marquess on the family of Bentinck.

TITCHMARSH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Thrapstone; containing 905 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of the county of Huntingdon, and consists of 3857 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £45; net income, £782; patron, Lord Lilford. An allotment of about 28 acres was awarded under an inclosure act, in 1778, in lieu of an estate purchased with a bequest by Edward Pickering, in 1697; and the rental, amounting to £36. 10., is distributed among poor persons. Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering and Frances Byrd, in 1756, founded and endowed an almshouse for eight unmarried women, of which the income is £165.

TITCHWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, ½ a mile (W.) from Brancaster; containing 166 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1521a. 2r. 13p., of which 1300 acres are arable, and 200 pasture and marsh; at the inclosure in 1786, about 220 acres of salt-marsh were embanked against the irruption of the

sea. In the village, which is situated on the road from Lynn to Wells, is the lofty octagonal shaft of an ancient cross. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £410; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 18¾ acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TITHE HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Coldstream. It comprises about 230 acres of good arable land, having a level surface and light soil.

TITLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Kington; containing 393 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Presteign and Kington, and comprises 1757 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £231; patrons and improprators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, whose tithes have been commuted for £229. 10. The church was erected about 60 years since, on the site of one that belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks founded as a cell to the abbey of Tyrone, in France. There are no vestiges of the priory, except the moat that encompassed it, and a remarkably fine spring of water, still called the Priory well.

TITLINGTON, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¼ miles (W. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 70 inhabitants. It lies to the east of the road between Morpeth and Wooler, at the southern extremity of the parish; and between it and Crawley is a high hill called Titlington Pike. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £54. 0. 6., and the impropriate for £24. 9.

TITSEY, a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Godstone; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the road from Croydon to Maidstone, and including within its limits one of the sources of the river Medway, comprises between 1800 and 1900 acres; the soil is in some parts chalk, and in others clay, and lime of superior quality is made from the chalk-pits of Botley Hill, here, which is 880 feet above the level of the sea. The village is beautifully situated in the midst of verdant meadows and richly-wooded hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 3½.; net income, £290; patron, W. L. Gower, Esq.: the glebe contains about 30 acres. The ancient church, which stood near the mansion-house of Titsey Place, was taken down, and a new edifice erected, in 1776, by Sir John Graham, who removed all the old monuments, with the exception of the tomb of the Staples family, now in the grounds of the Place; in the north wall of the chancel is a stone with brass effigies of William Graham and family.

TITTENHANGER, a hamlet, in the parish of *ST. PETER*, borough and union of *ST. ALBAN'S*, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of *ST. ALBAN'S*, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from St. Alban's; containing 1220 inhabitants.

TITTENLEY, a township, in the parish of AUDLEM, union of DRAYTON, hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 23 inhabitants,

TITTENSOR, a liberty, in the parish and union of **STONE**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 347 inhabitants.

TITISWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Leek**; containing 438 inhabitants.

TITTLESHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from **Swaffham**; containing, with the parish of **Godwick**, 607 inhabitants. The united parishes comprise 3364*a. 1r. 28p.*, of which 2306 acres are arable, 634 meadow and pasture, and 260 woodland. The living of **Tittleshall** with **Godwick** is a rectory, with that of **Wellingham** annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 6½., and in the gift of the **Earl of Leicester**: the tithes have been commuted for £665, and the glebe comprises 52 acres, with a house. The church, an ancient structure in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower, contains, among several other monuments, an altar-tomb and effigy in white marble of the celebrated **Sir Edward Coke**, in his judicial costume, and on the north side of the chancel is the mausoleum of the **Earl of Leicester**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**.

TIVERTON, a township, in the parish of **BUNBURY**, union of **NANTWICH**, First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 1¼ mile (S.) from **Tarporley**; containing 687 inhabitants. At **Four-lane Ends**, in the township, an old established corn-market is held every Monday. The **Chester canal** passes in the vicinity. The improper tithes have been commuted for £116, payable to the **Haberdashers' Company**, **London**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.



Corporation Seal.

TIVERTON (*St. Peter*), a borough, market-town, and parish, possessing exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **TIVERTON**, **Collumpton** and **N. divisions of DEVON**, 14 miles (N. by E.) from **Exeter**, and 175 (W. by S.) from **London**; containing 10,040 inhabitants, of whom 7769 are in the town quarter. This place, formerly **Twy-ford**, **Twy-ford-ton**, or **Two-ford-ton**, derives its name from its situation between two rivers anciently called **Fords**, the **Exe** and the **Lowman**, and was known as the village of **Twyford** so early as 872. A castle was erected here in 1106, by **Rivers**, **Earl of Devon**, which continued for many ages the head of the barony, and, with the lordship of the hundred and the manor, is now the property of **Sir W. P. Carew, Bart.** In 1200, the town had a market and three annual fairs; and, in 1250, it was supplied with water by means of a stream called the **Leat**, at the expense of **Isabel**, **Countess of Westmorland**. In the year 1353, the wool trade was introduced, and in 1500 the inhabitants were extensively engaged in the manufacture of baizes, plain cloths, and kerseys, for which, in the time of **Elizabeth**, the town enjoyed considerable repute; and although in 1591, the plague greatly

checked its prosperity, destroying nearly 600 of the inhabitants, and a destructive fire occurred in 1598, **Tiverton** was regarded, in 1612, as the chief manufacturing place in the West of England. About this time, however, a second fire consumed 600 houses, and occasioned very great distress. During the contest between **Charles** and the parliament, the townsmen were much divided; in 1643, they were for a time subject to the king, but in 1645 the republican forces effected the entire subjugation of the town, and the castle, church, and outworks were taken, together with the governor and 200 men. In 1731, a third fire destroyed 300 houses; and, ten years after, one-twelfth of the population was cut off by a severe epidemic fever. In 1745, the introduction of **Norwich stuffs**, and the subsequent establishment of a manufactory at **Wellington**, occasioned the decay of the woollen trade, which, in 1815, was entirely superseded by the patent-net manufacture, now the staple trade of the place.

The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground between the rivers **Exe** and **Lowman**, which unite their streams a little to the south, and consists of several streets of respectable appearance, paved throughout, under an act obtained in 1794, and lighted with gas, by subscription; some of the private mansions are spacious, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. At its eastern extremity is a wharf, whence a canal extends to **Burlescombe**, passing in its course near the rocks of **Canonsleigh**, which yield excellent limestone. The lofty factories on the west side of the **Exe** have an imposing effect, and the river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge originally erected in 1590, by the munificence of **Walter Tyrrel**, a linen-draper of the town, and lately rebuilt, from which is a fine view of the castle and church. A subscription reading-room, theatre, and assembly-room, are the chief sources of amusement. About 1500 persons are employed in the lace manufacture. The markets are on **Tuesday** and **Saturday**, of which the former is the principal; there are four great markets for cattle during the year, and fairs are held on the second **Tuesday** after **Whit-Sunday** and on **Michaelmas-day**. The first charter of incorporation was granted by **James I.**, in 1615; but, in 1723, the mayor absconding on the day of election, it became forfeited, and a second was bestowed by **George I.**, in 1737. The corporation, however, now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of **William IV.**, cap. 76; the borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is nine. The town returns two representatives to parliament: the elective franchise was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of the borough and parish, which are co-extensive, and the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds a court of session quarterly, and a court of record occasionally for all pleas not exceeding £100; and petty-sessions take place every alternate week. The **bridewell**, a commodious edifice, was rebuilt about 40 years since; and the other principal public buildings are the **guildhall**; and a spacious new market-place, erected in 1830.

The parish comprises about 18,000 acres, the greater part of which is meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, arable.

At the close of the thirteenth century, the LIVING was divided by Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton and Earl of Devon, into the portions of Clare, Pitt, Tidcombe, and Priors, of which the last was given to the monastery of St. James, Exeter, and having been subsequently assigned, with the convent, to King's College, Cambridge, that society, as owners of the impropriate rectory, appoint the curate. The Clare portion is valued in the king's books at £27; the Pitt portion, with Cove chapelry annexed, at £36; and the Tidcombe portion, at £27. These three, which are rectorial, are in the patronage of the Earl of Harrowby, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart., Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart., and the Rev. John Spurway: net income of Clare, £452; of Pitt, £675; and of Tidcombe, £735. The church has been rebuilt on an enlarged plan: the altar-piece, of which the subject is the Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison, was painted and presented by the celebrated Mr. Cosway, a native of the town; the churchyard occupies a commanding elevation, and forms an agreeable promenade. A handsome edifice in the Grecian style, was erected in 1730, as a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. George, and each of the four portionists officiates in turn. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was founded in 1604, pursuant to the will of Peter Blundell, a clothier of Tiverton, who gave £2400 for the purchase of ground and the erection of the building, and for its maintenance devised all his lands in Devon to 27 trustees, directing his executors to apply £2000 of the proceeds in the establishment and perpetual maintenance of six students at either of the universities. Certain exhibitions were added by John Ham, in 1678; by R. Downe, in 1806; and one to Balliol College, Oxford, by John Newte, in 1715; and there are likewise two exhibitions of £30 per annum each, endowed with the dividends on stock bequeathed by Benjamin Gilberd, in 1783. The whole income is upwards of £1100 per annum. The building is a venerable edifice, having its north front cased with freestone; and the façade exhibits two porches, and is of considerable extent, with a spacious quadrangular court opposite. The free English school, in Peter-street, was instituted in 1611, by Robert Comyn, alias Chilcot, who gave £400 for its erection, and an annuity of £20 for the master's salary. Almshouses for nine men, situated in Gold-street, were established by John Greenway, in 1529; and a chapel is attached, which contains some good carved work. The Western almshouse, which has also a small chapel, for eight men, was founded in 1579, by John Waldron; and another, in Peter-street, for six aged women, in 1613, by George Slee. A charitable fund was established pursuant to the will of Mary Rice, in 1697, under the management of trustees, from which 67 persons receive life annuities; and other charitable benefactions are expended in various ways. The poor law union comprises 27 parishes or places, and contains a population of 32,499. Some few remains of the boundary wall of the old castle, with its flanking and angular towers, are still perceptible, particularly a portion of the grand east entrance, and fragments on the south-west; the site occupies about an acre of ground, on a level with the churchyard, and overhangs the river. Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic writer, was a native of the town.

TIVETSHALL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of

NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Diss; containing 368 inhabitants. The road from London to Norwich, by way of Bury, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Tivetshall St. Mary: the tithes have been commuted for £526. The church contains portions of the early and decorated English styles, with a tower, and the nave is ornamented with a handsomely carved oak roof, and separated from the chancel by an ancient screen. The Society of Friends have a place of worship.

TIVETSHALL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Diss; containing 331 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, through Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a rectory, with that of Tivetshall St. Margaret annexed, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, the Earl of Orford. The tithes have been commuted for £475. 3. 4.; there is a glebe of about 28 acres, and also a glebe-house, much improved by the Rev. J. N. White. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style, and has an ancient square tower at the west end.

TIXALL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Stafford; containing 209 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated between the London and Liverpool, and the London and Chester, roads, at the distance of one mile from each, is bounded on the east by the river Trent, and comprises 2323 acres by admeasurement. Immense quantities of freestone are quarried in the neighbourhood of Tixall Hall, a fine old mansion, built of that found upon the spot; and much of it has been used in the construction of the bridges and locks of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, which passes through the parish, and of the Trent and Mersey canal, in the vicinity, the stone being peculiarly adapted for resisting the action of water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 8.; net income, £200; patron, the Earl Talbot, to whom the whole parish belongs, by purchase in 1844 from Sir Clifford Constable: there is a parsonage-house, with about 40 acres of glebe-land.

TIXOVER (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 102 inhabitants. It is situated close to the road from Wansford to Uppingham, and bounded on the south and east by the river Welland, and comprises about 900 acres of land, chiefly arable. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Ketton: the church is very ancient, and in the early Norman style.

TOCKENHAM (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S. W.) from Wootton-Basset; containing 263 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Bath, and comprises 761*a. 2r. 26p.*, of which about 154 acres are arable, 568 pasture, and 15 wood: the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £245; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 36

acres. In the church are handsome memorials to the family of Buxton, proprietors of the parish.

TOCKETTS, a township, in the parish and union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Guisborough; containing 43 inhabitants. The place, at the time of the Domesday survey, was called *Toscutun*, and then belonged to the Earl of Morton; it afterwards came to the family of de Brus, and was, more recently, held by the Thwengs, Tocketts, and others. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. James, which was founded by the family of Tocketts, and was connected with the priory of Guisborough. The township is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 584 acres, of which 384 are arable, 170 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland and plantation; the soil is a rich loam, the surface undulated, and the high lands command a fine view of the sea and the Cleveland hills. The manufacture of tiles and bricks is carried on, for which purpose there is abundance of excellent clay. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £130, payable to the Archbishop of York.

TOCKHOLES, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Blackburn; containing 1023 inhabitants. The township comprises 1926*a. 3r. 13p.*; the surface is mountainous, and chiefly meadow and pasture; there are several coal-mines, but indifferently worked, and stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried. Several of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving of cotton; and there are also a cotton-factory and some print-works. The road from Blackburn to Manchester passes near the eastern boundary of the chapelry, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal on the west and north. The living is a perpetual curacy, of which the net income is £150; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in the early English style, in 1833, at an expense of £2567. There is a place of worship for Independents. Cannon-balls have been found at various times; a twelve-pounder has been discovered in the garden of the parsonage, and on clearing out an old pond in 1833, skeletons of 48 horses were found, from which it would appear that skirmishes have taken place, most probably between the royalists and parliamentarians.

TOCKINGTON, LOWER, a tything, in the parish of **ALMONBURY**, union of **THORNBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Thornbury; containing 440 inhabitants.

TOCKINGTON, UPPER, a tything, in the parish of **OLVESTON**, union of **THORNBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Thornbury; containing 769 inhabitants.

TOCKWITH, a township, in the parish of **BILTON**, W. division of **AINSTY wapentake**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Wetherby; containing 557 inhabitants. It comprises 1692*a. 1p.*, the property of various families mostly resident: the village is situated about a mile south of the river Nidd, which flows in a very devious course. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1792. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TODBERE, a parish, in the union of **SHAFTESBURY**, hundred of **REDLANE**, Sturminster division of **DORSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1746 to that of Stower-Provost, and valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe contains 23 acres. The church was considered a chapel to Gillingham till 1434, when it was made parochial, though the inhabitants, by ancient custom, bury at Stower.

TODBURN, a township, in the parish of **LONG HORSLEY**, union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 22 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Merlays, and some lands were also held here by the Plessys; other proprietors have been, the families of Thornton, Lumley, Horsley, and Collingwood. The township comprises about 691 acres, of a thin clayey soil, and is the property of C. W. Bigge, Esq. It is divided from Wingates by the Tod burn, which is formed by the Wray and Wingates burns, and, after taking in the Linden, falls into the Coquet a little above Weldon bridge; its banks are generally steep and narrow, but beautifully wooded, especially on the left.

TODDENHAM (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 474 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 19. 9½.; net income, £254; patron, the Bishop of London; impropriator, A. Pole, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire, and contains in the chancel some canopied stone stalls. The old Fosse-way bounds the parish on the west.

TODDINGTON (*St. GEORGE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, 5 miles (N.) from Dunstable; containing, with Chalton hamlet, 2225 inhabitants, of whom 2001 are in the township of Toddington with Fancot. This place, which is of remote antiquity, was distinguished as the scene of a battle between the Romans under Aulus Plautius, who encamped his forces on Conger hill, near the church, and the Britons, commanded by their prince, Togodumnus; the latter were defeated, with the loss of their leader. In the reign of Henry III., the manor, which was a free warren, was given by that monarch to Sir Paulinus Peyvre, who obtained for the inhabitants a market and other privileges. The grand manor-house, erected by Hugh Wadlowe, and rebuilt by Sir Paulinus Peyvre, steward to Henry III., was situated at the distance of a mile from Toddington, and was the seat of his descendants, amongst whom was Sir John Broughton, Lord Cheney, chamberlain to Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, passed some time in the manor-house, which was also honoured by a visit from James I., in 1608; it was the residence of the Duke of Cleveland, and of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; and in it James, Duke of Monmouth, was concealed for some time after the battle of Sedgemoor. During the civil war of the 17th century, the parliamentary general called Hudibras, with his army, was encamped at the place;

and the king, who had posted himself on Sundon hills, occupied a house at Woodend, in the parish, the site of the encampment and the moat surrounding it being still visible.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence; the houses are chiefly of ancient appearance and irregularly built, and the young persons are principally employed in the manufacture of straw-plat, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The market, granted by charter of Henry III., is on Saturday, but has greatly declined; and the fairs are on St. George's-day, the first Monday in June, September 4th, November 2nd, and December 16th: the ancient market-house, which was very spacious, was demolished in 1799. The parish contains 5437 acres of land; the soil is a rich loamy and gravelly earth, and about 2718 acres are under tillage. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 2. 11.; net income, £829; patrons, the Heirs of the late Lady Louisa Conolly: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798. The church is partly in the later English style, with earlier portions; the exterior is ornamented with grotesque sculptures of various animals, and the interior contains several interesting monuments, among which are some to the descendants of Sir Paulinus Peyvre, and a very costly monument to the memory of Henrietta, Baroness Wentworth, who is said to have died of grief, a few months after the execution of James, Duke of Monmouth, to whom she had been betrothed. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship; and there are six almshouses. When digging gravel in a field on the estate of Mr. William Harbett, in 1829 and 1830, great quantities of human bones and skulls, several urns containing small bones, the head of a spear, a sword-blade, some beads, and other relics of antiquity, were discovered.

TODDINGTON (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres, of which the surface is in general flat, and the soil a strong fertile clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stanley-Pontlarge annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 4.; net income, £56; patron, Lord Sudeley. There is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 34 acres.

TODMORDEN, a chapelry, and the head of a union; containing 16,830 inhabitants, of whom 10,776 are in a part of the town of Todmorden, and in the townships of Langfield and Stansfield, parish of HALIFAX, W. riding of YORK, and 6054 in the greater portion of the town of Todmorden, and in the hamlet of Walsden, parish of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 20 miles (N. E.) from Manchester, and 207 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is situated in the fertile and romantic vale of Todmorden, anciently *Todmare-dene*, or the valley of the Fox mere, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, who resided here and at Mearley, alternately, for more than four centuries. The estate was conveyed, however, by marriage with Elizabeth, heiress of Joshua Radcliffe, Esq., to Roger Mainwaring, of the county of Chester, by whom it was alienated, and subsequently sold, about the

close of the 17th century. The vale, which is watered by the Calder, abounds with coal, and with stone and timber for building; numerous mills for spinning cotton, and spacious factories for the weaving of calicoes, fustians, dimities, satteens, and velveteens, have been erected on the banks of the river, and are scattered throughout the valley, and the manufacture also of worsted goods has been introduced, and is carried on to a very great extent. In addition to the water-mills on the Calder, there are in the township several of which the machinery is propelled by steam; the number of engines employed in the factories is 34, of the aggregate power of 608 horses; and in the extensive cotton-works of Messrs. Fielden, of this place, are five steam-engines of the aggregate power of 242 horses, and water-power equivalent to that of 15 horses. About 60,000lbs. of cotton-yarn are spun, and 7000 pieces of calico woven weekly in the town and vicinity, exclusively of fustians and other goods; and ten packs of wool are used weekly in the manufacture of various kinds of worsted goods.

The town is situated near the junction of the several townships, and skirted on the south by the Rochdale canal, which opens a direct communication with the inland navigation of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and, through those channels, with the eastern and western sea-ports; and the Manchester and Leeds railway also passes near the town. The market for corn and provisions is on Thursday, and for cattle on the first Thursday in every month; and fairs for cattle, which continue for three days each, are held on the Thursday before Easter, and the 27th of September. A court of petty-sessions, established in 1833, by John Crossley, Esq., of Scaitcliffe, at the request of the inhabitants, is still continued. The chapel erected about the time of the Reformation, on land given for its site, and also for a spacious cemetery, by the Radcliffes, of Todmorden Hall, having become ruinous, was rebuilt in 1770, by Anthony Crossley, Esq., at an expense of £605, and is at present used for the performance of the funeral service. A church dedicated to Christ, which is now the parochial chapel, was erected in 1832, at a cost of nearly £4500, by subscription, aided by a liberal grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and near it are excellent national schools, just erected at a cost of £2000. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £165; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. A school adjoining the old churchyard was endowed in 1713, with £100, by the Rev. Richard Clegg, vicar of Kirkham, and with £50 by subscription. The union of Todmorden comprises six townships, containing a population of 31,656.

TODRIDGE, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Hartburn; containing 6 inhabitants. It comprises about 60 acres of a good arable soil, formerly the property of Newminster Abbey, and now tithe-free.

TODWICK (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Sheffield; containing 214 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Sheffield to Worksop, and comprises about 1700 acres of tole-

rably fertile land, including 50 acres of wood: good red gritstone is quarried for building. From a hill called Gospel Hill, extensive views are obtained, embracing seven churches and fourteen hamlets. Todwick Grange, the seat of George Colton Fox, Esq., is a handsome residence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; net income, £160; patron, Mr. Fox. The tithes for the manor were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767: there is a parsonage-house, with 68 acres of land. The church is a small neat edifice, with a square tower.

TOFT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Caxton; containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Caldecote annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 10½.; net income, £287; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. A national school has been endowed by the Rev. John Preston with the interest of £500.

TOFT, a township, in the parish of KNUTSFORD, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 236 inhabitants.

TOFT, with LOUND, a township, in the parish of WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W.) from Bourne; containing 225 inhabitants, of whom 167 are in Toft hamlet.

TOFT, MONKS' (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N.) from Beccles; containing 349 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Beccles to Yarmouth, and comprises 2205a. 1r. 21p., of which about 1402 acres are arable, 164 pasture, 76 woods, 552 marsh, and 10 waste. The Hall, which is moated, is supposed to have been part of an alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Preaux, in Normandy, founded here in the time of Henry I., and the revenue of which, on its suppression, was annexed by Henry V. to the Carthusian monastery at Witham, by Henry VI. to Eton College, and by Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Haddiscoe, and valued in the king's books at £8: a tithe rent-charge of £316. 13. is paid to King's College, which also has a glebe of 13 acres; a rent-charge of £153. 16. 8. belongs to the rector of this parish, and one of £26 to the incumbent of Gillingham. The inhabitants, by a charter, are exempt from serving on juries.

TOFT-NEXT-NEWTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 71 inhabitants, and comprising 1230 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £230; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 43½ acres.

TOFT, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Brandon; containing 182 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Thetford to Watton, and comprises about 2700 acres, of which 500 are woodland in the demesne of the Hall. The

living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6.; net income, £110; patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone, with a large square tower erected early in the reign of Edward IV., and coped and embattled with freestone. In 1720, an oaken coffin was discovered, containing, among other relics, human bones, the representation of a face cut in jet, a blue cypher, and several beads.

TOFTREES (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Fakenham; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 1184a. 2r. 4p., of which 774 acres are arable, 286 meadow and pasture, and 93 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6., and in the gift of the improprators, the family of Townshend: the great tithes have been commuted for £155, and the vicarial for £157. 12., and the glebe contains 9 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower; the font is Norman, and there are some other details of that character.

TOGSTON, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 151 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 1031 acres, of which two-thirds are arable land, of a good strong soil: 634 acres are the property of Thomas George Smith, Esq., of Togston House, 117 that of James Dand, jun., Esq., of Togston Hall, and the remainder belong to the Countess of Newburgh. In 1830, a colliery was opened by Mr. Smith, and another is also in operation, both for the supply of the district. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £157. 13., and the vicarial for £32. 12. 2. The Winston Dyke passes through the township.

TOLLAND (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish comprises 825 acres by admeasurement, and the road from Wiveliscombe to Dunster and Minehead runs through it on the south-west, and the old road to the same places on the north-east. Lime is quarried for agricultural use. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a very small ancient edifice.

TOLLARD-ROYAL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, partly in the hundred of CRANBORNE, Shaston division of DORSET, but chiefly in the hundred of CHALK, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Shaftesbury; containing, with the tything of Farnham-Tollard, 548 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2807 acres, of which 416 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of J. Austin, Esq.: the improprate tithes have been commuted for £10, and the rectorial for £560; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. In the parish is an old farmhouse called King John's hunting-seat, thought to be the remains of an ancient royal residence for hunting in Cranborne Chase.

TOLLER-FRATRUM (*St. Basil*), a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **TOLLERFORD**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**; 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 67 inhabitants. The parish formerly belonged to the brethren of the order of **St. John of Jerusalem**, whence it derived its distinguishing appellation. The living is a discharged vicarage, with **Winford-Eagle** annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 6.; net income, £161; patron, **J. F. Browne, Esq.**, who, with **Lord Wynford**, is improprator. Near the road to **Maiden-Newton** are slight traces of an ancient intrenchment, upon an eminence called **White Sheet**; and on **Farn down**, a barrow was opened many years since, which contained seventeen urns, full of firm bones and black ashes.

TOLLER-PORCORUM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, partly in the hundred of **BEAMINSTER-FORUM** and **REDHONE**, **Bridport** division, but chiefly in the hundred of **TOLLERFORD**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester; containing, with the tything of **Kingcombe**, 543 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to have derived its distinguishing name from the great number of swine formerly bred here, comprises by admeasurement 3145 acres. There are chalk-pits, and stone is quarried, and used for all kinds of buildings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £180; patron and improprator, **J. F. Browne, Esq.**: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 71 acres. The parish partakes, with **Toller-Fratrum**, in the benefit of a school founded in 1772, by **George Browne**, and endowed with a school-house, &c., and an annuity of £21.

TOLLERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Nottingham**; containing 155 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from **Torlaston**, one of its possessors before the Conquest, in the reign of **Stephen** became the manor of **Radulphus Barre**, with the descendants of whose family it still remains. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1198 acres, of which the surface in some parts is hilly, and the soil varied with sand, clay, and marl. The **Hall** is situated in the midst of extensive grounds, and has a fine lake, which is ornamented with a small woody island; the village stands on a declivity, and has a picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½.; net income, £435; patron, **Pendock Barry, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 218 acres. The church, which suffered much in the civil wars, has been nearly rebuilt and greatly beautified by the present patron, to members of whose family it contains handsome memorials.

TOLLERTON, a township, in the parish of **ALNE**, union of **EASINGWOULD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from **Easingwold**; containing 521 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation about 2000 acres: the village is in the vale of the small river **Linton**, which is supposed to have been formerly navigable, and one of the stations of the **Great Northern railway** is situated here. A large cattle and sheep fair is held on the 15th of August. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land

and a money payment in 1810. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

TOLLESBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **THURSTABLE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from **Maldon**; containing 1149 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7918 acres, of which 1382 are common or waste land; it is bounded on the south by the bay and river **Blackwater**, and the creek of **Southfleet** is navigable to the village for vessels drawing six feet of water. It is supposed to have derived its name from having been the place where customs or tolls were formerly paid by ships entering the bay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3.; net income, £484; patrons, the family of **Lawson**; improprator, **R. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.** The church is an ancient edifice, with a stone tower. There is a place of worship for **Independents**.

TOLLESHUNT, D'ARCY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **THURSTABLE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Maldon**; containing 733 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by the river **Blackwater** and **Northfleet** creek, derives the adjunct to its name from the family of **D'Arcy**, who were anciently lords of the manor. Corn is sent to **Maldon** to be shipped, and great quantities of fish-manure are landed in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 10.; patron and improprator, **Lieut.-General Rebow**. The great tithes have been commuted for £351, and the vicarial for £250, and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church has a square embattled tower of stone. **New House**, or **White House Farm**, in the parish, was purchased in 1635, by the trustees of the charity of **Henry Smith, Esq.**, who, besides his great munificence to almost every town and village in **Surrey**, left money to buy lands, directing the rents to be distributed among the poor of fourteen parishes, of which this is one.

TOLLESHUNT, KNIGHTS' (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **THURSTABLE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 9 miles (N. E.) from **Maldon**; containing 313 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2079a. 3r. 17p., mostly arable land, is pleasantly situated, and contains some ancient mansions; the village is neatly built, and a fair is held on the 29th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Crown**: the tithes have been commuted for £540, and the glebe contains 60 acres. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a belfry turret of wood, and has a monument of a **Knight Templar**. Near the manor-house of **Barnewalden**, here, some Roman pavements were discovered a few years since.

TOLLESHUNT MAJOR, or **BECKINGHAM** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **THURSTABLE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Maldon**; containing 447 inhabitants. It comprises 2185a. 3r. 5p., about three-fourths of which are arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £150; patron, the **Rev. C. W. Carwardine**; improprators, the **New England Company**. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, on the north side of which was a chapel, now destroyed, and the arched entrance walled up.

TOLPUDDLE, a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **PIDDLETOWN**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 368 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1856 acres, of which 169 are common or waste; the soil is chalky. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 3½; net income, £240; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £400, and who have a glebe of 10 acres. The church is a small ancient fabric, built of rubble. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TONBRIDGE, or **TUNBRIDGE** (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the lowey of **TONBRIDGE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 14 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone, and 30 (S. E.) from London; containing, with Southborough, and part of the chapelry of Tonbridge-Wells, 12,530 inhabitants. This place, which is supposed to have been originally called "Town of Bridges," from the stone bridges crossing the five streams into which the river Medway here branches, probably owes its origin to a castle of formidable strength, considered by some to have existed before the Conquest, but more generally thought to have been erected very soon after that period, by Richard, Earl of Clare, a relation of the Conqueror's. This castle, which was frequently an object of contention, was besieged by William Rufus, the proprietor having declared in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy; it was afterwards taken by King John, in his war with the barons, and subsequently was besieged by Prince Edward, son of Henry III., on which occasion the town was burned by the garrison, to prevent its giving shelter to the assailants. Edward having become king, was sumptuously entertained here by Gilbert, Earl of Clare; and during his absence in Flanders, his son, afterwards Edward II., when administering the government of the country, resided in this castle, and, having been crowned, took possession of it, in consequence of the rebellion of its owner, after which it became, with three others, the depository of the records of the kingdom. The lordship, some time after, was the property of the Staffords; and on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, the last powerful member of that family, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was seized by the crown, with his other possessions, and the castle was suffered to fall into decay.

The town consists mainly of a long spacious street, paved, and lighted with gas, and containing some good houses, and its situation on the declivity of a hill contributes greatly to its cleanliness. The only public buildings are the town-hall and market-house, a plain brick edifice: the principal bridge was erected in 1775, by Mr. Milne, at an expense of £1100. The chief articles manufactured are, Tonbridge ware, and gunpowder, but both to a less extent than formerly. The river Medway, on which convenient wharfs have been erected for the accommodation of the trade, which is very considerable, was made navigable to the town about the middle of the last century, and a large quantity of coal and timber is brought by it from Maidstone. The South-Eastern railway passes near the town, on the south, where a station is established. The weekly market, on Friday, is now discontinued; but there is a cattle-market on the first Tuesday in every month, which is very nume-

rously attended, and a fair is held on October 12th. The county magistrates meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month; and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, takes place on the third Monday in the month. Two representatives were sent to parliament from the town in the 23rd of Edward I., but it has not since exercised the elective franchise.

The parish comprises 15,234a. 3r. 35p., of which about 5284 acres are arable, 4636 pasture, 5313 woodland, and 89 common or waste. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the gift of John Deacon, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £1077, and the impropriate for £873. 7. The church, a spacious and handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, was some years since repaired and enlarged; and a district church has been erected at Southborough. The grammar school was founded by Sir Andrew Judd, alderman of London, in the 7th of Edward VI.; and, by letters-patent of that monarch, it was ordained that, after the death of the founder, the management should be vested in the Skinners' Company, London. A salary of £500 is paid to the headmaster, and one of £200 to the under-master, both having also rent-free residences; and sixteen exhibitions of £100 a year each, to continue for four years, are maintained from the income, for boys going to either of the universities. In addition to these exhibitions, the pupils are eligible to a fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, instituted by Sir Thomas Whyte; to six exhibitions of £10 per annum each, tenable at any college in either university, founded by Sir Thomas Smith; to a scholarship of £17. 9. 6. a year, at Brasenose College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Henry Fisher; to an exhibition of £2. 13. 4. per annum, at either of the universities, established by Mr. Thomas Lampard; to two exhibitions of £6 per annum each, at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Worrall; to an exhibition originally £4, now £8 a year, at either university (in default of scholars from Seven-Oaks' school), established by Mr. Robert Holmedon; and to two exhibitions, of £75 per annum each, at Jesus' College, Cambridge (also in default of scholars from Seven-Oaks), instituted by Lady Mary Boswell. The school premises, which have been repaired and enlarged, form an elegant range of building, with a frontage of 130 feet, and attached is a play-ground of about 12 acres in extent. The poor law union of Tonbridge comprises 10 parishes or places, containing a population of 23,814. The remains of the once celebrated castle consist only of the entrance gateway, flanked by two round towers and an artificial mount, on which the keep stood. At some distance, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of a priory of Black canons founded by Richard de Clare, about the end of the reign of Henry I.: upon its dissolution, in 1525, the revenue, amounting to £169. 10. 3., was intended to form a part of the endowment of Wolsey's colleges at Ipswich and Oxford, but the cardinal's disgrace occurring before the grant was confirmed, it became vested in the crown: the foundation is still visible, but little remains besides the refectory, or hall, which has been converted into a barn. About a mile from the town is a well of mineral water of the same quality as that of Tonbridge Wells.

TONBRIDGE, or **TUNBRIDGE**, **WELLS**, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish and lowey

of TONBRIDGE, and partly in the parish of SPELDHURST, hundred of WASHLINGSTONE, lath of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, and partly in the parish of FRANT, hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 20 miles (S. W.) from Maidstone, and 36 (S. E. by S.) from London; the whole containing 8302 inhabitants. This attractive and fashionable watering-place owes its importance to its medicinal springs, which were first discovered in 1606, by Dudley, Lord North, then staying at Eridge House, for the benefit of his health; and in consequence of the benefit he derived from the use of them, Lord Abergavenny, who resided at Eridge, was induced to fit up the wells, and make such improvements as might lead to their becoming a public resort. The springs soon acquired such celebrity, that Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., retired hither to enjoy the benefit of the waters, after the birth of her eldest son, Prince Charles; and there being no suitable residence, she and her suite were lodged in tents upon Bishop's-Down. Their increasing reputation continuing to attract many visitors, various retail dealers constructed standings, on which they exhibited their wares, under a row of trees in the road by which the company usually passed to the Wells; and finally lodging-houses were erected. Soon after the Restoration, in 1664, the place was visited by Charles II. and his Queen Catherine, who, residing here for some time, with the gay court of that monarch, gave it additional attraction. It was also a very favourite residence of Queen Anne, prior to her accession to the throne, and has continued ever since to attract a great concourse of company during the season, from May to November. The waters, which are chalybeate, are of nearly equal strength with those of the German Spa, and are considered very efficacious in cases of weak digestion, or where tonics are necessary.

The TOWN is irregularly but beautifully built, and consists of clusters of houses in different situations. It is lighted with gas, and watched under the provisions of a local act obtained in 1815; and in 1835, also, an act was passed for lighting, watching, and improving the town, for regulating the supply of water, and establishing a market. The Well is situated close to the parade, and the water, which rises into a stone basin, is served by women called "Dippers," who receive a certain sum for the season from each person drinking it. Near the Well, which is 300 feet above the level of the sea, are the principal shops and places of amusement; and a spacious building called the Bath House has been erected, containing both hot and cold mineral baths. The Parade, which is broad and handsome, is bounded on one side by the assembly-rooms, libraries, and by shops in which Tonbridge ware and fancy articles of every kind are sold, and in front of which is a piazza extending nearly the whole length; and on the opposite side is a row of trees, with an orchestra in the midst, where a band usually plays during a portion of each day in the season. With the Parade is connected what are called the Upper and Lower walk, divided by palisades of iron. The other parts of the town are situated on detached eminences, at short distances from the Wells, called Calverley, Mount-Ephraim, Mount-Sion, Mount-Pleasant, Bishop's-Down, Grove-Hill, and Nevill-Park, which, being interspersed with shrubberies and pleasure-grounds, and connected with the Wells by walks regularly dis-

posed, present a combination of interesting scenery. The inns, and boarding and lodging houses, are generally of a superior description.

The estate of Calverley was purchased in 1828, by John Ward, Esq., who opened the mansion as an hotel, and laid out the grounds with great elegance and taste, forming a park, with a terrace, parade, and promenade, to which 24 villas have been added, conferring upon the locality the appearance of a new town. A library and baths are attached to the promenade; and the splendid hotel, with its ornamental appendages and beautiful adjacent scenery, is justly considered as elevating this delightful spot to a rivalry with any establishment of the same kind in the kingdom. Calverley House was frequently occupied by her present Majesty while Princess Victoria, and by the Duchess of Kent; and the inhabitants, as a proof of their grateful remembrance of royal patronage, planted, in 1835, a grove on the common named Victoria Grove, which consists of elms, limes, and sycamores, disposed in three rows, and measures 550 feet in length, and 50 in breadth. About a mile south-west of the town, is a beautifully romantic spot called the High Rocks, the group of which, with the surrounding scenery, resembles parts of Derbyshire, and forms a point of strong attraction to the numerous visitors.

A literary and scientific institution and a horticultural society have been established; there is a small neat theatre near the Wells, and races are held in August, on the common. The manufacture of wooden toys and articles for domestic use, commonly denominated Tonbridge ware, is carried on to a considerable extent. A handsome market house has been erected by Mr. Ward, near Calverley Park; it is a fine range of building, with an area in front, in the centre of which is a fountain, and contains an elegant and spacious room for assemblies and public meetings. The government is vested in commissioners chosen under the local act of 1835, which embraces a district of one mile beyond the town; constables are appointed at the court leet for the "hundred of Southborough and manor of Rusthall," and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £12,000, by subscription, aided by a grant of £6000 from his Majesty's Commissioners, in that part of the town which is in the parish of Tonbridge; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, accommodating between 1500 and 1600 persons, and a finely-painted window has lately been erected at the east end. The incumbent is appointed by the vicar of Tonbridge during his life, after which the living will be a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Patron of Tonbridge. A church called Christ-church, in the rich Norman style of the 12th century, was erected in 1835, but was not opened until 1841, when it became the property, by purchase, of the Rev. Thomas Ward Franklyn, in whom the patronage is vested. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel in the Grecian style, erected in 1838. The late Richard Cumberland, the celebrated dramatist, was for many years a resident on Mount-Sion, and frequently attracted hither some of the most eminent literary characters of the day; he died in the year 1811.

TONE, a hamlet, in the township of COLWELL with SWINBURN, parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 10 miles (N.) from Hexham. It comprises about 1121 acres, lying on a high elevation, and is the property of Henry Gregson, Esq., who has here a good modern mansion.

TONG (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAX, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Sittingbourne; containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; patron, W. Baldwin, Esq.; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £522. 10., and the vicarial for £205, and the glebes comprise respectively 7 and 2 acres. The church has a steeple on the south side. Here was a castle in which Hengist surprised King Vortigern and his nobles, the latter of whom he massacred, and the former kept prisoner till he surrendered his kingdom: of this fortress the ditch and keep-mount still remain, at a short distance to the south of the church. At Pukeshall, in the parish, was anciently a hospital dedicated to St. James.

TONG (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of the county of SALOP, 3¼ miles (E. by S.) from Shiffnall; containing 566 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Birmingham to Chester, and comprises by admeasurement 3466 acres; the river Worf commences from the union of two brooks at the western extremity of the parish. Tong Castle, the seat of George Durant, Esq., a magnificent and extensive mansion, remodelled in the last century, is crowned with numerous turrets, pinnacles, and lofty domes, producing a grand and striking effect, and contains many valuable pictures and cabinets. There are several quarries of red and white stone, the material of which is used for building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Durant: the salary of the incumbent was originally £14 per annum, with board, &c., at the castle, but Lord Pierrepont, who built the present handsome parsonage-house, endowed the benefice with £80 per annum. The glebe comprises two acres. The church, which is in the decorated style, with a spire rising from the centre, and is a fine specimen of ancient monastic architecture, originally belonged to the abbey of Shrewsbury, and was purchased in 1411, by Isabel, relict of Sir Fulk Pembridge, Knt., who, with others, rebuilt and made it collegiate for a warden, four secular chaplains, priests, and two clerks, with an hospital for thirteen poor persons; the revenue, at the Dissolution, according to Dugdale, was £22. 8. 1. Within the choir are splendid altar-tombs with statues to the Pembridges and Vernons, the ancient lords of the manor; also a monument in memory of Sir Thomas Stanley, which formerly stood in the chancel, and the inscription upon which is said to have been written by Shakespeare. There are some bequests for the poor. King Charles II. is stated to have found refuge in a farm-house in the parish before the Restoration.

TONG, a chapelry, in the parish of BIRSTAL, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Leeds; containing 2515 inhabitants. The manor, including the

hamlets of Cutler-Height, Far-Street, Rycroft, Holme, and Westgate-Hill, comprises by admeasurement 2643 acres, principally the property of John Plumbe Tempest, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The surface is hilly, and the scenery enriched with extensive woods of native growth; the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds with coal and iron-stone, but the latter is not wrought. Tong Hall, the seat of Col. Tempest, is a stately mansion, erected by Sir George Tempest, on the site of an ancient hall occupied by the De Tonge, Mirfield, and Tempest families for more than 750 years; it is situated in a finely-wooded demesne, comprising much beautiful scenery, and commanding extensive and interesting views. The village is neatly built, and though in the centre of a populous manufacturing district, is rural and retired; the inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture, and in the combing of wool, and the making of rope and twine. A court of requests for the recovery of small debts, partly for the lordship and liberty of Tong, was established by act of parliament, in 1839. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1727, chiefly at the expense of Sir Geo. Tempest: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £166; patron and impropiator, Col. Tempest. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was built by Sir Geo. Tempest, in 1737, and endowed by him and Mr. Gervas Browne, for the instruction of twelve children; and there are some small bequests for distribution among the poor.

TONGE, with HAULGH, a township, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1¼ mile (E. N. E.) from Bolton; containing 2627 inhabitants. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton and counterpanes, and in extensive bleaching-grounds, spinning-mills, and paper-mills. The ingenious Crompton resided at Hull-i'-th'-Wood, here, the ancient seat of the Starkie family, where he completed his invention of the spinning-mill, which he sold for not more than £100; he, however, received a grant from parliament of £5000, and a subscription was opened by the cotton-spinners and others of Bolton and Manchester, for the purchase of an annuity, which he enjoyed during the remainder of his life.

TONGE, a township, in the parish of PRESTWICH, union of OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 2423 inhabitants. The township adjoins Middleton, and forms a populous part of the environs of that town. A district church has been built by aid from Her Majesty's Commissioners, at an expense of £1773, and contains 350 free sittings: the incumbent has a grant of £137 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the tithes have been commuted for £20.

TONGE, a hamlet, in the parish of BREEDON, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 150 inhabitants.

TONGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of SEAL, hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of the county of SURREY; 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Farnham; containing 242 inhabitants.

TOOLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of PECKLETON, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Hinckley; containing 25 inhabitants.

TOOTHOG, a township, in the parish of CWMYOY, union of ABERGAVENNY, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Abergavenny; containing 132 inhabitants, and comprising 2300 acres.

TOOTING, LOWER, or **TOOTING-GRAVENEY** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH, W. division of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from London; containing 2840 inhabitants. The parish comprises 500 acres by admeasurement, of which 50 are common, and the remainder chiefly pasture. The village, consisting of two streets, is situated on the road from London to Brighton, through Reigate, and is lighted with oil, and supplied with water from wells produced by boring; the atmosphere is considered very salubrious, and the environs are studded with elegant cottages and villas. Assemblies are occasionally held during the winter months. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests at Wandsworth, for the recovery of debts under £5, and is also under the superintendence of the new police. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6½.; net income, £374; patron, the Rev. Richard Greaves. The church was rebuilt in 1833, in the later English style, by subscription, by a sale of part of Tooting common, and by a grant of £350 from the Incorporated Society; it contains monuments to Sir John Hebdon, ambassador to Russia in the reign of Charles I., Sir James Bateman, and others. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also national schools, erected on the site of some former ones, in 1828, at an expense of £1800.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet, in the parish of STREATHAM, union of WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM, E. division of BRIXTON hundred and of the county of SURREY, 6¾ miles (S. S. W.) from London. This village, which is also designated Tooting-Beck, is well sheltered from the north winds; and the salubrity of the air, the purity of the water, and its dry gravelly soil, have made it the residence of several respectable families. In that part adjoining Balham-Hill, a hamlet in the parish, is a proprietary episcopal chapel, erected by the inhabitants, at an expense of nearly £7000, about the year 1806, and since greatly enlarged by the addition of two wings; it will accommodate about 1000 persons, and over the altar is a painted window.

TOPCLIFFE (*St. COLUMB*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, partly in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, and partly in the wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK; containing 2964 inhabitants, of whom 706 are in the township of Topcliffe, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Thirsk. The parish comprises by computation 14,733 acres, and consists of the chapelries of Dishforth and Marton-le-Moor, and the townships of Asenby, Baldersby, Catton, Dalton, Elmire with Crakehill, Rainton with Newby, Skipton, and Topcliffe. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 2.; net income, £600; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is a building of great antiquity. There is a chapel at Dishforth; and a church has recently been built at Skipton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. John Hartforth, in 1588, gave land and money in support of a free grammar school, which, with subsequent bequests, produce £70 a year. Here are slight vestiges of an ancient baronial mansion of the Percy family called Maiden Bower, in which

Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland, was murdered by the populace, in 1520, for enforcing a tax imposed in the reign of Henry VII. Charles I. was confined in it, and the sum of £200,000, for giving him up to the parliament, was here paid to the Scottish commissioners.

TOPCROFT (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Long Stratton; containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 48 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower, the upper part of which is octagonal. Near Topcroft Hall was formerly a free chapel, dedicated to St. Giles. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TOPPESFIELD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. W.) from Halstead; containing 1073 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3220 acres, of which about 2870 are arable, 300 pasture, and 50 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the tithes have been commuted for £1100, with a glebe containing 20 acres. The church has a handsome modern tower of brick, supplying the place of the original one of stone, which was burnt down in 1700, and rebuilt by the Rev. Mr. Wilde, then rector: under an arch in the south wall of the chancel is a very ancient tomb, and there are several interesting monuments. The Independents have a place of worship.

TOPSHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Exeter, and 170 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3733 inhabitants. In the civil war of the 17th century, the Earl of Warwick brought some ships up the river Exe, but the vessels being left upon the sands, on the ebbing of the tide, two were captured and one burnt by the army under Fairfax, who remained here a short time. The Duke of Monmouth is also said to have been at this place, in consequence of which one of the streets was called after his name. This town, situated just above the influx of the river Clyst into the Exe, and about 6 miles from the sea, is so celebrated for the salubrity of its air that it is reported to have lost only one person when the plague was raging at Exeter and in the vicinity, in the reign of Charles II.; and during the desolation produced in the neighbourhood by the cholera, in 1832, it entirely escaped the contagion. The place is lighted with gas; and on the strand are some neat residences, fronted with gardens, extending to the water's edge, the view being justly admired for its variety and extent. An act for better cleansing and lighting the town was passed in 1843. The foreign TRADE was formerly very great, but has gradually fallen away, and at the present time its vessels are chiefly employed in the coasting trade; in the time of William III., the number engaged in the Newfoundland fishery exceeded that of any port in the kingdom, with the exception of London, but these vessels were mostly taken in the American revolutionary war, and the little trade that remained was transferred to Teign-

mouth. The river Exe expands here to a considerable width, forming, at high tides, a noble sheet of water. About a mile to the south, on the opposite side of it, are the sea-locks, opening into the canal leading to Exeter, which cut was begun in 1563, and altered at various periods, but especially in 1829, when it was extended to Turf, about a mile below the town; an act was passed in 1840, for improving the navigation of the river, to execute the provisions of which seven commissioners have been appointed. A quay, built about 1313, by Hugh Courtenay, was purchased by the Chamber of Exeter, in 1778, and is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons' burthen. Ship-building is carried on extensively; chain-cables, anchors, ropes, twine, and sacking, are manufactured; a large paper-manufactory is in operation, and there is a considerable trade in coal and timber. In 1257, an annual fair for three days was granted to the inhabitants, and, together with a market on Saturdays, confirmed to them by Edward I.; the market is still held on Saturday, and there is a small fair on the Thursday after the 20th of July.

The parish comprises 1552a. 2r., which rest principally upon a substratum of gravel; the ground is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is a rich loam. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), with a net income of £227: the glebe consists of about 30 acres. The church was nearly rebuilt in 1794, and enlarged in 1827 and 1832, and contains some good monuments by Chantrey, among which is one to Sir John Duckworth, Bart., and another to the memory of his son, Lieut.-Col. Duckworth, who fell in the battle of Albuera. A chapel of ease, built by subscription, was consecrated in 1838; the patronage is in the incumbent of Topsham, and it is endowed with £1500, raised also by subscription, to which £200 have since been added, £100 from the Rev. C. Burne, and £200 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and benefactions for instruction produce about £15 per annum, of which £5 are paid to a national, and £10 to another, school. Capt. Burgess, R.N., who was killed at the battle of Camperdown, and to whose memory a public monument was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, was a native of this place; and Capt. Watson, who lost his life in the West Indies, under Admiral Rowley, resided here for some time.

TORBRIAN (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newton-Bushell; containing 264 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1972 acres, of which 200 are common or waste land; it abounds with limestone of excellent quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 7., and in the gift of John Wolston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church contains three sepulchral chapels, and has an elegant wooden screen, an enriched pulpit of wood, an ancient font, and a piscina; the porch is ornamented with sculptured angels, and in the churchyard is a cross.

TORKINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Stockport; containing 345 inhabitants.

TORKSEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of LAWRESS, though locally in the wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N.) from Newton-on-Trent; containing, with the chapelry of Brampton, and the township of Hardwick, 615 inhabitants, of whom 420 are in Torksey township. This place formerly enjoyed many privileges, on condition that the king's ambassadors, when travelling this way, should be conveyed by the inhabitants, in their own barges, down the Trent to York; and a priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Leonard, was founded here by King John, which at the Dissolution was valued at £27. 2. 8. per annum. The parish is situated on the road from Gainsborough to Lincoln, at the junction of the Fosse-Dyke with the river Trent, and comprises 1487 acres by admeasurement, of which 530 are arable, 945 grass land, and about 12 wood; the soil in some parts is sandy, and in others clayey. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £42; patron and impropiator, Sir A. Hume, Bart. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1821.

TORLETON, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, partly in the parish of COATES, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, and partly in that of RODMARTON, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Cirencester. The chapel is desecrated.

TORMARTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing, with the chapelry of West Littleton, 620 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bristol to Malmesbury, and consists of 2616 acres. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Acton-Turville united, valued in the king's books at £27; net income, £800; patron, N. Castleton, Esq.; impropiator, Duke of Beaufort. There is a chapel of case at West Littleton.

TOR-MOHUN, or TOR-MOHAM, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of HAYTOR, Paignton and S. divisions of DEVON, ¾ of a mile (N. W.) from Torquay, with which it contains 5982 inhabitants. In 1835, an act was passed for lighting, watching, and improving this place. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Cockington annexed; net income, £270; patron, the Rev. R. Mallock, the impropiator of Cockington; impropiators of Tor-Mohun, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., and H. G. Cary, Esq. The church has an elegant wooden screen, formerly painted and gilt, and an ancient stone font. Of 32 Præmonstratensian monasteries in England, that of Torre, founded and endowed by William de Brewer, in 1196, was by far the richest; it was dedicated to Our Holy Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £396. 0. 11. The situation of the abbey is most beautiful; and the remains of the church (which is said to have been richly furnished with cloth of gold), the chapter-house, &c., evince the former magnificence of the buildings: the old refectory was, many years since, converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, still existing; and of the three gateways mentioned by Leland, the only one now remaining is much admired for the beauty of its architectural proportions. The modern mansion of Torre Abbey is the seat of Mr. Cary, in whose family

it has continued since 1662. On a hill about half a mile from the church, are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael.

TORPENHOW (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **WIGTON**; **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**; including the townships of **Bewaldeth** with **Snittlegarth**, **Blennerhassett** with **Kirkland**, and **Bothel** with **Threapland**; and containing 1067 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in the township of **Torpenhow** with **Whitrigg**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Ireby**. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river **Ellen**, abounds with freestone and limestone. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of **Carlisle**: the tithes were commuted for land under inclosure acts, in 1807 and 1814. The church is principally in the **Norman** style; the roof, of carved oak, is painted and curiously embellished.

TORPOINT, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. ANTHONY**, union of **St. GERMAN**, S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (W.) from **Devonport**. The village occupies a peninsula formed by the river **Tamar**, the **Lynher**, and **St. John's Lake**, from which the inhabitants derive an abundance of fish. Though small, it is highly respectable; and in the vicinity are many genteel seats, of which **Trematon Castle** is the most distinguished. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, the **Hon. R. P. Carew**. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyans**. **Sir Coventry Carew** founded a small free school; and there is also a national school.

TORQUAY, a chapelry, in the parish of **TOR-MOHUN**, union of **NEWTON-ABBOT**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, **Paignton** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Newton-Bushell**, and 23 (S.) from **Exeter**; containing 4085 inhabitants. This town, about half a century since an insignificant fishing-hamlet, is now a fashionable and attractive watering-place, situated in the most northerly cove of **Torbay**, and occupying a somewhat irregular, but singularly beautiful site. The first great improvement was the erection of a pier and quay, for which an act of parliament was obtained by **Sir Lawrence Palk**, to whom the town is greatly indebted; it was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1807, and another pier has since been constructed, forming a secure basin, 500 feet long and 300 broad. A considerable portion of the town, consisting of neat and comfortable residences (principally lodging-houses) and shops of the best description, is built at the sides of the basin and on the strand; and there are two excellent hotels, warm and cold baths, and a library, with billiard and news rooms. On the north, east, and west sides, the town is completely sheltered by hills, on the declivities of which are detached houses and terraces, some of them very handsome buildings; and the heights on which they are situated being richly clothed with wood, their appearance from the pier-head is strikingly beautiful. A regatta takes place about August, at which the principal prize is a splendid gold challenge cup, of the value of £100, with an accumulated fund added. There is an assembly-room erected in 1826, much frequented during the season, which is from September to May. The salubrity and mildness of the air, arising from its contiguity to the sea and its sheltered situation,

render this a most desirable winter residence for persons of a consumptive habit, or those for whom a mild climate is necessary; and it is usually, at this period of the year, very full of company. It is adequately supplied with water. **Torquay** has a trifling share in the **Newfoundland** trade; and, in addition to several coasting-vessels employed in the importation of coal and other commodities, it has a weekly communication by water with **London**, and the advantage of steam-boats passing four times in the week. There is a small but very convenient market-place, well furnished with provisions at the customary markets, which are on **Tuesday** and **Friday**; and a fair is held at **Easter**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patron, the **Perpetual Curate** of **Tor-Mohun**. The chapel having been found insufficient to accommodate the increasing population, and, from its confined situation, being incapable of enlargement, another has recently been erected; they are both handsome structures. There are also places of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists** and **Wesleyans**; and a national school. In the cliffs in the neighbourhood are some remarkable fissures, or openings, particularly one of extraordinary magnitude, called **Kent's Hole**, comprising numerous caves of various elevations, to which are several openings, one of them 93 feet deep, 100 wide, and 30 in height, containing many interesting specimens, both stalactital and organic, and fossil remains of the elephant and other animals. **Druidical** knives have also been discovered.

TORRINGTON, BLACK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **HOLSWORTHY**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, **Holsworthy** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from **Hatherleigh**; containing 1252 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river **Torrige**, comprises 7200 acres, chiefly arable; 708 acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 9.; net income, £303; patron, **Lord Poltimore**. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**.

TORRINGTON, EAST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from **Wragby**; containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of **Wragby** united in 1735, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £327; patron, **C. Turnor, Esq.**

TORRINGTON, GREAT (*St. MICHAEL*), an incorporated market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **FREMINGTON**, **Great Torrington** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 34 miles (N. W.) from **Exeter**, and 202 (W. by S.) from **London**; containing 3419 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation on the river **Torrige**; and its antiquity as a market-town is evident from various old records, in which it occurs under the appellation of **Cheping-Toriton**. At a very early period it gave the title



Arms.

of Baron to its lords, who had the power of life and death throughout the lordship; and, in 1340, Richard de Merton, in whose possession it then was, erected a castle here, of which the chapel was remaining about the close of the last century. In 1484, Bishop Courtenay was tried at the sessions here, on a charge of treason against Richard III.; and, in 1590, the county-sessions were held at this place, on the appearance of the plague at Exeter, which malady afterwards extended to Torrington. During the civil war, Colonel Digby, who had fortified himself here, was attacked in 1643, by a party of the parliamentary forces, strengthened by the garrisons of Barnstaple and Bideford, whom he defeated and put to flight. In 1646, the royalists, under Lords Hopton and Capel, and Sir John Digby, having taken possession of, and fortified the town, were besieged by some troops under Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, after a severe contest, drove them from their post, and obtained a victory which put an end to the power of the royalists in this part of the country, and which was celebrated by a thanksgiving sermon preached in the market-place by the noted Hugh Peters. Fairfax, however, was frustrated in his intention of prolonging his stay here, by the accidental explosion of eighty barrels of gunpowder, deposited in the church, by which the south-west angle of that building was destroyed, and 200 prisoners who were confined in it, together with the soldiers on guard, perished. In 1724, the place suffered from an accidental fire, by which about eighty houses were destroyed, and the records of the corporation burnt.

The town occupies a singularly bold and picturesque situation on the summit and declivity of a lofty cliff, washed at its base by the river Torridge, over which is a bridge connecting this parish with that of Little Torrington. It is lighted with gas, and consists of several good houses surrounding the market-place, and of two streets respectively on the ridge and on the declivity of the cliff, with gardens sloping down towards the river; the banks of the stream are crowned with finely-varied scenery, and in its winding course, a little above the town, it passes beneath some of the richest hanging woods in the kingdom. The woollen-trade, which was formerly considerable, is now confined to the manufacture of a few serges, blankets, and some coarse woollen-cloths; and the principal business at present is the making of kid, chamois, beaver, and other gloves, for the London and foreign markets. The beaver gloves are the same as those called Woodstock, and the preparation of the leather affords employment to a large number of men; great quantities of gloves are also sewn by commission, and in the trade altogether 3000 girls in the town and neighbourhood are engaged. There are two tan-yards, and on the river is a corn-mill. A canal constructed by Lord Rolle, at a cost of more than £40,000, extends from the town to the sea-lock near Bideford, and runs in a direction nearly parallel with the river, which at that place becomes navigable for sloops. The market, held by prescription, is on Saturday, and on the third Saturday in March is one of the largest cattle-markets in the west of England; there is a smaller cattle-market in November, and fairs are held on May 4th, July 5th, and October 10th. An act was passed in 1842, for the erection of a market-house, and for regulating the market.



Corporation Seal.

Charters of incorporation were granted to the inhabitants by Philip and Mary in 1554, by James I. in 1617, and by James II. in 1686. The corporation, however, at present consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and hold a court of petty-sessions every three weeks, and the county magistrates have petty-sessions for the division every Saturday. The place sent representatives to thirteen parliaments, in the reigns of Edward I. and succeeding sovereigns, but the inhabitants were released on their own petition. They enjoy the right of pasturage on a common of about 500 acres, granted to the occupiers of ancient messuages by William Fitz-Robert, lord of the manor of Great Torrington: of this tract, however, fifty acres were inclosed a few years since, for cultivation by the poor. The town-hall is a neat modern edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, supported on arches affording a covered area underneath; and there is a small prison. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Giles-in-the-Wood annexed, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £162; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, after its partial destruction by gunpowder in 1646, was rebuilt in 1651; and the present structure, which is of the Tuscan order in the interior, includes such portions of the old edifice as escaped destruction. In 1831, a south transept was erected, at an expense of £130, on the site of the old steeple; and a western tower surmounted by a spire, was built at a cost of £1600, of which £700 were defrayed by the feoffees of the town lands, and the remainder by a rate. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The Blue school, in Well-street, was established in 1709, by Denys Rolle, Esq., who endowed it with a messuage and £200 in money, which sum was increased by the Rolle family to £950; and there is an almshouse for eight persons, since increased to twelve, founded and endowed in 1604, by John Huddle. The workhouse for the union, which comprises twenty-three parishes, is adapted for 200 paupers, and the whole union contains a population of 18,188. On the restoration of Charles II., General Monk, among other honours, was made Earl of Torrington, which place at present gives the title of Viscount to the family of Byng.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S.) from Great Torrington; containing 588 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2597 acres, of which 227 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 11½, and in the patronage of Lord Rolle, Mr. Buckingham, and Mrs. Stephens: the tithes have been commuted for £460; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. At Taddipport, in the parish, is an hospital with a chapel attached, appropriated to the poor.

TORRINGTON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCASTLE**, W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGEO**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Wragby; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and impropiator, Sir R. S. Ainslie, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £84. 8., and the glebe contains about an acre.

TORRISHOLME, a township, in the parish of **LANCASTER**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Lancaster; containing 217 inhabitants.

TORTINGTON, a parish, in the hundred of **AVISFORD**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Arundel; containing 75 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Arun. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £175. The church is a small structure in the early English style, containing portions of Norman architecture; the south door has an arch of rich workmanship, and another arch, separating the nave from the chancel, is ornamented with a curious moulding; the font is sculptured, and figures of the Four Evangelists in stained glass were put into the east window in 1835. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded by the Lady Avicia Corbet, before the reign of John, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £101. 4. 1.

TORTWORTH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **THORNBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (W.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between Chipping-Sodbury and Berkeley, and comprises 1523 acres, of which 50 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 9.; net income, £428; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriol College, Oxford.

TORVER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **ULVERSTONE**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Hawkeshead; containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq. The interest of £200 was given by John Fleming, in 1777, in support of a free grammar school, for which a house has been built by subscription.

TORWORTH, a township, in the parish of **BLYTH**, union of **EAST RETFORD**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from East Retford; containing 252 inhabitants, and consisting of 1362 acres. A rent-charge of £420 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of £80 for the vicarial.

TOSELAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ST. NEOT'S**, hundred of **TOSELAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from St. Neot's; containing 204 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1353 acres; the soil is chiefly a strong clay, producing good wheat; the surface, though flat, is elevated, and the surrounding scenery is of pleasing character. The living is annexed, with that of Little Paxton, to the

vicarage of Great Paxton: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811.

TOSSIDE, or **TOSSET**, an extra-parochial township and chapelry, in the union of **SETTLE**, wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE WEST**, W. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Settle; containing 120 inhabitants. This place is the property of the Rev. H. S. Broome, Matthew Wilson, Esq., and others. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a neat edifice: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Vicar of Gisburn.

TOSSON, GREAT, with **RYE-HILL**, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 178 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, and at limestone-quarries in the neighbourhood. The township comprises 2760 acres, of which 1829 are common or waste land: the village, formerly a considerable place, is situated at the very foot of the lofty Simonside hills, on the northern extremity of which is a British encampment, and there are still the remains of an ancient tower. A rent-charge of £204 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

TOSSON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 31 inhabitants. It stands pleasantly on rising ground, about a mile south-west from Rye-Hill; the Coquet river runs on the north, and is shortly joined by the Lorrbottle burn, and the Simonside hills stretch out in the southern direction. The lands are the property of Mr. Clennell. The tithes have been commuted for £38. 18.

TOSTOCK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **STOW**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 7 miles (E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bury to Ipswich, and comprises about 1000 acres of land, of which the soil is of a mixed quality, but mostly fertile; gravel abounds, and the roads are generally good. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; income, £250; patron, the Rev. W. Gilbert Tuck. The church contains some old richly-carved benches for free seats, which have been much defaced, probably by Cromwell's agents during the interregnum. There was formerly an ancient mansion, the residence of Lords North and Grey.

TOTHAM, GREAT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **THURSTABLE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Maldon; containing 786 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2679 acres, of which 150 are common or waste; the surface is generally much elevated, and some parts are supposed to be the highest land in the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £95; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of the late W. P. Honeywood, Esq. The church contains several ancient monuments.

TOTHAM, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **THURSTABLE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Maldon; containing 384 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the shore of Blackwater bay, is about five miles in circumference, and comprises 1200 acres, of which 200 are common or

waste; the situation is low and uninviting, and the soil light and gravelly. Some salt-works are carried on in a creek of the river Blackwater. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Executrix of the late Rev. W. Westcomb: the tithes have been commuted for £366, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower of flint and stone, surmounted by a spire.

TOTHILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alford; containing 73 inhabitants. This place is said to take its name from a very high round hill in the parish called Toote Hill; it comprises by admeasurement 845 acres, 160 of which are woodland, and the road from Louth to Alford runs along the eastern part, and a fine trout stream on the west. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17.; net income, £173; patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke: the glebe contains 64 acres. The church was erected about 60 years since.

TOTLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **DRONFIELD**, union of **ECCLESALL-BIERLOW**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Sheffield; containing 408 inhabitants. The hamlet comprises 1884 acres, of which 1276 are common or waste land; the road from Bakewell to Sheffield passes through, and the river Sheaf runs at a short distance on the north. The inclosures are diversified with numerous woods, and the pasture is of fine quality; stone is largely quarried for the repair of roads and for common fences; a thin coal is wrought, and there are two brick-kilns, the clay used in which abounds in the neighbourhood, and is carried in considerable quantities to Sheffield. An act was passed in 1839 for inclosing waste. There are two or three grinding-wheels for scythes, and a few persons are employed in making saw handles, and in file-cutting. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £22, and the vicarial for £3. 3. A school built in 1827, by D'Ewes Coke, Esq., is endowed with about £15 per annum.

TOTMONSLOW, a village, in the parish of **DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS**, union of **CHEADLE**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**.



Corporation Seal.

TOTNES (*St. Mary*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **COLERIDGE**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 24 miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 196 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3849 inhabitants. It is variously denominated in ancient records: in Domes-

day book it is called *Totneis*; Camden speaks of it as having once been *Totonese*; and Risdon alludes to it under the name of *Toutaness*, by contraction *Totnes*, or *Totness*. The latter author accedes to the opinion of Leland, who imagines the name to be a modernisation of *Dodonesse*, signifying a rocky town, its situation rendering this supposition probable. The antiquity of the

place is attested by Venerable Bede, who describes it as the station where the British troops assembled under Ambrosius and Pendragon, prior to their successful attack upon the tyrant Vortigern. The manor of Great Totnes, having been a royal demesne in the time of the Confessor, was bestowed by William I. upon Judhel, one of his nobles, who took the title of "de Totneis," and erected the castle at the north-western extremity of the town. It is probable that Totnes was fortified at a very early period, having, according to Risdon, undergone alteration under the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Of the present town, which is divided into the Higher, Middle, and Lower quarters, the Middle quarter was included within the ancient boundary wall, in which were three gateways, viz., the East, West, and North. At the time of the Norman survey, Totnes was rated when Exeter was, and, if there was any expedition by land or water, Totnes, Barnstaple, and Lidford, paid as much as Exeter: in that record it is described as containing ninety-five burgesses within the borough, and fifteen without. During the civil war of the 17th century, the place became the temporary station of General Goring; and Fairfax subsequently halted here, on his way to and from Dartmouth.

The town is neatly built, and of highly respectable appearance, containing many good shops and substantial private residences, and occupies a situation of much beauty and salubrity, on the western bank of the river Dart, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches, completed in 1828, at an expense of about £12,000. It consists chiefly of one long street, descending from Bridgetown, on the east, to the bridge, from the foot of which it rises gradually in a western direction till it reaches a considerable elevation near the site of the castle. This street is crossed midway by the East gateway belonging to the old fortifications, and many of the fronts of the houses beyond are supported by pillars, affording a spacious covered way for foot passengers; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The general aspect of the place, from the bridge, is picturesque, the church tower appearing on the right of the ascent, and the ivied ruins of the castle crowning the summit of the hill. The surrounding country, particularly as viewed from the castle and the hills, is extremely fine; and the course of the Dart between Totnes and its influx into the channel is through diversified and interesting scenery. There are two libraries, a small theatre, and an assembly-room; and races are held in July or August, on a good course. The town has been noted for its serge manufacture, and there is still some weaving carried on, but the trade is on the decline. During spring tides only, vessels of 100 tons' burthen could formerly come up to the quay, but the river has lately been deepened at an expense of £8000, by which means they can approach at all times of the tide, a convenience that much facilitates the commercial intercourse with London and Plymouth. Salmon are caught in great quantities in the Dart, and the town is also plentifully supplied with other kinds of fish; cider is the chief article of exportation, and coal, grain, and culm (the last mostly used for the burning of lime, which abounds in the neighbourhood) are the principal imports. A steam-packet and several other boats proceed daily to Dartmouth. A customary market is held on Saturday; there is a great cattle-market, which is one of the best

in the west of England, on the first Tuesday in every month; and fairs for cattle take place on May 12th and October 28th.

The burgesses obtained a charter of privileges from King John, which was confirmed by Edward I., in whose time, it is understood, Totnes first sent members to parliament; and Queen Elizabeth granted a charter in the 30th of her reign. The corporation at present, however, consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the municipal boundaries have been made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is seven. The town sends two representatives to parliament, elected by the £10 householders of the parish of Totnes and the manor of Bridgetown, in the parish of Berry-Pomeroy, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, were constituted the new borough, comprising 1162 acres: the mayor is returning officer. An act for the more speedy recovery of small debts was passed in 1841. There are a guildhall and chamber, and a town prison. The corporation claim many privileges, such as freedom from quayage and wharfrage throughout the kingdom, except the port of London, and exemption from serving on juries, except in the borough, for all inhabitants of the borough and parish, whether members of the corporation or not.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropiator, the Duke of Somerset. The church, which has been enlarged, is in the later English style, with a handsome embattled tower, surmounted by octagonal pinnacles; it is composed of a red stone strongly resembling brick, and contains an elegant stone screen, with the remains of an ancient rood-loft and steps; a curious stone pulpit, enriched with tracery; a handsome altar-piece; and a library, in which are many old and valuable books. An episcopal chapel has been erected at Bridgetown, at an expense of £7000, by the Duke of Somerset. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Follaton. A grammar school was founded in 1554, and endowed in 1658 with lands now worth £70 a year, by Sir John Maynard, trustee of Elizeus Hele, Esq., who left considerable property for charitable purposes; a charity school is endowed with about £40 per annum, and a diocesan commercial school was recently formed. There was formerly a lazaret-house, the remains of which were incorporated in an edifice fitted up in 1832, for the reception of cholera patients, and now inhabited by some poor people. The union of Totnes comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 34,126. Of Totnes Castle little remains except the embattled walls of a circular keep, occupying the summit of a lofty mound at the western extremity of the town, and commanding a delightful prospect, in which the windings of the Dart are prominently conspicuous: near them is the ruin of a gateway, through which the ancient town was entered on the north. Several religious foundations are mentioned as formerly existing at or near Totnes, the principal of which, endowed in the time of the Conqueror, by Judhel de Totneis, was of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Mary, and formed an appendage to an

abbey at Angiers; the site is occupied by a dwelling-house called the Priory. There are some remains of an ancient chapel; and Leland mentions a Roman Fosseway, commencing in the vicinity. Crystallised rhomboidal carbonate of lime has been found on grey limestone in the Peto quarry, about three miles to the west of the town, on the north of the Plymouth road. Dr. Philip Furneaux, a nonconformist divine; Benjamin Kennicott, a learned biblical critic, who was in early life master of the charity school; and Edward Lye, a celebrated lexicographer, were natives of Totnes.

TOTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ATTENBOROUGH, union of SHARDLOW, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Nottingham; containing 140 inhabitants.

TOTTENHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N. by E.) from London; containing 8584 inhabitants. This place, written in Domesday book *Toteham*, and now frequently called Tottenham High Cross, is a genteel village, consisting chiefly of one long street, formed by houses irregularly arranged, on the line of road from London to Cambridge; it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from several fountains produced by boring, and the immediate vicinity is adorned with numerous handsome villas. Near Tottenham Green, a cross has stood for many years: the present structure, superseding the original one of wood, is an octagonal brick column, erected in 1600 by Dean Wood, and repaired and decorated with various architectural embellishments, in 1809, by subscription. At the entrance of Page Green, on the east side of the high road, is a remarkable circular clump of elm-trees, called the Seven Sisters, in the centre of which was formerly a walnut-tree, that, according to tradition, never increased in size, though it continued annually to bear leaves: these trees appear to have been at their full growth in 1631, but no authentic account of their being planted is extant. Within a short distance from the road is Bruce Castle, a mansion built in the seventeenth century, on the site of an ancient castellated edifice erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and honoured, in the year 1516, with the presence of that monarch, who came hither to meet his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scots; in 1578, Elizabeth also visited it. The original structure was the residence and property of Robert de Bruce, father of Robert, King of Scotland; the present building has been converted into a school, and a detached brick tower, which covers a deep well, is the only vestige of the ancient castle. In the parish is a well of water similar in its properties to that at Cheltenham; also a spring called Lady's Well, of reputed efficacy for disorders in the eyes, and of which the water, it is said, never freezes. There are extensive flour and oil mills, the former established time immemorially, a pottery for coarse brown ware, and a brewery; and near the entrance of the village, on an ancient stream now called the Moselle, are the works of the London Caoutchouc Company, for the manufacture of India-rubber solution for rendering cloth and garments of every kind water-proof, also tie-bands, ropes, cables, webs, and various other articles to which the use of India-rubber has been appropriated. The navigable river Lea passes through the parish, and the Northern and Eastern railway has an

intermediate station near it. Tottenham is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Enfield, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The parish comprises 4402 acres, of which 90 are common or waste. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £978; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church stands about a quarter of a mile west of the high road, and is in the later English style, with a square embattled and ivy-mantled tower: on the summit was formerly a lofty wooden cross (whence, according to some, the adjunct to the name of the village), which was destroyed during the civil war; and on the south side of the church is a large brick porch, erected prior to 1500. At the east end of the north aisle is a vestry of circular form, surmounted by a dome, erected in 1696 by Lord Henry Coleraine, and repaired in 1790, underneath which is the family vault. The east window, divided into eight compartments, and containing representations of the Evangelists and some of the Prophets, in fine old painted glass, was given to the parish, in 1807, by the late J. Eardley Wilmot, Esq.; the font is curious and of great antiquity, and many old monuments adorn the interior, of which one in white marble, to the memory of the family of Sir Robert Barkham, is worthy of especial notice. The building was repaired in 1816, at an expense of £3000. A church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the later English style, with turrets at each angle, and pinnacles over the aisles, was erected in 1829, on Tottenham Green, by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who granted £4893, and by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £309; patron, the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school, founded by means of a bequest from Nicholas Reynardson, alderman of London, in 1685, was endowed in the following year by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, with £250 for enlarging the buildings, and £1100 for extending the benefits of the institution. Almshouses for four men and four women were endowed about 1600, with a small rent-charge by Balthasar Sanches, pastry-cook to Philip of Spain, with whom he came over to this country, and the first who exercised that trade in London. An almshouse for six men and six women, with a chapel in the centre, was founded and endowed with £2000 by N. Reynardson, Esq., in 1685; some valuable augmentations have been made to the funds, and, in 1828, the buildings were repaired at an expense of £450, defrayed by voluntary contributions. Some almshouses on the high road are occupied by four women, chosen by the parishioners; and there is a savings' bank in the parish, one of the first established in England.

TOTTENHILL (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 426 inhabitants. It comprises 1463 acres, tithe-free, about 10 of which are woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and an entrance on the south through a richly-decorated Norman doorway. The poor have the benefit of 16 acres of land, let for the sum of £50 per annum, and two small commons.

TOTTERIDGE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, and forming a detached portion of the hundred of BROADWATER, though locally in that of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish is on the border of Middlesex, and comprises 1591a. 3r. 33p., most of which is grass land; 39 acres are common or waste. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bishop's-Hatfield: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church, which was rebuilt in 1798, has a latticed square tower, with a spire. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TOTTERNHOE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Dunstable; containing 656 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1775 acres, of which 321 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater, to whom, with Trinity College, Cambridge, the impropriation belongs: the tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £133, those of the college for £135, those of the countess for £300, and those of the incumbent of Eaton-Bray for £15; the vicar has a glebe of 6 acres, and the minister of Eaton-Bray one of 4 acres. On the north side of the church passes the Roman Ikeneld-street, skirting the downs, upon which are the remains of Totternhoe Castle, overhanging the village of Stanbridge; the keep-mount is lofty, and encompassed by a circular fosse within another that is square, the latter inclosing the entire breadth of the ridge. Near this fortification is an ancient quadrangular camp; and to the eastward are extensive quarries of freestone and limestone, below which, at a great depth, is a bed of clay.

TOTTINGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Watton; containing 340 inhabitants. It comprises 2206 acres, including 150 of plantations, and within its bounds rises the river Wissey; the soil is light and sandy, and liable to be drifted by the wind. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £89; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of Chigwell free schools. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a beautifully carved screen, and the seats, which are open, are also elaborately worked. At the inclosure in 1774, 60 acres were allotted to the poor.

TOTTINGTON, HIGHER, a township, in the parish of BURY, union of HASLINGDEN, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Bury; containing 3446 inhabitants. It comprises 3686 acres, of which 794 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £20, equally divided between the rectors of Bury and Prestwick.

TOTTINGTON, LOWER, a township, in the parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bury; containing 9929 inhabitants, of whom 5445 are in the Higher division. It comprises 5038 acres, of which 749 are common or waste. There are very extensive establishments for the printing and bleaching of cotton, in which more than 2500 persons are employed.

A fair is held on October 12th. Here is a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, of which the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £145; patrons, Trustees. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £62. 5., which sum is divided between the rectors of Bury and Prestwick. A school erected in 1715 has an income of £24. Dr. Wood, the celebrated mathematician, was born at the place.

TOULSTON, a township, in the parish of **NEWTON-KYME**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Tadcaster; containing 74 inhabitants. The land, which is fertile, is set out in farms.

TOWCESTER (*St. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **TOWCESTER**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Northampton, and 60 (N. W.) from London; containing 2749 inhabitants. This place, which in Domesday book is written *Tovecestre*, "a city, or fortified spot, on the river Tove," is considered to have been a Roman station, from the discovery of numerous coins, especially on an artificial mount north-eastward of the town, called Berrymont Hill, and in many of the gardens and homesteads. On the north-west side are remains of a fosse, and the ruins of a tower, supposed to be Saxon. The Watling-street passed along the site of the town, and some antiquaries have thought that the station of *Lactodorum* should be placed here, in preference to *Stony-Stratford*. During the Saxon era, the town appears to have been so well defended as to have offered a protracted and effectual resistance to the attacks of the Danes: about the year 921, a mandate was issued by Edward, for rebuilding and fortifying it, and it was surrounded by a stone wall, of which some vestiges are yet discernible. In the reign of Henry VI., a college and chantry were founded here by William Sponne, Archdeacon of Norfolk, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £19. 6. 8. per annum. The town is on the river Tove, and consists principally of one long street, composed of well-built houses, and paved under the direction of the trustees of the charities of Archdeacon Sponne, who devised the Tabart inn, and certain lands producing about £150 per annum, for that purpose; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufactures comprise bobbin-lace, boots, and shoes; and some advantages are derived from the situation of the town on the great road from London to Holyhead. The market is on Tuesday; fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, May 12th, and October 29th, for cattle; and on October 10th is a statute-fair for hiring servants. A manorial court takes place at Michaelmas, at which the constables for the parish are chosen.

The parish, including the hamlets of Caldicott, Handley, and Wood-Burcott, comprises 3368a. 1r. 13p. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £217; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1762. The church is a neat building of the 11th century, in the early English style, and contains a monument of Archdeacon Sponne, already alluded to, who held the living. Among the various incumbents was Pope Boniface VIII., at the time of his promotion to the pontificate, in 1294. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The grammar school was founded in 1552, by the trustees of Sponne's

charity, who, on the dissolution of the college and chantry, purchased and converted them to this use; the income is £57. Three almshouses were founded and endowed in 1695, by Thomas Bickerstaff, of this place; and there are a few other bequests. The poor law union of Towcester comprises 23 parishes or places, containing a population of 12,537. In the vicinity is a petrifying spring. Sir Richard Empson, once proprietor of the manor, and a celebrated lawyer, who was promoted to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster in the time of Henry VII., and beheaded on Tower-hill in the succeeding reign, in the year 1509, was the son of a sieve-maker in this town. About a mile and a half from Towcester, at Easton-Neston, is the seat of Earl Pomfret, formerly celebrated for its splendid collection of paintings and statues, presented in 1756 to the University of Oxford, by the then Countess of Pomfret.

TOWEDNACK (*St. TWINNOCK*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from St. Ives; containing 967 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2800 acres, of which 1060 are common or waste land; the mine called *Wheal Durla* is situated here, and in various parts are vast rocks of fine granite. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of *Uny-Lelant*: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £118, and the vicarial for £150. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

TOWER-HAMLETS, one of the newly-enfranchised metropolitan boroughs, in the union of **WHITECHAPEL**; comprising the Liberty of the Tower, and part of the Tower division of the hundred of **OSSLSTONE**, and forming the north-eastern part of the suburbs of the metropolis. The borough includes an area of 3954 acres, and returns two members to parliament; the number of voters is 13,551, and the chief bailiffs of the liberty are the returning officers.—See **LONDON**.

TOWERSEY (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Thame; containing 413 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of *Sydenham* and *Tetsworth*, to the vicarage of *Thame*: the tithes were commuted for land, corn-rents, and money payments, in 1822.

TOWNGREEN, a township, in the parish of **WYMONDHAM**, incorporation and hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**; containing 808 inhabitants.

TOWNSTALL, **DEVON**.—See **DARTMOUTH**.

TOWTHORPE, a township, in the parish of **WHARRAM-PERCY**, union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Driffield; containing 50 inhabitants. This place is said to have formerly had a village which was destroyed by fire, and to have been the seat of the ancient family of *Ughtred*; it comprises about 1790 acres of land, set out in two farms.

TOWTHORPE, a township, in the union of **YORK**, partly in the parish of **STRENSALL**, and partly in that of **HUNTINGDON**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from York; containing, in the latter portion, 67 inhabitants. It is situated on the *Foss*, and comprises about 1050 acres of land; the village is on the east side of the river, a short distance from its bank.

TOWTON, a township, in the parish of **SAXTON**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (S.) from **Tadcaster**; containing 146 inhabitants. This is memorable as the scene of the celebrated engagement between the forces of the Yorkists and Lancastrians, which took place on **Towton field**, on **Palm-Sunday**, 1461, and is one of the most important in the annals of that calamitous period of intestine war. It lasted from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, and ended in the defeat of the latter; and in this sanguinary conflict, it is recorded, 110,000 Englishmen were engaged, of whom 36,776 were slain. The township comprises nearly 1400 acres, chiefly the property of **Lord Hawke**, who is lord of the manor; the lands are fertile, and in good cultivation, and the surrounding scenery is of pleasing character. **Towton Hall**, an ancient mansion, was repaired and beautified about the year 1790.

TOXTETH-PARK, an extra-parochial district, in the union and hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, adjoining the town of **Liverpool**, and containing 41,295 inhabitants. This place, which is delightfully situated on the bank of the **Mersey**, was anciently a park belonging to the dukes of **Lancaster**, and afterwards passed to the **Molyneux** family. In consequence of its proximity to **Liverpool**, it has become the residence of numerous merchants, manufacturers, retired tradesmen, &c.; and several new streets have been formed within the last few years. It is supposed to have formerly been included in the parish of **Walton-on-the-Hill**, to which it still pays tithes, though commonly deemed extra-parochial. It possesses two chapels, dedicated respectively to **St. James** and **St. Michael**, the latter consecrated in 1818: the livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Rector of **Walton**; net income of **St. James's**, £188; and of **St. Michael's**, £210. A district church, dedicated to **St. John**, in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £6648; and another has been erected and endowed by **John Gladstone, Esq.**, who possesses the patronage. There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

TOYNTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, E. division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 1½ mile (S.) from **Spilsby**; containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3.; net income, £243; patron and proprietor, **Lord Willoughby de Eresby**. The tithes of **Toynton All Saints** and **St. Peter** were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773.

TOYNTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, E. division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from **Spilsby**; containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 2.; net income, £199; patron, **Lord Willoughby de Eresby**. About £7 are annually distributed among the poor.

TOYNTON, HIGH (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union and soke of **HORNCastle**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 1 mile (E.) from **Horn-castle**; containing 199 inhabitants. It comprises 1037a. 1r. 38p., about two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest pasture; the soil is loamy, and the subsoil a white

clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron and appropriator, the **Bishop of Carlisle**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, which is a very plain structure, was rebuilt in 1772. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TOYNTON, LOW (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union and soke of **HORNCastle**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 1½ mile (N. E.) from **Horn-castle**; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest pasture; the soil is light, and the subsoil a white clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 8.; net income, £332; patron, **Lord Willoughby de Eresby**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church, which was rebuilt in 1811, contains about 50 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRAFFORD, BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of **PLEMONSTALL**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Chester**; containing 63 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £46.

TRAFFORD, MICKLE, a township, in the parish of **PLEMONSTALL**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3½ miles (N. E.) from **Chester**; containing 334 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £128 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of 23¾ acres.

TRAFFORD, WIMBOLDS, a township, in the parish of **THORNTON**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Chester**; containing 116 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £63. 11.

TRANMERE, a township, in the parish of **BEBINGTON**, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 7½ miles (N. N. E.) from **Great Neston**; containing 2554 inhabitants. The river **Mersey** is here crossed by a ferry, and the **Birkenhead** and **Chester railway** passes through the township. A neat and commodious district church, dedicated to **St. Catherine**, was erected in 1831, and contains a fine painting of the **Resurrection** by **Le Brun**, presented by **T. Warrington, Esq.**: the living is a perpetual curacy, of which the net income is £150. and the Rector of **Bebington** is patron.

TRANWELL, with **HIGH Church**, a township, in the parish and union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from **Morpeth**; containing 55 inhabitants. This place anciently formed part of the barony of **Mer-lay**, and was a member of the manor of **Morpeth**; among its various proprietors have been the families of **Somer-ville**, **Thornton**, **Mitford**, and **Greystock**, from which last the property has descended to the **Earl of Carlisle**, its present owner. The township comprises about 1064 acres, of which 646 are arable, 254 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and plantations; the soil in the northern part is a rich loam, producing favourable crops, and in the southern portion a stiff barren clay. The parish church and rectory-house are both situated in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £147.

TRAWDEN-FOREST, a township, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **BURNLEY**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Colne; containing 2900 inhabitants. This district, which, like other forests in the kingdom, was rejected as of little value, at the time of the original distribution of land, comprises ten square miles; and manufactures, similar to those carried on in the neighbouring towns and villages, have been introduced. A church was erected in 1841, containing 315 sittings, of which 158 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyans; and schools are supported by subscription.

TRAYFORD, SUSSEX.—See **TREYFORD**.

TREALES, with **ROSEACRE** and **WHARLES**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Kirkham; containing 709 inhabitants. It comprises 4015 acres, of which 53 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £806. 6. 8., of which £572 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £232. 13. 4. to the vicar. A school, now conducted on the national plan, was established in 1814, from the surplus funds of an estate of William Grumbaldson, bequeathed in 1725, for charitable purposes.

TREBOROUGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Dunster; containing 138 inhabitants. This place, which belonged in ancient times to Cleeve Abbey, supplied that institution with fuel, and the prior resided here. The parish comprises 1798 acres, of which 376 are common or waste land; lime is procured, and there are extensive quarries of slate, of very good quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5.; net income, £137; patron, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.: there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 31 acres. In the churchyard is a fine old cross.

TREBRODIER, a township, in the parish of **BETUS**, union of **KNIGHTON**, hundred of **PURLOW**, S. division of the county of **SALOP**; containing 139 inhabitants. It comprises 1894 acres, of which 1150 are common or waste land.

TRECILLA, a township, in the parish of **LLANGARRAN**, union of **ROSS**, Lower division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 156 inhabitants.

TREDEGAR, a market-town, in the township of **USHLAWRÇOED**, parish and division of **BEDWELTY**, union of **ABERGAVENNY**, hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Abergavenny; containing nearly 8000 inhabitants. This place, which, previously to the year 1800, contained only three houses, has since that period rapidly increased in importance, and is now a populous and flourishing market-town. For its present prosperity it is indebted to the persevering efforts of Messrs. Samuel Homfray, the late R. Fothergill, W. Thompson, W. Foreman, and the Rev. Matthew Monkhouse, who appreciating its advantageous situation in a district abounding with coal and ironstone, established some extensive iron-works, which have been progressively enlarged and improved. Coal of excellent quality is obtained on the spot; the mines

of iron-stone are vast, and appear, from scoria frequently found on the sides of the hills, to have been worked at an early period; and limestone is found in the adjoining parish of **Llangynidr**, in the county of **Brecon**. A tram-road was constructed in 1802 from the works, leading down the valley of **Sirhowy** to **Newport**, a distance of twenty-four miles; and at **Risca** this line is joined by several other tram-roads, and is conducted across the valley and the river by a viaduct of thirty-two arches, nearly a mile and a quarter in length, from which the road is continued in a direction parallel with a canal for some distance. On the line are locomotive steam-engines belonging to the **Tredegar** iron-works, and the **Ebbw Vale** Company, who in 1832, carried a tunnel through the centre of the **Manmoel** mountain, nearly two miles in length, joining their works to those of **Tredegar** and **Sirhowy**, all in the parish of **Bedwelty**. Connected with the district are the following iron-works, with their respective populations:—**Tredegar**, 7324; **Sirhowy**, and part of **Beaufort**, 2221; **Ebbw Vale**, 2300; **Victoria**, 1979; and **Rumney**, 5582. An excellent turnpike-road, adjoining the tram-road, has been constructed from **Tredegar** to **Newport**; and the mail-road from **Merthyr** to **Abergavenny**, through a singularly wild and romantic tract of country, passes close to the town.

The town is situated on the west bank of the **Sirhowy** river, and consists of a square, from which diverge four principal streets; a long and wide street leading to the **Sirhowy** works; several smaller streets, and some detached houses. The whole is on land belonging to the **Tredegar** Iron Company, by whom it was arranged and the buildings were erected, and who, under the direction of **Samuel Homfray, Esq.**, of **Bedwelty** House, the only resident proprietor, built a very handsome town-hall, market-house, shambles, and slaughter-houses, that were completed in 1833. The market, on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions and necessaries of all kinds; and fairs are held at present on the 19th of April, September 23rd, and November 18th. The parochial church is eight miles distant; but a church has been built in the town, towards the erection of which the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £1000, the Incorporated Society £450, and upwards of £600 was subscribed by private individuals; it contains 1020 sittings, half of which are free. There are places of worship for English and Welsh Baptists, Independents, and English and Welsh Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists.

TREDINGTON, a parish, in the union and Lower division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Tewkesbury**; containing 163 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 900 acres, the surface of which is flat, and the soil a deep clay: the **Gloucester** and **Birmingham** railroad runs through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron the **Bishop of Gloucester** and **Bristol**. The church is very small; the churchyard contains a stone pillar twelve feet high, which is the shaft of an ancient cross, resting upon a basis of four steps.

TREDINGTON (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, and forming, with the parishes of **Shipston** and **Tidmington**, a distinct portion of the Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, **Blockley** and E. divisions of the county of

WORCESTER, locally in the Kington division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Shipston; containing 1106 inhabitants, of whom 297 are in the township. This parish, which is intersected by the river Stour, was divided under an act passed in the 6th of Geo. I., when the townships of Shipston and Tidmington were separated from it; and in 1833 an act was obtained for a further division, by forming into a distinct parish the hamlets of Newbold and Armscott. The parish includes the hamlets of Blackwell and Darlingscott, and comprises 2564 acres, of which 84 are common or waste; the surface, with some slight exceptions, is flat, and the soil partly sandy, and partly a cold clay. The living is a rectory, in two portions, jointly valued in the king's books (for the whole of the ancient parish) at £99. 17. 6.; net income of the first portion, £415, and of the second, £539; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for £622, and the glebe comprises £104 acres. John Jordan, in 1830, bequeathed an annuity of £50, for founding and endowing a free school at Armscott; and another school has been endowed by Thomas Eden with £12 per annum. There was formerly a religious establishment, the remaining part of which is now the rectory-house.

TREDOUGHAN, a township, in the parish of LLANGARRAN, union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 511 inhabitants.

TREDUNNOCK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CAERLEON, and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Usk; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5., and in the gift of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church contains the monument of a Roman soldier of the second legion, which was discovered near the foundation of the building.

TREETON (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Rotherham; containing, with the township of Brampton-en-le-Morthen, and part of Ulley, 661 inhabitants, of whom 419 are in Treeton township. The parish comprises 3154*a. 1r. 16p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, 110 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture; 1290 acres are in the township of Treeton, and the property chiefly of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor; a portion of about 400 acres, detached from the rest of the township, is in the parish of Wales. The surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts beautifully picturesque; there are quarries of good building-stone, and also of stone which is used for the Sheffield furnaces. The river Rother bounds the parish on the west; and on its banks is a very extensive flour-mill, belonging to Mr. Robert Taylor, which is noticed in the Domesday survey. The North-Midland railway has an intermediate station at the place. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £674; patron, the Duke of Norfolk: the glebe comprises about 140 acres. The church, which is of great antiquity, and the only one in Hallamshire noticed in the Domesday survey, contains many old monuments, and an effigy of an armed knight, supposed to be that

of Earl Gilbert. A cottage near the churchyard has long been occupied rent-free by a schoolmistress, for teaching six children. At Spa House is a strong chalybeate spring.

TREGARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the division and hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 294 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface is diversified with hills, which command fine and extensive views. Charles I. slept a night at Llwyn-y-Gare, an old moated mansion here. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Dingestow: there are about 10 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and contains a font curiously sculptured. A national school, capable of accommodating 40 children, was built in 1841. Hugh Watkins bequeathed money and land now producing £18 per annum, which sum, with minor bequests, is distributed among the poor.

TREGAVETHAN, a manor, and extra-parochial district, in the parish of KEA, union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL; containing 52 inhabitants. The manor comprises 1024 acres, of which 389 are common or waste land; it is situated on the borders of the parish of Kenwyn, and an aisle in that church is appropriated for the use of its population. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £70. 16. 8., and the vicarial for £22. 16. 8.

TREGONEY CUM ST. JAMES, a parish, comprising the disfranchised borough and market-town of Tregoney, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Launceston, and 248 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 995 inhabitants. The original town, situated at the base of the hill on which the present is built, was of very great antiquity, and formerly a place of considerable importance; it was distinguished for its castle, probably erected in the reign of Richard I., the site of which, and of the moat that surrounded it, is plainly discernible. A priory is supposed by some writers to have existed here, as a cell to the convent of Merton, in Surrey; but this opinion rests solely, according to Bishop Tanner, on the erroneous mention of the advowson of the *priory* of Tregoney having been appropriated to the prior and convent of Merton, instead of the advowson of the *rectory* of St. James in Tregoney, which was actually so given by the abbot of De Valle, in Normandy, to whom it previously belonged. The present town, which has been materially lessened in importance since the increase of Truro, is pleasantly situated on the road from St. Austell to St. Mawes, and consists of one principal street; it is watered by the river Fal, which was formerly navigable for a mile above the town, for small barges, and over which a neat bridge has been erected. The market, which is well supplied with meat and provisions, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3rd, July 25th, Sept. 1st, and November 6th. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from James I., in 1620, by which the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, and eight capital burgesses or aldermen; the mayor and the senior aldermen are justices of the peace. The borough first returned members to parliament in the reign of

Edward I., and, after having discontinued for many years, regained the elective franchise in 1559, which it continued to exercise till by the late bill for "amending the representation," it was totally disfranchised. The parish comprises about 130 acres, under tillage, of which the soil is rich, and rests upon marl. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Cuby annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £311; patron, J. A. Gordon, Esq., the impropiator of Cuby. The church, though situated close to the town, is within the parish of Cuby: the former one, dedicated to St. James, which stood in a meadow, and near the site of the original town, was taken down more than fifty years since. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also an hospital for decayed housekeepers founded in 1696, by Hugh Boscawen, Esq., who endowed it with lands producing at present £90 per annum.

TRELLECK (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, chiefly in the union of MONMOUTH, but partly in that of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH; containing 1122 inhabitants, of whom 135 are in the township of Trelleck, 5 miles (S.) from Monmouth. This place derives its name, anciently written *Tre lech*, from three massive upright stones, which, though called by the inhabitants Harold's stones, are more generally supposed to be the remains of some Druidical monuments, whereof there are other vestiges in the vicinity. The parish, which embraces some very elevated ground, contains about 5500 acres; the village is on the old road from Monmouth to Chepstow, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified with features of wildly romantic and pleasingly picturesque beauty. The living is a vicarage, with Penalth annexed, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £430. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire. Zacharias Babington, in 1689 and 1691, bequeathed property for maintaining a school and establishing a lectureship; the school, upon the national system, has about £15, and the lecturer receives about £30, per annum. Near the village are several chalybeate springs strongly impregnated with iron, which, from the cinders of ancient blomerics, appears to have been wrought here at an early period. In the garden of a house in the village is a large tumulus surrounded by a deep fosse, about 450 feet in circumference, supposed by some to be the site of a castle formerly belonging to the earls of Clare, and by others to be a barrow raised over the bodies of the Britons slain in some battle which took place near the spot, and to have been subsequently occupied by the English, previously to the battle of Craig-y-Dorth, in which Owain Glyndwr defeated the royal forces and pursued them to the gate of Monmouth.

TRELLECK-GRANGE, a chapelry, in the parish and division of TRELLECK, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Chepstow; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1805 acres, the property of the Duke of Beaufort: stone is quarried for building, and for mending the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron and impropiator, the Duke:

there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 85 acres. The church, a small building, formerly belonged to Tintern Abbey.

TREMAYNE, a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Launceston; containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Egloskerry: the tithes have been commuted for £83. 14.

TRENDLE, a tything, in the parish of PITMINSTER, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET.

TRENEGLOS (*St. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Camel-ford; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2362 acres, of which 700 are common or waste land; the surface is hilly, and the soil light. The living is a vicarage, with that of Warbstow annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £187; impropiator, the Earl of St. Germans. The great tithes have been commuted for £63. 15., and the vicarial for £90; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 20 acres. On the moors are several ancient barrows.

TRENT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Sherborne; containing 505 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1590 acres, of which 460 are arable, and 943 pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 5. 5., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £460; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 48 acres. The church, in the later English style, has a tower at the south-east corner, surmounted by an hexagonal spire, and contains 355 sittings, 255 of which are free. John Young, in 1678, bequeathed £1000 for the erection and endowment of a free school, of which the annual income is about £95.

TRENTHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing, with the two chapelries of Blurton with Lightwood-Forest, and Hanford, and the townships of Butterton, Clayton-Griffith, and Hanchurch, 2567 inhabitants, of which number 655 are in Trentham township, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Newcastle. The ancient parish, situated on the London and Liverpool road, was divided into three distinct and separate parishes, under the 16th section of the act of the 58th of George III. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the district; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable manufacture of remarkably good bricks and tiles, of a dark blue colour, in which about 200 persons are employed. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Sutherland. The church accommodates about 450 persons, and is an ancient structure, of which the tower was taken down about a century since; it is the only remaining portion of an Augustine priory. A church was opened at Hanford, in July 1828; there is a church at Blurton, and a chapel at Moor-Heath has been recently licensed by the bishop. There was once a nunnery, of which St. Werburgh, in the 7th century, was

appointed abbess, by her brother, King Ethelred. In the reign of Henry I., Randal, Earl of Chester, converted it into a priory of Augustine canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, and, at the Dissolution, it had a revenue of £121. 3. 2., and was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Trentham gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Duke of Sutherland, whose noble mansion is in the parish.

TRENTISHOE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Ilfracombe; containing 132 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1300 acres, of which 650 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and has a net income of £118; it is in the patronage of Mrs. A. W. Griffiths, and the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is a very small ancient edifice.

TREPRENAL, a township, in the parish of LLANYMYNECH, hundred of OSWESTRY, county of SALOP, 5 miles (S.) from the town of Oswestry; containing 21 inhabitants.

TRESCOTT, with PIRTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TETTENHAL, union, and N. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Wolverhampton; containing 306 inhabitants.

TRESHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of HAWKESNURY, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 296 inhabitants. The tithes for the manor were partially commuted for land in 1818.

TRESMEER (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Launceston; containing 182 inhabitants. It comprises 1344 acres, of which 108 are common or waste; the river Ottery separates the parish on the north from that of North Petherwin, and the road from Launceston to Camelford passes through it. Stone is quarried for the repair of the roads and for building, and there are mines of manganese, but not at present worked. A small fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 20th July. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £85; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the tithes have been commuted for £130. The church was erected about the year 1486, and is now much dilapidated. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRESWELL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (E. by S.) from East Retford; containing 228 inhabitants. The soil of the parish, which consists of 1721 acres, is a fertile clay, except at the east end, where it joins the Trent marsh, and is sandy. The living is a rectory, formerly in two portions, which were united in 1764; the eastern is valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 4.; and the western at £9. 15. 8.; net income, £254; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRETILLA, a township, in the parish of LLANGARRAN, union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 132 inhabitants.

TRETIRE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Ross; containing 135 inhabitants, and comprising 1326 acres. The living is a rectory, with the rectory of Michael-Church united, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8., and in the gift of Guy's Hospital, London: the tithes have been commuted for £259. 12., and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe containing 2 acres.

TREVALGA, a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Camelford; containing 184 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, and comprises by admeasurement 1290 acres, of which one-third is pasture, and the remainder arable, except about 150 acres of furze and coarse land; the surface is hilly, and the soil various, and there are quarries of slate. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £146; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the glebe consists of about 20 acres. The church contains 300 sittings, half free.

TREVENA.—See BOSSINEY with TREVENA.

TREVETHAN (*St. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the union and division of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH; containing, with the market-town of Pont-y-Pool, 14,942 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8212 acres, of which 4095 are common or waste: the Monmouthshire and Brecon canals, and numerous railroads, pass through. The inhabitants are employed in extensive mines of iron and coal, with which the neighbourhood abounds, in the burning of lime, and in large iron-works at Pont-y-Pool and in its vicinity. The British Mining Company established furnaces at the Varteage, three miles from Pont-y-Pool, and buildings for the overseers and workmen were erected in almost every direction; but these works were lately stopped. The living is united, with that of Mamilad, to the vicarage of Llanover. The church, a very ancient building, has been enlarged; and an additional church, in the later English style, with a campanile turret, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1764. Charles Price, in 1826, bequeathed £200, the interest to be appropriated in supplying bread to the poor; and schools are supported by subscription.

TREVILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of DORE, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ross; containing 101 inhabitants, and consisting of 1560 acres.

TREWARLET, a hamlet, in the parish of LEZANT, union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing 47 inhabitants.

TREWEN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a joint vicarage with South Petherwin. Fairs for colts, sheep, and lambs, are held on May 1st and October 10th.

TREWHITT, HIGH and LOW, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 130 inhabitants. High Trewhitt is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.), and Low Trewhitt $4\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from Rothbury. These places were, in the time of James I., possessed by Sir Ephraim Widdrington: the family of Clavering held High Trewhitt in the reign of Charles I., but forfeited it by their attachment to the house of Stuart. Low Trewhitt lies at the foot of a declivity on the west side of the Wreigh burn; and High Trewhitt is seated on an eminence about a mile to the north-east.

TREWICK, a township, in the parish of **BOLAM**, union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 21 inhabitants. This place was a member of the barony of Bolam, and, in 1240, holden of it by the soccage service of half a mark by Robert de Trewick, of which family notices continue to occur till the 14th century: of subsequent owners have been the families of Bekering, Loraine, and Middleton. The township is situated on the north side of the Blyth river, and comprises about 708 acres of land, the property of Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £61. 19., and the vicarial for £9. 9. 6.

TREYFORD, a parish, in the union of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **DUMPFORD**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Midhurst; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Didling annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £144; patron, the Rev. L. V. Harcourt. Contiguous to the Downs are several circular and conical barrows.

TRILL, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **AXMINSTER**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**; containing 39 inhabitants.

TRIMDON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **SEDFIELD**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 9 miles (S. E.) from Durham; containing 382 inhabitants. The soil is a strong clayey loam, upon a substratum of limestone; large specimens of lead-ore have been dug up in the neighbourhood, though no mine has yet been opened, and coal is raised, and shipped at Hartlepool. The village is situated on the summit of a hill, and commands extensive and beautiful views. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron and impropriator, William Beckwith, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £175. 14.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 120 acres. A lectureship was endowed, before 1730, with £21. 5. a year, by John Smith, Esq. A national school is endowed with £12 per annum; and an estate purchased with various bequests, and let for £32 per annum, is applied in apprenticing children and relieving the poor.

TRIMINGHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, and comprises by admeasurement 550 acres, all of which are arable, with the exception of 50 near the sea, consisting of waste, common heath, and recent plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and

in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £134, and the glebe comprises 4 acres; there is also a rent-charge of £7. 10. payable to the rector of Sidestrands, who has a glebe here of one acre. The church, a small ancient edifice, formerly dependent on Brankholm Abbey, is in the early English style, with a low square tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully carved screen, containing in the lower compartments representations of the Apostles. In papal times it was pretended that the head of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the church, was deposited here, to which rich offerings were made.

TRIMLEY (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLNEIS**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 496 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, and its western boundary is washed by the river Orwell. The living is a discharged rectory, with Alleton consolidated (of the church of which there are no remains), valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. C. Waller: the tithes have been commuted for £500; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of $21\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is situated in the same churchyard with that of Trimley St. Mary, and contains a mausoleum of the family of Sir John Barker, Bart.; the walls of the burial-ground were repaired with the stones of Felixton Castle and priory, of which the former was anciently a Roman station; the sites have been lost by encroachment of the sea. Grimston Hall, in the parish, the site of which is now occupied by a farm-house, was the seat of Thomas Cavendish, celebrated as the first English circumnavigator, who was born here.

TRIMLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLNEIS**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 9 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 430 inhabitants. It is stated that there was anciently a considerable town here, that gave name to the haven and the river, and which is recorded in history to have been plundered by the Danes. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Orwell, and comprises by admeasurement 1823 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The steeple and part of the nave of the church are in ruins.

TRING (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **BERKHAMPSTEAD**, hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, 30 miles (W. by N.) from Hertford, and 31 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Wilstone, and the chapelry of Long Marston, 4260 inhabitants, of whom 2772 are in the town. This place is of remote antiquity: the opinion that it is of Roman origin receives confirmation from the fact that the Ikeneld-way from Dorchester to Colchester passed in its vicinity; and at the time of the division of the county by Alfred, it was considered of sufficient importance to give name to the hundred in which it was situated, being then called *Treung*. Antiquaries have attributed the derivation of its name to the form of the town, which they suppose to have been originally triangular. The town consists of two principal streets, the larger crossed at the top by the other, and both containing good houses, generally of modern

style. Contiguous to it is the elegant mansion of Tring Park (built by Charles II., for his favourite mistress, Eleanor Gwynn, and since modernised), with the hills rising in the back-ground, clothed with fine beech-trees. The general appearance is exceedingly neat, the atmosphere very salubrious, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A silk-mill, worked partly by water and partly by steam, gives employment to upwards of 300 persons, and the manufacture of canvas and straw-plat is carried on. The Grand Junction canal passes within about a mile of the town; and in the parish are four large reservoirs, to supply any loss of water to that navigation. At Wilstone is one of the sources of the river Thames, and a first-class station on the London and Birmingham railway is situated at Tring, where the line attains its summit level, 332 feet above the Euston-square terminus. The market, granted by charter of Charles II. to Henry Guy, Esq., in 1681 (upon whom that monarch had, the year before, bestowed the manor), is on Friday, for straw-plat, corn, meat, and pedlery; and cattle-fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Old Michaelmas-day. The market-house, the property of the lord of the manor, is on the north side of the principal street. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £157; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797. The church, situated near the market-house, is a handsome embattled structure in the ancient English style, with a large tower at the west end, surmounted by a low spire; the font is in the later English style, highly enriched. At Long Marston is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Two allotments of land, containing together about 110 acres, now let for £71 per annum, were awarded to the parish under the inclosure act, and the rent, with the produce of some small bequests, is appropriated to supplying the poor with coal, &c. A Roman helmet was found in digging the Grand Junction canal, near Northcote Hill, between this town and Berkhamstead. Robert Hill, a remarkable self-taught linguist, was born here in 1699.

TRIPPLETON, with WHITTON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 72 inhabitants, of whom 32 are in Trippleton.

TRITLINGTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of HEBBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Morpeth; containing 131 inhabitants. This place was once the property of the Threlkelds, whose ancient mansion of stone has a well-sheltered garden adjoining it on the north; in the west wall of the courtyard is an ornamented gateway, of which the four pillars are crowned with vases of stone, and two of them, higher than the others, with circular fruit baskets. The township comprises 1027*a. 3r. 1p.*, of which 817 acres are arable, 159 meadow and pasture, and 51 woodland; the surface is watered by the small stream of the Line, on the south bank of which the retired village is chiefly situated. The tithes have been commuted for £147. 7.

TROSTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 409 inhabitants. It comprises 1760 acres, of

which the surface is flat, and the soil, with slight exceptions, light and sandy. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10.4.7.; and in the patronage of the Crown; there is a parsonage-house; the glebe contains 33 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £332. 10. The church is in the early and decorated styles, with an embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An allotment of about 15 acres, awarded under an inclosure act, in 1806, is let for £22 per annum, expended in coal for the poor. Capel Lofft had a seat here.

TROSTREY (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Usk; containing 196 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1200 acres on the eastern bank of the river Usk, and the road from Usk to Abergavenny runs through it. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £3.8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, Sir S. Fludyer, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £202. 10. The church is an ancient structure.

TROTTERSCLIFFE, or TROSLEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wrotham; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester; net income, £287. The Rev. Paul Baristow, in 1711, bequeathed land producing £8 a year, for teaching children.

TROTON (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union and borough of MIDHURST, partly in the hundred of EASEBOURNE, but chiefly in that of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Midhurst; containing, with the chapelry of Milland, 481 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3977 acres, of which 494 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of S. Twyford, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £414, and £35. 15. are paid to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 39 acres. The church is principally in the decorated style, and contains a beautiful monument of brass inlaid with Sussex marble, to Lord and Lady Camois. There is a chapel of ease at Milland, near the border of Hampshire. Thomas Otway, the poet, was born here in 1651.

TROUGH, a township, in the parish of STAPLETON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Longtown; containing 143 inhabitants.

TROUGHEND-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of BELLINGHAM, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Bellingham; containing 314 inhabitants. This ward is sixteen miles in length, and two and a half in average breadth, and comprises by measurement 26,010 acres, of which about 236 are arable, 96 woodland, and the remainder pasture, principally extensive sheep-walks, on which the purest breed of Cheviot sheep are kept; it comprehends that part of the parish on the west side of the river Rede. The old Tower of Troughend, which was long the seat of the

family of de Buttocombe, and is mentioned in the records of a very early period, stood a little to the west of the modern mansion, and its foundations, of strong masonry, though overgrown with grass, are still traceable. The present house was built in the last century by Elrington Reed, Esq., who also greatly improved the place by planting, and whose ancestors were settled here at a remote date. The common, which contained 2500 acres, was inclosed, agreeably with an act of parliament, in 1769.

TROUTBECK, a chapelry, in the parish of **WINDERMERE**, union and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WEST-MORLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ambleside; containing 299 inhabitants. The chapelry is intersected by a rivulet, from which it derives its name: in the neighbourhood are extensive quarries of fine blue slate. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron, the Rector of Windermere, whose tithes here have been commuted for £34. The chapel, called Jesus' chapel, was consecrated in 1562; and adjoining is a school-house built in 1639, with an endowment of £8 per annum. There were formerly two cairns, supposed to be British, on the removal of one of which a rude stone chest was discovered, inclosing a quantity of human bones.

TROUTSDALE, a township, in the parish of **BROMPTON**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, 8 miles (W.) from Scarborough; containing 96 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, partly waste land, and of which the substratum has excellent beds of freestone; it is situated in a deep and narrow dale in the high moors.

TROWAY, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of **RIDGEWAY**, parish of **ECKINGTON**, union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Chesterfield; containing 1467 inhabitants.

TROWBRIDGE (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of **MELKSHAM**, **Westbury** and **N. divisions**, and **Trowbridge** and **Bradford** subdivisions, of **WILTS**, 30 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury, and 99 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of **Staverton**, 11,050 inhabitants. The origin of this place, and the etymology of its name, are involved in much obscurity: **Camden** says it was called by the Saxons *Truthabrig*, a strong and faithful town. It is not mentioned in **Domesday** book; but a place called **Little Trowle**, now a hamlet in the parish, is therein recorded, and hence the present name is by many supposed to be a corruption of *Trowlebridge*, by which it is described by **Geoffrey** of **Monmouth**; **Leland** writes it *Throughbridge*, or *Thorough-bridge*. It was anciently a royal manor, forming part of the duchy of **Lancaster**, having been granted by the crown to **John of Gaunt**; it afterwards reverted to the crown, and was given by **Henry VIII.**, in the 28th year of his reign, to **Sir Edward Seymour**, **Knt.**, **Viscount Beauchamp**. Having again lapsed to the crown, **Queen Elizabeth**, in the 24th of her reign, assigned it, with the profits of the fairs and markets, &c., to **Edward**, **Earl of Hertford**; it afterwards became the property of the **Duke of Rutland**, who sold it to **Thomas Timbrell**, **Esq.**, in whose family it still continues. The earliest historical circumstance relating to the town is its defence against **King Stephen**, by **Humphrey de Bohun**, who held it for the **Empress Ma-**

tilda, at which period its castle is supposed to have existed, though some writers ascribe its erection to **John of Gaunt**, **Duke of Lancaster**; it was demolished previously to the time of **Henry VIII.**, as, when **Leland** wrote, it was in ruins, only two of its seven towers remaining; not a vestige of it now exists, its site being occupied by other buildings.

The town is situated upon a rocky hill, near the river **Biss**, across which is a stone bridge, and is very irregularly built, the houses mostly of stone; the principal street is spacious, and contains some excellent houses, but the others are generally narrow, and the buildings old, and of rather a mean appearance; it is paved, lighted with gas, and tolerably well supplied with water. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was introduced at an early period, and must have very soon become a thriving branch of trade, as **Camden** mentions that **Trowbridge** was then famous for the clothing business; the articles made are chiefly **kerseymeres**, with some superfine broad-cloth. The **Kennet** and **Avon** canal passes about a mile north, by which a communication is opened with **London** and **Bristol**; and it has been proposed, according to a provision in the act for the **Great Western** railway, to form a branch from that line to the town. The markets are on **Tuesday**, **Thursday**, and **Saturday**, of which the last is the principal, and are well supplied with provisions; there is a fair on the 5th of **August**, that lasts two days, for cattle, cheese, woollen goods, &c. A petty-session takes place on the first **Tuesday** in the month. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, occurs every **Tuesday** three weeks; and a court leet and a court baron are held by the lord of the manor at **Easter**, at the former of which constables, tythingmen, a crier, and cornets of the market, are appointed.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the **Duke of Rutland**: the tithes have been commuted for £600; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 54 acres; a rent-charge of £16. 16. is paid to the lay impropiator of **Staverton**, and a modus of £25. 15. out of the same hamlet to the rector. The parochial, called the **New church**, in consequence of a more ancient one having existed about 70 yards to the south-east, is a large building, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire; the walls of the nave and aisles are crowned with battlements and crocketed pinnacles. There are fragments of painted glass in some of the windows; the font is lofty, and covered with a profusion of tracery and panelling; and attached to the eastern extremities of the aisles are chapels, that on the south belonging to the lord of the manor, and that on the north to **John Clark**, **Esq.**, as owner of **Wickhouse** and estate. A district church, dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**, has been erected, of which the first stone was laid **April 8th, 1837**, and which was consecrated **November 1st, 1839**; it contains 1000 sittings, half free, and the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150. At **Staverton** is a district chapel; and there are places of worship for **Particular Baptists**, **General Baptists**, **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, **Presbyterians**; and **Irvingites**. **George Keate**, a poetical and miscellaneous writer of some celebrity, was born here in 1730; and **Crabbe**, the poet, was instituted to the rectory in 1814, which he held till his death in 1832. **Trowbridge**

formerly gave the title of Baron to the family of Seymour, dukes of Somerset, one of whom is buried here, but the title is extinct.

TROWELL (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Nottingham; containing 380 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Erewash, separating it from Derbyshire, and comprises by computation 1600 acres, about two-fifths of which are arable, and the remainder grass; the soil in general is clay. The road from Nottingham to Ilkeston, and the Nottingham canal, pass through the village, which is situated at the foot of a steep declivity near the river. The living is a rectory in two portions, each valued in the king's books at £4. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £440; patron, Lord Middleton. The tithes of the lordship were commuted for land in 1787, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a noble tower, and has sittings for 150 persons.

TROWLE, a tything, in the parish of **GREAT BRADFORD**, union and hundred of **BRADFORD**, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of **WILTS**; containing 343 inhabitants.

TROWSE-NEWTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 562 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Yare, and comprises 1121a. 3r., of which 725 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are arable, and the rest pasture; the surface is varied, and Crown Point, an eminence in the parish, commands a fine view of the city of Norwich, with the village of Thorpe and the rivers Wensum and Yare. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and consists of neatly-built houses. There is an extensive flour-mill in Trowse-Millgate, which, together with the hamlets of Brecondale and Carrow, are within the county of the city of Norwich; and the road from Norwich to Beccles and Bungay passes through the parish, and also the railway from Norwich to Yarmouth. The living is a vicarage, with that of Lakenham annexed, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £314: the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. Trowse-Newton Hall, an ancient building with a chapel, erected by the priors of Norwich, has been converted into a farm-house.

TRUDOX-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of **NUNNEY**, union and hundred of **FROME**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Frome; containing 270 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

TRULL (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Taunton; containing 547 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Taunton to Honiton, and comprises about 1700 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; the earth rests upon a substratum of red marl. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron and impropiator, Sir F. G. Cooper, Bart. John Wyatt, in 1756, gave the proceeds of £210 in support of a school, of which the annual income is £24.

TRUMPINGTON (*St. MARY AND St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **TRIP-**

LOW, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Cambridge; containing 759 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £241; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. William Austin, in 1679, gave fourteen acres of land now producing £18 per annum, for teaching eight children. There are still some remains of the mill here celebrated by Chaucer in his Reeve's Tale. At Dam Hill, near the river Cam, which runs through the parish, several beautiful vases and patera, urns containing calcined human bones, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered. Christopher Anstey, author of the poetical *Bath Guide*, was born here in 1724.

TRUNCH (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from North Walsham; containing 464 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1353a. 38p., of which about 1161 acres are arable, 106 pasture, and 32 woodland. In the village is a large brewing and malting establishment. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of Catherine Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £420; there is a parsonage-house, erected in 1832, and the glebe contains about 21 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by the remains of a beautiful screen, richly carved and gilt, and the font has a canopy of wood handsomely carved with tabernacle-work, supported by columns. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRURO (*St. MARY*), a borough, port, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, locally in the W. division of the hundred of **POWDER**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 43 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 250 (W. by S.) from London; containing within the parish of *St. Mary* 3043 inhabitants, but within the borough, which extends into the parishes of *St. Clement* and *Kenwyn*, about 10,034. This place is called in ancient records *Triueru*, *Treuru*, *Truru*, and *Truruburgh*, and in a receipt given for the payment of a fine to the king in the 15th of Henry VII., the *ville de Truro*, all of similar import, being supposed to have derived its name from the three streets of which the town originally consisted. The manor, in 1161, belonged to Richard de Luci, chief justice of England and lord of Truro, who probably built the castle, of which the memorial is preserved in the name of its site, still termed Castle Hill, and invested the inhabitants with numerous privileges, which were subsequently confirmed by Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I. In 1410, a petition was presented to the parliament by the inhabitants of the town, praying that the rent payable to the crown, which had been reduced by Richard II. from £12. 1. 10. to £2. 10., for a term of years, in consequence of their sufferings from war and pestilence, might be continued in perpetuity;



Seal and Arms.

and stating that, instead of rebuilding their houses, the inhabitants were about to leave the town, which might be considered as the defence of that part of the country from the attempts of the enemy. Here, after the defeat at Naseby, the remains of the royalist army surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax; and while the negotiations were pending, Lord Hopton, their general, and the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, Lord Capel, and other royalists of distinction, made their escape and embarked at Falmouth for Seilly, and thence to Jersey.

The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, which here fall into a creek from the river Fal, forming together an estuary sufficient to enable vessels of 100 tons' burthen to approach the town at spring tides; it is in the centre of a rich and extensive mining district, to which it is principally indebted for its commercial importance. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and at high tides a beautiful lake, nearly two miles in length, is formed above Mopus. A considerable increase has recently taken place in the number of houses, and great improvements have been made in the streets and approaches; it has consequently become a handsome, well-built town, paved, and lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by streams flowing through the main streets. These improvements were effected under an act passed in 1790; but the place having outgrown its jurisdiction, a new act was obtained in 1835, and to the exertions of the commissioners the town is indebted for its general neatness and cleanliness, and comparative exemption from disease. The Royal Institution of Cornwall, to the support of which Her Majesty subscribes £50 per annum, is established here, and possesses a museum, handsomely fitted up and enriched with objects of natural history, geological and mineralogical specimens, antiquities, coins, and various productions of the artists of China, America, Africa, the South Sea Islands, &c. In the same building is the county library, also very liberally supported, and containing at present about 4000 volumes; the Truro Institution holds its meetings in the lecture-room, and promotes the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures on literary and scientific subjects; and the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall has its museum and library in a part of the building. There is a very handsome assembly-room, which is occasionally converted into a theatre, and to which an elegant subscription billiard-room is added. At the top of Lemon-street, a Doric column of granite has been erected to commemorate the discovery of the termination of the river Niger, or Quorra, in the sea at the Bight of Benin, by John and Richard Lander, natives of this place, and which had been unsuccessfully attempted by Park, Clapperton, and others.

The port exercises jurisdiction over the several creeks of Newham, Tresillian, Restronguet, Devoran, Tregoney, Pill, and Mylor. The principal exports are tin and copper ore; the former, which is made into blocks weighing four cwt., ingots from 60 to 70 lb., and bars from 4 to 6 oz. each, is shipped chiefly to France, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic; and the copper-ore, principally from the neighbourhood of Redruth, is shipped at Devoran, about a mile above Restronguet, where is a ferry for horse and foot passengers, making the distance from Truro to Falmouth only $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The imports are principally iron, coal, timber, and other commodities. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port, is 25, of the aggregate burthen of 1879 tons; they are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A large carpet and woollen manufactory has been established for more than forty years, and there are also an iron-foundry, two tanneries, and two small potteries for the coarser kinds of earthenware. The smelting of tin is carried on extensively, and there are now four smelting-houses in the town, and its immediate vicinity, viz. at Calenick, on the Falmouth road, where the best crucibles in Europe for assaying are made; at Carvedras, containing four reverberating furnaces, with a chimney 110 feet high, with which the flues from the furnaces communicate; a third near Garras Wharf, on the south side of the town; and a fourth recently established at the eastern entrance to the town, where an elegant chimney, 120 feet high, has been erected, forming one of the chief ornaments of the neighbourhood. The coinage-hall, in which the tin formerly received the duchy stamp, is an ancient edifice, at the east end of Boscawen-street. This place and Helston and Penzance were the principal stannary towns in the county: the custom of coining the tin, as it was called, has been recently abolished. The jurisdiction of the ancient stannary courts having been confined to cases wherein tin or tanners were concerned, and this having been found a serious inconvenience to persons engaged in raising other minerals, by an act passed in the 6th and 7th of William IV., it was declared expedient to unite the court of equity of the vice-warden with the courts of common law of the stewards of the stannaries, and to extend the jurisdiction of the court to all metals and metallic minerals in the said stannaries, and to all transactions connected therewith in the county. This court is held quarterly at Truro, and has proved of the greatest utility to the mining interests. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, and both are abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; a cattle-market has been recently established, on the first Wednesday in every month; and fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, November 19th, and December 8th.

The original charter granted to the inhabitants by Earl Reginald has no date, but it must have been bestowed between 1140 (5th of Stephen) and 1176 (22nd of Henry II.): others were obtained from Edward I., in 1284; Edward III., in 1369; Henry IV., in 1402; Edward, Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall (afterwards Edward V.), in 1477; Henry VII., in 1488; and Elizabeth, in 1589; all which are among the muniments of the corporation. The government, however, is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the borough is divided into two wards; the average income of the corporation is about £1200 per annum. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with three others appointed by the crown. The borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.: the right of election was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 1235 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The charter of Elizabeth describes

the mayor of Truro to be also mayor of Falmouth, and as such he exercised jurisdiction over Falmouth harbour, the customs and dues of which he received; but this claim was in part successfully resisted by the inhabitants of that town, and the mayor has now jurisdiction only over a small part of the harbour. The Easter quarter-sessions for the county were formerly held at this place; but at the Midsummer sessions held at Bodmin in 1839, the magistrates voted that for the future they should be held there. The petty-sessions for the Western division of the hundred take place on the first Thursday in every month.

The LIVING is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £135; patron, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, one of the high lords of the manor. The church, a handsome structure, partly of granite and partly of freestone, in the later English style, was built in 1518; but the tower, which is surmounted by a spire, was not erected until 1769. It contains some remains of ancient stained glass, and elegant monuments to the families of Robarts, Vivian, Pendarves, and others. A church dedicated to St. John, in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret, has been erected in Lemon-street by subscription, aided by a grant of £700 from the Parliamentary Commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kenwyn; net income, £95. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists of the Old and New Connexion. Near the site of the castle is the burial-ground of the parish of St. Mary, which is provided with a chapel, for the performance of the funeral service. The free grammar school is under the management of the corporation, who allow the master £25 a year, and has two exhibitions of £30 per annum each to Exeter College, Oxford, founded by the Rev. St. John Elliot, rector of St. Mary's, who died in 1760: Sir Humphrey Davy, Lord Exmouth, Sir Hussey Vivian, Polwhele, Henry Martyn, and many other distinguished characters, received the rudiments of their education in the establishment. An hospital for ten people was founded in 1631, by Henry Williams, who endowed it with lands now producing about £200 per annum. The county infirmary, situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the town, was opened in 1799, under the patronage of George IV., then Duke of Cornwall, and is liberally supported by subscription. The poor law union of Truro comprises twenty-four parishes or places, containing a population of 43,137. A convent of Black friars was founded here in the latter part of the reign of Henry III., by an ancestor of Rauf Reskmyer, who was a great benefactor to the establishment in the reign of Edward IV.; it flourished till the Dissolution, and in the reign of Edward VI. the site was granted to Edward Aglionby, and is now partly occupied by a tanyard, in Kenwyn-street, in sinking the pits of which, about thirty years since, many stone coffins, with bones and urns containing various coins, were discovered. Samuel Foote, of dramatic celebrity, was born in 1720, in the house now called the Red Lion hotel; and the Rev. Richard Polwhele, author of histories of Cornwall and Devon, and many other works, was born here in 1760, and died here in March 1838.

TRUSHAM, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S.

divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Chudleigh; containing 213 inhabitants, and comprising 655 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½., and in the gift of Sir W. T. Pole, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £130: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church contains a very rich wooden screen. A school, and an almshouse for widows, were endowed by Mr. Storke, in 1687.

TRUSLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (W.) from Derby; containing 105 inhabitants, and comprising 1076a. 2r. 4p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of John Coke, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £100; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 46½ acres. The church is a brick edifice in the Grecian style, built on the site of the old structure, in 1717.

TRUSTHORPE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E.) from Alford; containing 273 inhabitants, and comprising 1370 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 2½.; net income, £212; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Rycroft: the tithes were commuted for land in 1811. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRYSULL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (S. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the township of Seisdon, 541 inhabitants. This place takes its name from John de Tressel, or Trysull, to whom the manor, together with that of Seisdon, which gives name to the hundred, belonged in the reign of Edward II. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed to that of Wombourn: the small tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church, a handsome structure with a square tower, was nearly rebuilt in 1844, at a cost of £1000, and contains 400 sittings, of which 180 are free; on the north wall is a carved figure of a bishop. Thomas Rudge bequeathed £200 to purchase land, now producing, with other bequests, £16. 10. per annum, for instruction.

TUBNEY, a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 4¼ miles (W. by N.) from Abingdon; containing 190 inhabitants, and comprising 1124a. 2r. 36p. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 10½., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £147. 10., and the glebe contains 10 acres. The church has been entirely demolished, and on the induction of a rector, the ceremony takes place in the open air. The parishioners attend Fyfield church.

TUCKTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 172 inhabitants.

TUDDENHAM (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 423 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1232 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; patron and impro-

priator, the Rev. C. W. Fonnereau. The great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £110, and there are three acres of glebe. The north door of the church is a richly-moulded Norman arch; the font has the date 1363 inscribed on it.

TUDDENHAM (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of **MILDENHALL**, hundred of **LACKFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Mildenhall; containing 428 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 2583 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. John Cockerton, in 1723, founded a free school, and endowed it with an estate now producing a rental of £70.

TUDDENHAM, EAST (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **MITFORD**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Norwich; containing 556 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2065a. 3r. 35p., of which 1629 acres are arable, 359 meadow and pasture, and 44 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Norwich to Mattishall. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Honingham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 0½.: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £168, and the vicarial for £415; the glebe contains 102 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the east window is embellished with stained glass representing the Descent from the Cross and other scriptural subjects, inserted at the expense of Mrs. Mellish. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure of the parish, twenty-four acres were allotted for fuel to the poor, who have also £40 per annum arising from several bequests.

TUDDENHAM, NORTH and WEST (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **MITFORD**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4¼ miles (E. by S.) from East Dereham; containing 417 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Norwich to East Dereham, and comprises 2270a. 1r. 8p., of which 1706 acres are arable, 469 meadow and pasture, and 41 woodland. Tuddenham Hall, formerly the seat of the Skippe family, and an ancient mansion of brick surrounded with a moat, is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Day: the tithes have been commuted for £680; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 65 acres.

TUDELY, or TUDELY CUM CAPEL (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of **TONBRIDGE**, partly in the hundred of **TWYFORD**, but chiefly in that of **WASHLINGSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Tonbridge; containing 643 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1593a. 1r. 6p., about 50 acres of which are hop-grounds: the South-Eastern railway passes through it. The living is a vicarage, held jointly with Capel, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the Baroness le Despencer; net income, £238. The church is a small building of stone, with a square tower of brick, and a spire. There are mineral springs, having the same properties as those of Tonbridge-Wells. Here was formerly a seat of the earls of Westmorland, now a farm-house.

TUDERLEY.—See **TYTHERLEY**.

TUDHOE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of **WHITWORTH**, S. E. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, union, and S. division of the county, of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Durham; containing 327 inhabitants. The township, anciently called **Tudhowe**, comprises by computation 1770 acres of land: the village, which is reputed as being very healthy, is pleasantly situated near the source of a brook, about a mile south of the river Wear. The tithes have been commuted for £167. 13. 3., payable to the rector of Brancepeth. A small school on the national plan has been established.

TUDY, ST., a parish, in the union of **BODMIN**, hundred of **TRIGG**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 6¼ miles (N.) from Bodmin; containing 661 inhabitants. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on May 20th and September 14th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31; net income, £700; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains several ancient monuments to the family of Nichols, of Penrose, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and at Tintern and Kelly-Green are the remains of two ancient chapels. Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician in the time of Charles II., who first brought into notice the mineral water at Astrop, in Northamptonshire, and who is mentioned in Dr. Good's *Study of Medicine*, as having either discovered or brought to perfection the practice of transfusing blood, was born at Tremere, in the parish, about 1631, and was interred at his native place in 1690.

TUFFLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **ST. MARY-DE-LODE**, city of **GLOUCESTER**, Middle division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, union, and E. division of the county, of **GLOUCESTER**, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 107 inhabitants, and comprising 770 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land.

TUFTON, or TUCKINGTON (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **WHERWELL**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 153 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres, of which the surface is hilly, and the soil rests upon chalk and gravel. The living is annexed, with that of **Bullington**, to the vicarage of **Wherwell**.

TUGBY (St. THOMAS à BECKET), a parish, in the union of **BILLESDON**, partly in the hundred of **GARTREE**, but chiefly in that of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing, with the liberty of **Keythorpe**, 288 inhabitants. This parish, which forms some of the highest land in the county, is situated on the road from Leicester to Stamford, and comprises about 2000 acres. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **East Norton** annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes were partly commuted for land in 1784, and a commutation has taken place under the recent act, for a rent-charge of £147. 8.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 137 acres. The church has been repewed. Robert Wilson, in 1726, bequeathed land, directing the produce to be applied for teaching children, and the relief of the poor. Catherine Parker, in 1746, left £50 per annum to be distributed among three widows, two of whom were to be of this place, and one of **East-Nor-**

ton; £23 per annum, derived from land apportioned at the inclosure, are applied to the apprenticing of children, and the sum of £7. 5., derived from land purchased with several bequests, is distributed among the poor.

TUGFORD (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Ludlow; containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Holdgate, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £180; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 23 acres.

TUGGAL, or **TUGHALL**, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Embleton; containing 119 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern extremity of the parish, near Tuggal burn, which shortly falls into the North Sea; and comprises about 1500 acres of good wheat land and excellent pasture, in the proportions of two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter, the property of the Duke of Northumberland and J. R. Forster, Esq. At a little distance eastward from the village stands Tuggal Hall. Here is a chapel in ruins.

TUMBY, a hamlet, in the parish of REVESBY, union of HORNCastle, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Bolingbroke; containing 12 inhabitants.

TUMBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN, union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tattershall; containing 344 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Under the will of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., in 1669, a moiety of his bequest to the school of Glandford-Brigg, producing nearly £200 per annum, is appropriated for providing lodging, diet, clothing, and books for the poor of Fullsby, in this township, and for those of Legsby.

TUNBRIDGE, KENT.—See **TONBRIDGE**.

TUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 64 inhabitants. The township lies between the road from Sunderland to Durham, and that from Sunderland to Stockton, and comprises about 760 acres, mostly arable land. It is chiefly remarkable for the hills named after it, which form one of the most prominent features of the district, and are a long monotonous chain or ridge of limestone, running from north to south, and terminating in two depressed round summits; the eastern ascent is tame and gradual, but the western rises rapidly from a deep and romantic gill. From these hills fine views of the sea and of Sunderland are presented, and they form a landmark for mariners; imbedded in the limestone have been found fossils, and a considerable quantity of iron-ore; there are some vestiges of a Druidical circle, and a rude sepulchre, constructed with fragments of stone, was discovered in 1814. The tithes have been commuted for £182. 15. 3. A division of waste lands took place in 1671.

TUNSTALL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the

lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 188 inhabitants. It comprises 1179a. 25p., of which nearly 627 acres are arable, 291 pasture, 229 woodland, and 15 hop-grounds; the soil is loamy, with a considerable admixture of flint, and rests upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £510, and there is a glebe-house, with 9½ acres of land. The church, which is principally in the later English style, and has several handsome monuments, is built of flint, and contains about 300 sittings. Edward Rowe Mores, a distinguished antiquary, was born here in 1730.

TUNSTALL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelry of Leck, and the townships of Burrow and Cantsfield, 721 inhabitants, of whom 142 are in Tunstall township, 3¾ miles (S.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 11½.; net income, £332; patron and impropiator, R. T. North, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814. The church is very ancient, and occupies a retired situation. Twenty-four children receive education for about £26 a year, arising from bequests.

TUNSTALL (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Acle; containing 116 inhabitants, and comprising about 1600 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church forms a picturesque ruin, and the chancel only is fitted up for public worship.

TUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of ABDASTON, union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 124 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £135, payable to the prebendary of Abdaston.

TUNSTALL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Dunningworth, 658 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 3057 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Dunningworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 5.; net income, £352; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. G. Ferrand. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

TUNSTALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N.) from Patrington; containing 159 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, as a church existed here in 1115, when Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, gave the church and tithes of Tunstall to the abbey of St. Martin. The parish is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and comprises 1193a. 16p., of which 919 acres are arable, and 274 pasture; about 100 acres have been lost since the inclosure in 1777, by the encroachment of the sea. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Succentor of the Cathedral of York, with a net income of £52; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The tithes of the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. The church, situated near the centre

of the village, on exposed ground, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, with a tower; the elevation is lofty, and the edifice of very substantial erection.

TUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of **CATTERICK**, union of **RICHMOND**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. W.) from **Catterick**; containing 314 inhabitants. It comprises about 1470 acres, belonging to various proprietors: its scattered village is seated in a narrow vale, near the source and on both sides of a small rivulet. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TUNSTALL-COURT, a considerable modern town, and ecclesiastical district, consisting of the townships of **Oldcott**, **Tunstall**, and **Rainscliff**, in the parish of **WOLSTANTON**, parliamentary borough of **STOKE**, union of **WOLSTANTON** and **BURSLEM**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Newcastle**; containing altogether 9240 inhabitants, of whom 6978 are in the town. The population is chiefly employed in the china and earthenware manufactures, of which there are nearly 20 establishments, and in collieries and brick and tile works, the latter being extensively carried on, and producing articles of superior hardness and quality, in great demand in Lancashire and the northern parts. Goods are forwarded by the **Grand Trunk canal**, which passes on its summit level near the west side of the town, and is conducted into **Cheshire** in two collateral tunnels under **Harecastle-hill**, within half a mile north-west of the town: these tunnels are 2888 yards in length. The town has very much increased and improved within the present century, the population in 1811 having been 1677 only: in 1816, a market-place was set out, and a town-hall erected by shares, a neat building of brick in the centre of the market-place; and a market has since been established, which is held on Saturday and Monday. The township of **Tunstall** contains 795 acres, but the manor, of which **Ralph Sneyd, Esq.**, of **Keele Hall**, is lord, comprehends also 12 contiguous townships, including **Burslem**. A church was erected in 1831, on a site given by **Mr. Sneyd**, by the **Parliamentary Commissioners**, at an expense of £4000, including £1000 raised by subscription; it is a plain building of stone, with a spire, and a vicarage-house has been erected by aid from **Queen Anne's Bounty** and private subscription. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

TUNSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Coltishall**; containing 488 inhabitants. It comprises 2261a. 1r. 2p., of which 2155 acres are arable, 70 pasture, and 20 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **South Ruston** annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. T. Mack**, who is joint impropriator, with **R. Johnson, Esq.** The great tithes not held by the landowners have been commuted for £355, and the vicarial for £284; the glebe contains 6 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three stone seats with highly decorated canopies, and there are also a piscina and a handsomely sculptured font. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

TUNWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, **Basingstoke** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. E.) from **Basingstoke**; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises 1045 acres by admeasurement, of which 548 are arable, 200 down, 160 meadow and pasture, and 137 woodland; the earth rests upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 9., and in the gift of **G. P. Jervoise, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £175; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres.

TUPHOLME, a parish, in the union of **HORNCASTLE**, W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (S.) from **Wragby**; containing 74 inhabitants. It comprises 1795 acres, of which 487 are arable, 1011 meadow and pasture, and 297 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; net income, £89; patron and appropriator, the **Bishop of Lincoln**. An abbey of **Præmonstratensian** canons, in honour of the **Blessed Virgin Mary**, was founded here in the time of **Henry II.**, by **Allan** and **Gilbert de Nevill**, and, at the **Dissolution**, possessed a revenue of £119. 2. 8.

TUPSLEY, a township, in the parish of **BISHOPHAMPTON**, hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from **Hereford**; containing 556 inhabitants. It comprises, with an extra-parochial place of 8 acres, 1401 acres, of which 473 are arable, and the remainder meadow and garden.

TUPTON, a township, in the parish of **NORTH WINGFIELD**, union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 4 miles (S.) from **Chesterfield**; containing 317 inhabitants.

TURKDEAN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **NORTHLEACH**, hundred of **BRADLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from **Northleach**; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2100 acres, the soil of which is light, and the surface boldly undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Aldsworth** annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £208; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean** and **Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford**. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1792; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 180 acres.

TURNASTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DORE**, hundred of **WEBTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 11 miles (W. by S.) from **Hereford**; containing 76 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the banks of the river **Dore**, near the **Hay** and **Hereford road**, and comprises 550 acres, a large portion of which is woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 14. 2., and in the patronage of **Lady Boughton**: the tithes have been commuted for £73, and the glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is in the Norman style.

TURNDITCH (*All Saints*), a chapelry, in the parish of **DUFFIELD**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Belper**; containing 405 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, the **Vicar of Duffield**; impropriator, **Lord Beauchamp**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Primitive Methodists**.

TURNERS-PUDDLE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HUNDREDSBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Wareham; containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the gift of J. Framp-ton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £168, and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The church was partly blown down in 1758, and rebuilt in 1759.

TURNHAM-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of CHISWICK, union of BRENTFORD, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (W. by S.) from London. The great western road passes through the village, which contains many handsome houses occupied by genteel families, and is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the West London water-works. On the south side is the Horticultural Society's garden, of which the principal entrance is from the green here. The hamlet is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held in Kingsgate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and is under the superintendence of the new police. A cruciform church in the early English style, with a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire, has lately been erected, and contains 930 sittings.

TURNHILL, an extra-parochial place, adjoining the parish of Middleton, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK; containing 12 inhabitants.

TURNWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of CRANBORNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises 1560*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.* by computation, of which about 528 acres are arable, 805 pasture, 95 woodland, 17 orchard and garden, and 88 waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and the glebe contains 25 acres.

TURTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Great Bolton; containing 3577 inhabitants. The chapelry is bounded by two rivulets tributary to the Irwell, that supply the power for various cotton-spinning, bleaching, dyeing, and printing works, of which the largest are the Egerton spinning and dye mills, worked by a strong water-wheel. At these establishments about 1000 persons are employed; and the weaving of cotton, by hand-loom, is extensively carried on by the cottagers. Fairs for cattle, horses, &c., are held on Sept. 4th and 5th, at the village of Chapel-Town here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, G. N. Hoare, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. Humphrey Cheetham, Esq., in 1746, endowed a small school; another was founded by Abigail Cheetham, who assigned to it property now let for £28 a year; and a small sum is appropriated from Mrs. Smalley's charity to the Eagley-Bridge school here, established in 1794. A Roman road passed through the chapelry, in which the remains of a Druidical temple, and the copper head of an old British standard, have been discovered. Turton Tower, an embattled structure four stories high, has been the residence of the Orrells, the Cheethams, and the Greames, but is now a farm-house.

TURVEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E.) from Olney; containing 960 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and situated on the road from Northampton to Bedford. It comprises by admeasurement 3960 acres, of which about half are under tillage, and the remainder pasture and woodland: there are quarries of limestone and stone for building. Most of the females are engaged in lace-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; patron, T. C. Higgins, Esq.; appropriators, the Bishop of Ely and the Rector. The great tithes have been commuted for £253, and the incumbent's for £458. 9.; the parsonage-house was lately rebuilt. The church contains portions of various styles, and has three chancels, and several fine monuments of the noble family of Mordaunt; the remains of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough are deposited in the family vault. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The ancient mansion called Turvey Abbey, situated here, was formerly a dependency of the abbey of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire: the moats and foundations of Turvey Hall, the residence of the Lords Peterborough, are still visible. Among other fossils, ammonites and belemnites have been found. The parish confers the title of Baron on the Duke of Bedford.

TURVILLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Marlow; containing 476 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in the manufacture of lace. The parish comprises 2275 acres, of which 120 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 9½.; present income, under commutation, £90, and there are 40 acres of glebe; patron, Joseph Bailey, Esq.; impropiators, the landed proprietors. The celebrated French general, Dumourier, resided at this place during the last two or three years of his life, and died here.

TURWESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, ½ a mile (E.) from Brackley; containing 361 inhabitants. It comprises about 1150 acres, the chief part of which is arable; the soil is clayey, incumbent upon a substratum of limestone; the river Ouse rises in the vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £300; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813.

TURWICK, county of SUSSEX.—See TERWICK.

TUSHINGHAM, with GRINDLEY, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of NANTWICH, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Malpas; containing 320 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £120.

TUSMORE, a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Bicester; containing 19 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 5.; net income, £15; patron, Sir H. Dashwood, Bart. The church has been destroyed.

TUTBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N.

division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Burton; containing 1835 inhabitants. On the division of lands after the Conquest, Tutbury was included in the domain allotted to Henry de Ferrars, a Norman nobleman, who either built the castle of this place, or received it in gift from William. His descendant, Robert, joining Leicester in the rebellion against Henry III., was fined £50,000, and, being unable to pay so large a sum, forfeited his castle to the king, who granted it to his son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. After the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who, with the Earl of Hereford, had attempted the dethronement of Edward II., the fortress was suffered to fall to ruin, and so remained till the year 1350, when John of Gaunt, becoming its possessor, rebuilt the greater part of it, with the gatehouse, and surrounded it on three sides by a wall, the precipitous declivity on the fourth rendering further security unnecessary. Mary, Queen of Scots, was for some time imprisoned here; and at the commencement of the civil war, it was garrisoned for the king, but, by order of parliament, was nearly demolished in 1646. The ruins, however, are still sufficient to indicate its former extent and magnificence, and exhibit good specimens of the early and later English styles.

The town, situated on the west bank of the river Dove, which is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches, of modern erection, was, at a very early period, erected into a free borough, and possessed many valuable privileges. On the river are extensive corn and cotton-spinning mills, and there is also a considerable cut-glass manufactory: the country between Tutbury and Needwood Forest abounds with alabaster. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on Feb. 14th, Aug. 15th, and Dec. 1st. The manor, or honour, of Tutbury belongs to the crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; its jurisdiction extends over a great portion of Staffordshire, and into several of the neighbouring counties, and, in her Majesty's name, courts leet and baron are held here once a year; also a court of pleas every third Tuesday, for all debts under 40s. contracted within the honour. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, the Vicar of Bakewell; impropriators, the Executors of R. Stone, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £400. 10., and the vicarial for £37; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $83\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church, which is the nave of a more extensive structure, and a fine specimen of the Norman style, has been enlarged, newly pewed, and greatly improved, at an expense of nearly £2000, whereof £250 were contributed by the Incorporated Society. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. A free school was founded by Richard Wakefield, who, about 1730, endowed it with lands producing about £40 per annum, and the school-house was rebuilt in 1789; the same person also, by his will in 1773, devised land and tithes now producing about £450, to trustees, for charitable uses.

On the declivity of the commanding eminence upon which the castle stood, a Benedictine priory, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was established in 1080, by Henry de Ferrars, and though a cell to the abbey of St. Peter super Divam, in Normandy, survived till the general Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £244. 16. 8. In 1831, some workmen, while digging a quantity of

gravel out of the bed of the river, discovered, thirty yards below the bridge, and from four to five feet under the surface of the gravel, about 100,000 valuable coins, chiefly sterlings of the empire of Brabant, Lorraine, and Hainault; several Scottish coins of Alexander III., John Balliol, and Robert Bruce; coins of Edward I., Henry III., and Edward II.; specimens of all the prelatial coins of the reigns of Edward I. and II.; of Beck, Keller, and Beaumont, bishops of Durham; some others, supposed to have been struck by the abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, bearing the inscription "Rob. de Hadley," and a few of the archiepiscopal see of York. These coins were the contents of the military chest of the Earl of Lancaster, left at Tutbury Castle on his retreat from that place, then threatened by the army of Edward II., to his castle of Pontefract, in the county of York; and which, with baggage entrusted to his treasurer, was lost in the river Dove, on his attempting to cross it at a high flood, in the darkness of the night and with a panic-struck guard. Among other curious customs that formerly prevailed here, was a minstrel fête given by the Duke of Lancaster on Assumption-day, to which all the itinerant musicians of the neighbourhood were invited. There was also a sport called "Bull running," which consisted in chasing a bull with a soaped tail; and, if caught in the county, he was conducted to the market-place and there baited, otherwise he remained the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who held the priory on condition of furnishing a bull annually for the purpose. Ann Moore, who professed the ability to live without food, resided here during the period of her imposture.

TUTNAL, with COBLEY, a township, in the parish of TARDEBIGG, union of BROMSGROVE, Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing 533 inhabitants, and comprising 3347 acres.

TUTTINGTON (St. PETER AND St. PAUL), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Aylsham; containing 227 inhabitants. It comprises 813a. 3r. 21p., about one-fifth of which consists of meadow, woodland, and waste, and the remainder is arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 7½., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £102. 10., and the glebe contains nearly 16 acres.

TUXFORD (St. NICHOLAS), a market-town and parish, in the union of EAST-RET福德, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 30 miles (N. E. by N.) from Nottingham, and 139 (N. by W.) from London, on the great north road; containing 1079 inhabitants. This place, often denominated Tuxford-in-the-Clay, to designate its situation, is a small town of modern appearance, having been rebuilt since 1702, when the old village was destroyed by fire. The only branch of trade, which is somewhat extensive, is in hops, large quantities being grown in the neighbourhood. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on May 12th, for cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, and on Sept. 25th, for hops. The parish comprises 2913 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 7.; net income, £260; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity Col-

lege, Cambridge. The tithes were partly exchanged for land and a money payment in 1799, and a commutation has taken place under the recent act, for a rent-charge of £236. 12.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of nearly 104 acres. The church contains portions in various styles. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; also a free school founded in 1670, by Charles Read, Esq., who bequeathed £200 for the erection of the building, and endowed it with lands producing £40 per annum.

TWAMBROOK, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, county of CHESTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from Northwich.

TWEEDMOUTH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, ISLANDSHIRE, county of DURHAM, though locally northward, and for electoral purposes connected with the N. division, of NORTHUMBERLAND; adjoining Berwick, and containing, with the townships of Ord and Spittle, 5202 inhabitants, of whom 2574 are in the township of Tweedmouth. In 1203, King John made an attempt to fortify the town of Tweedmouth, but his progress was twice interrupted by the Scots, and during the occupation of Berwick by William the Lion, the works were entirely demolished. The town, which is situated on the south bank of the river Tweed, forms a handsome suburb to the borough of Berwick, with which it is connected by an elegant bridge. The inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing; but in the town are two extensive foundries, a yard for boat-building, a public brewery, a millwright's establishment, and a mill for crushing bones for manure, in which a considerable number of persons are engaged. The proposed extension of the Edinburgh and Newcastle railway, in order to complete the communication with London, will pass through the village. It is in contemplation to form a railway from some collieries belonging to Greenwich Hospital, to a depôt on the Tweedmouth side of the harbour; and from the abundance of coal, limestone, and stone for building in the neighbourhood, with facilities of conveyance, and the command of a good harbour, there is every prospect of a great increase in the manufacturing and commercial importance of the place. A part of the parish is, under the Reform act, included within the boundaries of the borough of Berwick; and petty-sessions for this portion are held every Friday, and for that part of it within the county of Durham on the first Wednesday in every month. The parish comprises 4520 acres, chiefly arable. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to Holy Island, was rebuilt in 1783. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians; and a national school, erected in 1825, is supported by subscription. An ancient hospital once existed here, near the site of which is a slightly impregnated mineral spring; and in the neighbourhood of the village of Ord are vestiges of a British intrenchment, close to which fragments of military weapons have been found.

TWEMLOW, a township, in the parish of SANDBACH, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 241 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £69, and the impropriate for £36. 12. 6.

TWICKENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ISLEWORTH, county of MIDDLESEX, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing 5208 inhabitants. The name of this place, formerly written *Twicknam*, is said to refer to its situation between two streams, or brooks, that flow into the Thames at each end of the village, which occupies a most delightful position on its western bank, on the road from London, through Isleworth, to Hampton Court. Twickenham is deservedly admired for the beauty of its scenery, enlivened by the windings of the Thames, and embellished with handsome seats and tasteful villas, and has been the favourite retreat of the statesman and the poet. At the southern extremity of the village, fronted by a lawn sloping to the verge of the river, is Pope's villa; but the house has been much enlarged, and the celebrated grotto erected under the immediate superintendence of the poet has lost nearly all its original character. Strawberry Hill, formerly the residence of Sir Robert Walpole, is also an interesting object as seen from the river, in the middle of which, nearly opposite to the church, is an island called Twickenham Ait. This island comprises about eight acres, chiefly pleasure-grounds, and in the centre is the Eel Pie house, noted for the last two centuries, as a favourite resort for refreshment and recreation to water parties, and persons repairing hither for the amusement of fishing; the old building was taken down in 1830, and a very handsome and commodious edifice, comprising a good assembly-room, measuring 50 feet by 15, has been erected on the site. There are powder and oil mills in the parish; and fairs are held on Holy-Thursday and August 9th and 10th. The inhabitants are under the jurisdiction of a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., held at Brentford during the summer half year, and at Uxbridge during the winter.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £717; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropiator, H. Pownall, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1714, is a neat structure of brick, ornamented with stone, of the Doric order, with an ancient embattled tower of the 11th century: in the interior is a monument to the memory of Pope, erected by Bishop Warburton; and another to Mrs. Clive, the actress. Midway between Twickenham and Richmond is a chapel of ease, erected about 1721. A district church on the common, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London, of which the first stone was laid August 31st, 1840, was consecrated in July, 1841; it was built and endowed by subscription, and is in the early English style, and an interesting specimen of a village church. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a national school formed in 1809, by the union of three schools, and the appropriation of some endowments belonging to them, amounting to £133 per annum. Six boys and one girl of this parish are eligible for instruction and apprenticeship, or to be put to service, on the foundation of John and Frances West, who conveyed estates in trust to the Governors of Christ's Hospital for that purpose; £20 being paid with each boy, and £5 with each girl.

TWIGMOOR, a hamlet, in the parish of MANTON, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINSEY, county of LIN-

COLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 45 inhabitants.

TWIGWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. CATHERINE, GLOUCESTER, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Gloucester; containing 136 inhabitants, and comprising 400 acres. In 1841 a grant of £100 was made by the Incorporated Society, towards building a church at this place, to contain 210 sittings.

TWINEHAM (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S. W.) from Cuckfield; containing 358 inhabitants. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Hickstead, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15. 5., and in the gift of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 3 acres.

TWINING (ST. MARY MAGDALENE), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, though locally in the Lower division of that of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 970 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3155 acres, of which 427 are common or waste; it is separated from Worcestershire by the navigable river Avon, across which is a ferry; and the Worcester and Gloucester road runs through it, near the northern boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; net income, £127; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church exhibits portions in the Norman style. Numerous Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

TWINSTEAD, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Halstead; containing 196 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1038a. 3r. 14p., of which about 824 acres are arable, and the remainder chiefly pasture; the situation is pleasant, the surface pleasingly diversified, and the soil fertile. Twinstead Hall, the ancient manor-house, has been partly modernised, but retains much of its original character, and part of the moat by which it was surrounded, and the old bridge across it, are still remaining. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £250. The church, originally a small edifice, has been rebuilt.

TWISTON, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCAS-TER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 199 inhabitants.

TWITCHEN (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from South Molton; containing 194 inhabitants. This place is situated on the border of the county, adjacent to Ex-moor Forest, in Somerset, and comprises 2823 acres, of which 310 are common or waste: there are several stone quarries, the material of which is used for ordinary buildings. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of North-Molton: the tithes have been commuted for £210. 17. 6. The church is ancient.

TWIVERTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMER-SET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Bath; containing 3342 inhabitants. The river Avon runs through the parish, and turns several mills; and the Great Western railway passes in a nearly parallel direction. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Ox-ford; improprator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, G. Langton, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £82. 10., and the vicarial for £251. 6.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $51\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TWIZELL, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, county of DURHAM, though locally to the northward, and for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division, of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. W.) from Berwick; containing 336 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Till, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch, 91 feet in the span. Twizell Castle, a fine though unfinished castel-lated mansion of the Blakes, is seated on a rocky precipice, surrounded by scenery extremely picturesque; and near it is Tillmouth House, the present residence of the family, a member of which was the celebrated Admiral Blake, who died in 1657. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £63. 18. 3., and the appropriate for £400. 9. 4. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

TWIZELL, a township, in the parish of MORPETH, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 45 inhabitants. The township is situ-ated on the east bank of the Blyth, where that river begins to run southward towards Kirkley; and on the boundary between Morpeth and Ponteland parishes. Twizell formed part of the ancient barony of Ogle: the present owner is the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley Hall.

TWYXCROSS (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. divi-sion of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Atherstone; containing 336 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Atherstone, and comprises 1514a. 3r. 16p. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill: the glebe consists of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church was erected in the 14th century, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square embattled tower; the east window is ornamented with stained glass of the 13th century, lately presented by Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. The great south window contains the arms of several members of the Curzon family, with those of the Bishop of Oxford, and of the present incumbent, executed by Willement, who also presented the arms of William IV. impaled with those of Queen Adelaide; and a fine-toned organ has been erected at the cost of Earl Howe, who has lately expended a considerable sum in repairing the church. There is a parochial school, mainly sup-ported by the earl, and the mistress receives £16. 13. yearly, as a share of the interest of £1000 left in 1765, for instruction.

TWYFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **HURST**, partly in the hundreds of **CHARLTON** and **SONNING**, county of **BERKS**, and partly in that of **AMESBURY**, S. division of **WILTS**, 8 miles (S. W.) from **Maidenhead**. A battle was fought near this place in 1688, between the partisans of **James II.** and those of the **Prince of Orange**, afterwards **William III.** The village, which is neatly built and populously inhabited, is situated on the **Bath** and **Bristol** road, by which it is divided into two parts, one in the county of **Berks** and the other in that of **Wilts**; the river **Thames** flows at a short distance, and the **Great Western** railway passes close by it. **Silk-throwing** is extensively carried on; and a fair for horses and other cattle is held on the 15th of **July**, but is very indifferently attended. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Swithin**, was erected, and endowed with £30 per annum, by **Edward Polehampton**, who died in 1721: the living is a donative, in the patronage of three Trustees. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. **Mr. Polehampton**, in 1721, also bequeathed a rent-charge of £10, with a dwelling-house for the master, to teach ten boys; and there is an hospital founded in 1640, by **Lady Frances Winchcombe**, for eight single women.

TWYFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Buckingham**; containing, with the hamlets of **Charndon** and **Poundon**, 754 inhabitants, of whom 452 are in **Twyford** township. The parish is situated on a branch of the river **Ouse**, and comprises about 4500 acres by admeasurement, of which 200 are woodland, and of the remainder one-fifth arable, and four-fifths pasture and meadow; the soil is chiefly a heavy clay. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the rectory of **Lincoln College**, **Oxford**; net income, £725. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774, and there is a glebe-house. The church is in the later English style, and contains 400 sittings, of which 250 are free.

TWYFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **BARROW**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from **Derby**; containing, with the township of **Stenson**, 250 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the **Trent**, and comprises 1600 acres; the **Trent** and **Mersey** canal passes in the vicinity, and there is a station on the line of the **Derby** and **Birmingham** railway at **Wilmington**, two miles distant. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, is a brick edifice, with the exception of the chancel, which is very ancient, and entered by a **Norman** arch. **John Harpur** and others, in 1696, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15, for teaching and apprenticing children.

TWYFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from **Melton-Mowbray**; containing, with the chapelry of **Thorpe-Satchville**, 478 inhabitants, of whom 325 are in **Twyford** township. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Hungerton** in 1732, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6. The sum of £14 per annum, a portion of **Woollaston's** charity at **Whitchurch**, is distributed in clothing among the poor.

TWYFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **COLSTERWORTH**, union of **GRANTHAM**, hundred of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, ¾ of a mile (S.) from **Colsterworth**; containing 125 inhabitants,

TWYFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **KENSINGTON**, **Kensington** division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from **London**; containing 27 inhabitants. Near this place, the **London** and **Birmingham** railway is carried over the valley of the **Brent** by a viaduct 30 feet wide; resting upon a river arch of 60 feet span, and 6 semi-circular land arches of 16 feet span each. There is a private chapel at **Twyford Abbey**.

TWYFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (S. E.) from **Guist**; containing 94 inhabitants. The parish comprises 529a. 17. 19p., of which 370 acres are arable, 131 meadow and pasture, 24 woodland, and 4 road and water; the river **Wensum** forms part of the western boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 9½., and in the gift of the **Rev. John Spurgeon**: the tithes have been commuted for £151, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church, which is beautifully situated in the grounds of **Twyford Hall**, is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower on the south side.

TWYFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **NEW WINCHESTER**, hundred of **FAWLEY**, **Winchester** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S.) from **Winchester**; containing 1311 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4219a. 2r., of which 2208 acres are arable, 278 pasture, 291 coppice, 285 water-mead, and the remainder common, road, &c. The river **Itchin** and the **Itchin** navigation run through the parish, near the former of which are two immense **Druidical** stones; and the **London** and **South-Western** railway passes close to the place, on the west. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of **Lady Mildmay**, on the nomination of **Emanuel College**, **Cambridge**; net income, £213; improPRIATORS, the **Governors** of the **Hospital** of **St. Cross**. In the churchyard is an extraordinary yew-tree. Here was formerly a **Roman Catholic** seminary, in which the celebrated poet, **Alexander Pope**, received part of his education.

TWYWELL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **THRAPSTONE**, hundred of **HUXLOE**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from **Thrapstone**; containing 232 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Wellingborough** to **Thrapstone** and **Oundle**, and comprises 928a. 12p.: the river **Nene** passes at a small distance on the east. **Machine-making** is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the incumbent, the **Rev. W. Alington**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 250 acres, valued at £350 per annum. **Mrs. Chapone**, authoress of *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, and other works, was a native of the place.

TYDD (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WISBECH**, **ISLE** of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Wisbech**; containing 863 inhabitants. The **Bedford Level** canal, which is 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep, passes through the centre of the parish, by the construction of which many acres of fenny land, belonging to the **Duke of Bedford**, have been rendered arable. **Woad** for dyeing cloth is prepared here. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the **Bishop**

of Ely, valued in the king's books at £21. 13. 1½; net income, £653. The church and steeple are widely detached, probably in consequence of the percolating soil. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TYDD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HOLBECH**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Wisbech; containing 920 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Nene, and comprises by admeasurement 4645 acres: the village is the last in the southern extremity of the county, and joins the Isle of Ely. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 5½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £1255; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 55 acres. William Medley, in the reign of Elizabeth, left 50 acres of land for the poor, the proceeds of which amount to £150 a year. Nicholas Breakspear, who was raised to the papal dignity as Adrian IV., was rector of the parish.

TYLDERSLEY, or **TILDESLEY CUM SHAKERLEY** (*St. George*), a parochial district, in the union of **LEIGH**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 4718 inhabitants. In 1827, the township of Tyl- dersley was separated from Leigh, and erected into a distinct parish as regards ecclesiastical affairs; it comprises 2700 acres, of which 300 are arable, 800 meadow, 10 woodland, and the remainder pasture. Cotton-spinning affords employment to about 1000 persons, and the remainder of the labouring class are employed in weaving, in agriculture, and in neighbouring collieries, which are very considerable. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, Lord Lilford. The church was erected in 1825, by the Commissioners for Building Churches, at an expense of more than £12,000, and will accommodate 2000 persons; it is a chaste and handsome structure, designed by Smirke, in the later English style, with a spire rising to the height of 150 feet, and was consecrated in September 1825. The site was presented by the late Thomas Johnson, Esq.; the munificence of George Ormerod, Esq., supplied the inclosure of the cemetery, a peal of bells, three beautifully painted windows, an organ, &c.; and the communion plate was the gift of Mrs. Ormerod. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, and Wesleyans. Of the several antique mansions in the neighbourhood, there are considerable remains of Dam House, a very old brick building, with bay windows and gables; and, near it, the ruins of another, still more ancient.

TYNEHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WAREHAM** and **PURBECK**, hundred of **HASILOR**, Wareham division of **DORSET**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Wareham; containing 250 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the south by the English Channel, is situated at the western extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, and comprises 2840 acres, of which 1193 are common or waste: limestone is abundant, though not much quarried, and there are good veins of Purbeck marble and some gypsum, but neither worked. On the coast is a circular battery, for the defence of Worbarrow bay. The living is a rectory, united, by an act passed in the 8th of George I., to that of Steeple, and valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe consists of 25 acres. The church is a small cruciform

structure, with a campanile turret rising at the intersection; the south side has lately been rebuilt, and the south transept added, at the expense of the Rev. William Bond. There was formerly a chapel at Povington, in the parish; and another, dedicated to St. Margaret, at North Egleston. Here was an alien priory subordinate to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, which, at the suppression, was given by Henry VI. to St. Anthony's hospital, London; by Edward IV. to Eton College, and afterwards to the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster. Flowers-barrow, an ancient encampment, is situated in the parish; and a large mound, a little to the west of the church, was recently found to contain several skeletons, of which some were in a very perfect state, and at the head of one of them was a small urn of black unbaked clay. The bold escarpment of the rocks which bound one side of the parish, presents highly interesting portions to the geologist, abounding in organic remains.

TYNEMOUTH (*St. Oswin*), a parish, newly-enfranchised borough, and the head of a union, in the E. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle; comprising the townships of Chirton, Cullercoates, Monkseaton, Murton, Preston, North Shields, and Whitley; and containing 27,249 inhabitants, of whom



Seal and Arms.

11,890 are in Tynemouth township. This place derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Tyne; its fortress was by the Saxons called Penbal Crag, or the head of the rampart on the rock. From a votive altar dedicated to Jupiter by Ælius Rufus, præfect of the 4th cohort of the Lingones, and a tablet inscribed with the name of Caius Julius Maximianus as the founder of a temple, which were discovered here in 1783, it is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. The truth of this opinion, however, so far from being corroborated by any collateral evidence, is rather contradicted by the strong probability that these relics of Roman antiquity were, together with other materials for building, removed from South Shields on the opposite bank of the river, for the first monastery of stone at this place. The earliest authentic record connected with the history of Tynemouth, relates to the erection of a small church and convent of wood by Edwin, King of Northumbria, about the year 625, in which his daughter, Rosella, assumed the veil, and which, in 634, was rebuilt with stone by his successor, Oswald, by whom it was dedicated to St. Mary. This establishment was repeatedly plundered and destroyed by the Danes during the eighth century, and in 833, a party of those invaders attempting to land, were defeated and driven back to their ships; but, returning frequently during that and the following centuries, and renewing their depredations, it was finally destroyed. The monastery was subsequently rebuilt from its foundation by Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, who endowed it with considerable revenues; and in 1074 it was given, with all its possessions, by his successor Waltheof, to the monastery of Jarrow, and with that institution became subordinate

to the abbey of Durham, from which, in 1090, it was taken by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, who amply endowed it for Benedictine monks, whom he brought from the abbey of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, and made it a cell to that monastery. In 1094 Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and his son, Prince Edward, both killed at the siege of Alnwick Castle on the same day, were interred in the monastery, which had obtained a high degree of reputation for its sanctity, and become a place of sepulture for the most illustrious families. In 1095, Earl Mowbray, entering into a conspiracy against William Rufus, converted the monastery into a castle, which he strongly fortified; but after a siege of two months it was taken by storm, and Mowbray, making his escape by stealth, took refuge at Bambrough Castle; yet not thinking himself safe, he fled for sanctuary into the church of Tynemouth, whence he was dragged out by force, and sent prisoner to London. William Rufus confirmed to St. Alban's abbey the grant of the priory of Tynemouth, with all its possessions, which, in 1121, the monks of Durham made an unsuccessful attempt to recover; and in 1138, David, King of Scotland, who then occupied Newcastle with his army, issued a charter, dated at Norham, granting security and protection to the prior and monks, to whom also, in 1189, Richard I. gave several privileges and immunities; and King John, in 1205, exempted them from the duty of cornage.

In 1244, a peace was concluded between the King of England and the King of Scotland, through the mediation of the prior, to whom, in 1271, Henry III. granted a charter of liberties and free customs; and in 1296 the prior commenced the construction of a harbour in the vicinity with a view to establish a port. In this, however, he was opposed by the burgesses of Newcastle, who, claiming an exclusive right to the trade of the Tyne, commenced a suit in the court of king's bench, which was subsequently decided against the prior in the house of lords. In 1298, Edward I., after his victory over the Scots, remained for some time at the priory of Tynemouth, and in the year following conferred upon the prior the privilege of holding all pleas, including those of the crown, by his own justices, who had paramount jurisdiction within his liberty. In 1303, while Edward I. was on his last expedition into Scotland, his queen resided at the priory till his return; and in 1307, the prior, in pursuance of the privilege granted by that monarch, caused a pillory to be erected in the village of Tynemouth. Charters of privilege were also granted by Edward II. in 1316; and in the following year Sir William de Middleton and Walter de Seleby, who, at the head of a fanatic band, had committed depredations on the priory, were taken prisoners, and sent to London, where they were executed. In 1322, the queen of Edward II. resided here for some time. In 1347, the prior gave to Edward III. a loan of 20 marks towards the preparations for the siege of Calais; and in 1379, Richard II. granted to this establishment license to hold certain possessions to the amount of £20 per annum, in order to repair the fortifications of the priory, which at that time was regarded as an important fortress for the protection of the river Tyne, and for the defence of the country against the king's enemies. In 1361, some monks of St. Alban's abbey, who had been concerned in the insurrection of Wat Tyler, made their

escape to this place, where they took sanctuary in the church of the priory; and in 1391, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and youngest son of Edward III., spent some days at the priory, which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was surrendered, on the 12th January 1539 (30th Henry VIII.), by Robert Blakeney, the last prior, who received a pension of £80, and 15 monks and three novices were allowed smaller pensions. The priory, at the time, was in possession of various manors and lands in the county of Northumberland, and of others in the county of Durham, and its revenue was returned at £706. 10. 8½. The site and remains were granted by Edward VI., in 1550, to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, created Duke of Northumberland in the succeeding year, on whose attainder they reverted to the crown; the church continued to be parochial until 1657, when the roof fell in and the building became a ruin. The fortifications and other military works were kept in repair, and the priory has since been regarded solely as a castle or royal garrison, of which, in 1559, Sir Henry Percy was appointed governor by Queen Elizabeth.

In 1633, Charles I. visited the castle, which, on the breaking out of the parliamentary war, was put into a complete state of defence, in 1642, by the Earl of Newcastle, who sent a garrison of 300 men and six large pieces of cannon for its defence; trenches were thrown up, and an additional fort was erected at the mouth of the haven. In 1644, the castle was besieged by the Scottish forces under General Leven, to whom, after some time, it surrendered upon terms, the garrison being allowed to march out with all their baggage, upon a stipulation of their paying obedience to the decrees of the parliament. During this siege, the garrison had suffered severely from the plague, which was then ravaging the country, and most of the principal commanders had been obliged to retire from their post. In 1646, the castle was garrisoned by the Scottish troops, by whom it was delivered, in 1647, to the parliament, who appointed Sir Arthur Haslerigg governor of Newcastle, and Colonel Lilburn his deputy, governor of Tynemouth. Lilburn soon after declaring for the king, continued for some time to hold possession of the castle, but being besieged by Sir Arthur Haslerigg, it was taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword; the head was struck off from the dead body of Lilburn and fixed upon a pole, and the castle was placed by Haslerigg under the custody of General Monk. In 1665, the town council of Newcastle, upon application by letter from Charles II., voted the sum of £200 to put the castle in a state of repair, and for strengthening the fortifications on the eve of a Dutch war, and for protecting the trade of the river Tyne; the castle was, in 1783, resumed by the government, and has since that time been appropriated as a dépôt for arms and military stores, under the superintendance of a governor and lieutenant-governor.

The venerable remains of the priory and castle are romantically situated on the summit of a peninsular rock near the mouth of the Tyne, rising abruptly from the river with precipitous and towering grandeur; the approach from the west is by a square gateway tower with exploratory turrets at the angles, beyond which is a second gateway defended by a portcullis, connected with the former by a strong wall on each side, inclosing an interval of about six paces square,

and leading into an open area of nearly seven acres, in which are the strikingly impressive and beautiful ruins of the ancient priory. These splendid remains consist principally of the eastern portion of the church, of which the east and south walls of the choir, though roofless, are still in tolerable preservation; the deeply-recessed and richly-moulded archway leading to the cloisters, of which some portions elaborately groined are yet remaining; and various parts of the conventual buildings, now converted to other uses. The remaining portion of the choir of this once stately and magnificent structure, which appears to have been of the later and richest character of the Norman style of architecture, passing into that of the early English, displays much grandeur of design and elaborate richness of embellishment. The east wall is perforated in the lower portion by a noble range of three lofty lancet-shaped windows with deep receding mouldings, of which the central window is of greater elevation than the others; above these is a series of smaller windows of similar character, with the exception of the central window, which is of an oval form; and in the centre of the gable, which is enriched on each side with a series of pointed arches of increasing height, is a triple lancet window, of which only the central compartment is open. The south wall is perforated also with three tiers of windows, of which the lowest, though of similar character, are less lofty than those of the east end, and are surmounted by a range of three lancet-formed windows, above which are two circular-headed windows of greater width. The interior abounds with details of the most impressive beauty: the lofty, clustered, and banded columns which sustained the roof, are richly embellished with flowered capitals, and from the stateliness of their elevation between the deeply-recessed and intricately-moulded arches of the lofty windows, convey a striking memorial of the magnificence of this venerable pile. The cloisters were the ancient place of sepulture; the present cemetery of the parishioners was the prior's garden. The gateway tower has been converted into barracks for 250 soldiers; at the eastern end of the garrison yard is a light-house, defended by a double wall extending towards the sea, which displays a revolving light to guide vessels into the harbour; and to the south of the priory church is a haven formed by the prior after his attempt to establish a trading port on the Tyne had been frustrated by the opposition of the burgesses of Newcastle.

The village adjoins the town of North Shields, of which it may be almost considered as a continuation, and consists of one principal and spacious street, in which are several handsome houses, and of a smaller street in nearly a parallel direction; it is much frequented during the bathing season by visitors, for whose accommodation there are several good inns. A gas company has been recently established. In the immediate neighbourhood is a fine beach of sand, affording every facility for bathing, and at Prior's Haven are some well-arranged baths, erected in 1807; the Bath hotel, built in 1842 by Mr. Bartleman, presents every convenience, and is connected by a passage with the old Bath inn. The haven is sheltered by an amphitheatre of rocks, and the surrounding scenery abounds with interesting features. At the extremity of a beach called the Long Sand, about a mile to the north of the village is the

hamlet of Cullercoates, anciently Caller Cots, where is a chalybeate spring, of which the water has been analysed by Dr. Greenhow, and found in its properties to resemble the Tonbridge water. It is much resorted to by persons labouring under dyspepsia and other complaints, in which it is found beneficial; the spring is received into a stone basin, beyond which it finds a channel through the sands into the sea. Fairs for cattle are held on the 1st March, and 1st November, or on the last Friday in April, and the first Friday in November. The place was erected into a borough, with the privilege of returning one member to parliament under the provisions of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, by which the elective franchise is vested in the resident £10 householders of the townships of Tynemouth, North Shields, Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoates, comprising an area of 4754 acres, with a population of 25,808; the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The house of correction here has been recently enlarged.

The parish, which occupies the south-eastern portion of the county, locally termed Tynemouthshire, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from north to south, and about 3 miles in extreme breadth; it is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and on the east by the German Sea, and comprises 5915 acres, of which 1300, previously tracts of moorland, were inclosed by acts of parliament in the reign of George III., and have been divided and brought into cultivation. The surface, though generally level, is in some parts elevated, and the soil is strong and fertile, and well adapted for wheat and beans; the district abounds with coal; ironstone is found in moderate quantity, and there are some strata of magnesian limestone, which scarcely occurs in other parts of the county. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 19. 4., and in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, with a net income of £298; improprators, the duke, and the guardians of the poor. The church, situated in North Shields, was erected in 1668, and consecrated by Bishop Cosins, after the conventual church of the priory had fallen into decay; it was built of brick, with a tower of stone, and almost entirely rebuilt of stone in 1792, and is now a neat edifice, containing 1800 sittings. A church dedicated to the Holy Saviour, was erected, at a cost of £2500, by subscription, aided by grants from the Church Building and Diocesan Societies, and was consecrated in August 1841, by the Bishop of Durham. It is a handsome cruciform structure of stone, in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 700 sittings, of which 350 are free; it is endowed with £700, and the vicar of Tynemouth officiates, assisted by a curate. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house; and at Cullercoates and in North Shields are places of worship for various denominations, and also at the latter several schools. Mr. George Crawford, of King's Langley, bequeathed, in 1811, £700 three per cent. consols., with which £420 five per cent. annuities have been purchased, producing a dividend of £17. 12. 9., for distribution among the poor; and Sir Mark Milbanke, of Halnaby, in the county of York, gave a moiety of the corn tithes, now yielding from £70 to £80 per annum, to the poor. The union of Tynemouth comprises 25 parishes or townships, containing a population of 55,625 persons.—See SHIELDS, NORTH.

TYRLEY.—See *BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY*.

TYRRINGHAM (*St. PETER*), with *FILGROVE*, a parish, in the union of *NEWPORT-PAGNELL*, hundred of *NEWPORT*, county of *BUCKINGHAM*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from *Newport-Pagnell*; containing 206 inhabitants, of whom 31 are in *Tyrtingham*. The living is a rectory, with that of *Filgrove* united, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 10½., and in the gift of *William Praed, Esq.*: the tithes have been commuted for £450; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

TYSOE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of *SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR*, *Kington* division of the hundred of *KINGTON*, S. division of the county of *WARWICK*, 5 miles (S. by E.) from *Kington*; containing 1033 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of *Oxfordshire*, and intersected by the road between *Stratford* and *Banbury*, and comprises 4680 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of *Compton-Wyniates* united, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £266; patron, the *Marquess of Northampton*, who receives the tithes of *Compton-Wyniates* in consideration of £50 per annum paid to the incumbent; impropiators of *Tysoe*, several proprietors of land. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1796. There is a place of worship for *Wesleyans*. Thirty-six boys are educated for £26 per annum, arising from property bequeathed to the parish in 1541, by *John Middleton* and *Edward Richards*.

TYTHBY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the wapentake, of *BINGHAM*, S. division of the county of *NOTTINGHAM*, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from *Nottingham*; containing, with the chapelry of *Cropwell-Butler*, 804 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of the vale of *Belvoir*, comprises 2367*a. 1r. 28p.*, and is intersected by the *Grantham canal*, in the south-west portion of it, where it is also crossed by the *Fosse road*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron and impropiator, *J. Musters, Esq.*: the incumbent's tithes were commuted for 31 acres of land in 1788. The church, thoroughly repaired and repewed in 1824, contains a monument to a member of the ancient family of *Chaworth*, dated 1423. There is a place of worship for *Wesleyans*; and a school in connexion with the *Established Church* is endowed with the interest of £300.

TYTHERINGTON, a township, in the parish of *PRESTBURY*, union and hundred of *MACCLESFIELD*, N. division of the county of *CHESTER*, 1 mile (N.) from *Macclesfield*; containing 389 inhabitants. The *Macclesfield* branch of the *Manchester and Birmingham railway* passes through the township.

TYTHERINGTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of *THORNBURY*, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of *HENBURY*, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of *THORNBURY*, W. division of the county of *GLOUCESTER*, 3 miles (S. E.) from *Thornbury*; containing 496 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in the township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 7., and in the gift of the impropiator, *T. Hardwick, Esq.*: the great tithes have been commuted for £440, and the vicarial for £309; the glebe contains 61 acres.

TYTHERINGTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of *WARMINSTER*, hundred of *HEYTESBURY*, *Warminster*

and S. divisions of *WILTS*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from *Warminster*; containing 119 inhabitants. This place forms the corps of a prebend in the *Collegiate Church* of *Heytesbury*, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the *Dean of Salisbury*, as *Dean of Heytesbury*.

TYTHERLEY or TUDERLEY, EAST (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of *STOCKBRIDGE*, hundred of *THORNGATE*, *Romsey* and S. divisions of the county of *SOUTHAMPTON*, 7 miles (S. W.) from *Stockbridge*; containing 335 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2275*a. 17p.*; and a variety of trees of remarkably luxuriant growth ornaments the locality, consisting of oaks, firs, elms, cedars, and very ancient yews, some of which are disposed in double rows, and form beautiful avenues. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropiator, *J. L. Goldsmid, Esq.* The church, a plain ancient edifice, with lancet windows, contains a monument to the *Giffords*, dated 1568; in the chancel are memorials to several members of the family of *Rolle*, and a tombstone of a distinguished dignitary, and in the aisle are two effigies with full-length crosses, intended, as is supposed, to represent priests. *Sarah Rolle*, in 1736, conveyed lands, &c., in support of a schoolmaster and mistress, and the income is about £200 a year. *Danebury Hill*, in the parish, commands a view of some extensive mounds or barrows, thought to have been raised by the sepulture of ancient warriors; and near these barrows are traces of the Roman road from *Winchester* to *Salisbury*.

TYTHERLEY WEST, a parish, in the union of *STOCKBRIDGE*, hundred of *THORNGATE*, *Romsey* and S. divisions of the county of *SOUTHAMPTON*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from *Stockbridge*; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2270*a. 15p.*, of which 1883 acres are woodland, and the remainder pasture and arable; the soil is clay, upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10., and in the gift of *C. B. Wall, Esq.*: the tithes have been commuted for £361; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church was rebuilt by subscription in 1832-3, at a cost of £1744.

TYTHERTON-KELLAWAYS, a tything, in the parish of *BREMILL*, *union* and hundred of *CHIPPENHAM*, *Chippenham* and *Calne*, and N. divisions of *WILTS*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from *Chippenham*. An individual named *Connicker* having embraced the original doctrines of *Whitefield* and *Wesley*, erected a meeting-house at *Tytherton*, and propagated his opinions with great success; but on the schism between the two founders of *Methodism*, he joined the *Moravians*, and induced most of his followers to do the same. About thirty years ago, having grown more numerous, the society built a new chapel and sister-house, with a neat residence for their pastor; and since that period, they have erected a large school-house.

TYTHERTON-LUCAS, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of *CHIPPENHAM*, *Chippenham* and *Calne*, and N. divisions of *WILTS*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from *Chippenham*; containing 93 inhabitants.

TYTHERTON-STANLEY, with *NETHERMORE*, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of *CHIPPENHAM*, *Chippenham* and *Calne*, and N. divisions of *WILTS*, 2 miles (E. by S.) from *Chippenham*.

TYWARDRETH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **ST. AUSTELL**, E. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Fowey; containing 3152 inhabitants, of whom 1100 are in the town. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, near which, on Greber Head, is a signal station. Petty-sessions for the district are held on the third Monday in every month. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; net income, £135; patron, W. Rashleigh, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £400. The church has been repewed; and a chapel has been erected by Mr. Rashleigh, about half a mile from his seat here, Menabilly House. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There was formerly a Benedictine priory, a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, in Normandy, supposed to have been founded before 1169, by Ricardus Dapifer, steward of the household of the Earl of Cornwall; it was dedicated to St. Andrew, and continued till the general dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £151. 16. 1. The site is now occupied by a farm-house.

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UBBERLEY, a township, in the parish and union of **STOKE-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 215 inhabitants.

UBBESTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Halesworth; containing 243 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Blyth, and comprises by measurement 1200 acres, whereof the soil is of a mixed quality, rather heavy than otherwise, and the surface more hilly than in the adjoining parishes. Ubbeston Hall, now a farm-house, was formerly the residence of the Kemp family, but was sold on the death of Sir Robert Kemp in 1780, without issue. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Edmund Holland: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, which is chiefly in the later English style, has an embattled tower, and a fine Norman arched doorway on the north side.

UBLEY, or **OBLEIGH** (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Wells; containing 369 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £194, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UCKERBY, a township, in the parish of **CATTERICK**, union of **RICHMOND**, wapentake of **GILLING-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Catterick; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 740 acres, the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel, who is lord of the manor. St. Cuthbert's well here, is supposed to derive its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Cuth-

bert, but of which no traces remain; the water is said to be useful in the cure of cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £59, and the vicarial for £30. 10.

UCKFIELD (*Holy Cross*), a market-town, parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **LOXFIELD-DORSET**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lewes; containing 1534 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises 1636a. 2r. 37p., of which about 70 acres are under the cultivation of hops, and 40 are roads, sites of buildings and waste; the scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and the air of the neighbourhood salubrious. The village is situated on an eminence, on the road from Lewes to London and to Tonbridge-Wells, and contains several good houses. Petty-sessions are held every Friday in the winter, and every alternate Friday during the summer, in a large room at the Maidenhead hotel, where occasional assemblies take place in a handsome ball-room. There is a market for corn on Friday; and cattle-fairs occur on May 14th and August 29th. The living is annexed to the rectory of Buxted, and the rector's tithes have been commuted for £315. The church is principally in the pointed style; the nave was rebuilt in 1840, by subscription, and there are 900 sittings, of which about 500 are free; a spire has been added to the tower. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Dr. Anthony Saunders, in 1719, left a school-house and land, now producing £70 per annum, in trust for the establishment of a free grammar school for six boys of this parish, and six of Buxted, and also gave his library for the use of the school; the residue of the rent is applied in apprenticing boys of Buxted. The poor law union of Uckfield comprises 11 parishes or places, containing a population of 16,447: the workhouse, situated on elevated ground, was erected in 1839. In a house once occupied by Bishop Christopherson, confessor to Queen Mary, are massive rings and some vestiges of popery; in the grounds of R. S. Streatfield, Esq., are various curiously-formed rocks, hollowed into caves. Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, the celebrated traveller, and librarian to the University of Cambridge, passed much of the early part of his life at Uckfield.

UCKINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE**, union of **CHELTENHAM**, Lower division of the hundred of **DEERHURST**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Cheltenham; containing 200 inhabitants, and comprising 852 acres.

UDIMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and borough of **RYE**, hundred of **GOSTROW**, rape of **HASTINGS**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Rye; containing 483 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by Brede Channel, and situated on the road from Rye to Battle, comprises 1950 acres, whereof 990 are arable, 750 meadow, pasture, and marsh, and 210 woodland; the surface is undulated with hill and dale, and the scenery enriched with every kind of wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 2.; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Burlington. The great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is principally in the early English style.

UFFCULME (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of BAMPTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Cullompton; containing 2011 inhabitants. This is a decayed market-town, and during the last century a great quantity of serges was made here; there are still some flannels manufactured, and fairs are held on the Wednesday in Passion-week, June 29th, and the middle Wednesday in September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Uffculme in the Cathedral of Salisbury, whose tithes here have been commuted for £427. 11., and the vicarial for £455. 16. The church has a rich wooden screen. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; also a free grammar school founded in 1701, by Nicholas Ayshford, who gave £1200 for its erection and endowment, of which sum £400 were expended in building. Bradfield Hall, in the parish, is a perfect ancient mansion, containing several curious apartments, and to which a chapel was formerly attached. On a common in the neighbourhood is a place called Pixy Garden, an old earthwork.

UFFINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Farringdon; containing, with the chapelries of Baulking and Wolstone, 1170 inhabitants, of whom 640 are in Uffington township. The parish comprises 6028*a. 1r. 13p.*, and is intersected by the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £369; patron and impropiator, C. Eyre, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style; the spire was destroyed by lightning, about 1750. There are chapels of ease at Baulking and Wolstone. Thomas Saunders, in 1636, founded and endowed a free school, and the rents applied for its support amount to £40. On White Horse hill, just above the village, is Uffington Castle, a large encampment surrounded by a double vallum, the inner one very high; it is 700 feet from east to west, 500 from north to south, and is supposed to be a work of the Britons, afterwards occupied by the Romans. The hill takes its name from the rude figure of a horse, 374 feet in length, cut in the turf, near the summit, said to be commemorative of a victory which Alfred obtained over the Danes in the neighbourhood, though some consider it a British work; lands were formerly held here by cutting away the turf, to render the figure more visible. To the westward of Uffington Castle is a large tumulus or cromlech called Wayland Smith's cave; and there are various other tumuli scattered on the downs, particularly between Uffington and Lambourn, the most considerable of which are those called the Seven Barrows. Uffington gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Craven.

UFFINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Stamford; containing, with the hamlet of Casewick, 530 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Stamford to Boston, and considerable facilities of communication are afforded by the river Welland: stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £837; patron, the Earl of Lindsey, whose splendid mansion is in the pa-

rish. There is a glebe of 60 acres, with a house; and some land in Deeping fen also belongs to the rectory. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a fine tower and spire, and some fragments of ancient stained glass. A national school was endowed by Albemarle, the 9th earl of Lindsey, with £20 per annum; £10. 4., arising from various bequests, are distributed in money and bread, and from this fund a child is occasionally apprenticed. An hospital, or priory, of Augustine canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded in the reign of Henry III., or his predecessor, by William de Albini, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £42. 1. 3.

UFFINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 163 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1180 acres; some small coal-mines were lately worked, and a hard quality of trapstone is quarried on Haghmond hill, for the repair of roads and for rough walls. The village is situated on the banks of the Severn, and on the road leading from High Ercall to the London road at Atcham; the Shrewsbury canal passes at the end of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £59; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Corbett, and there is a small glebe-house and garden. The church is supposed to have been built about the 14th century. Here are the beautiful remains of the abbey of Haghmond.

UFFORD, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Crediton; containing 286 inhabitants.

UFFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing, with the hamlet of Ashton, 286 inhabitants, of which number 185 are in Ufford hamlet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Stamford. The parish comprises 1866*a. 2r. 18p.*; the soil is various, and the meadow land rich; the surface is partly hilly, and, where level, is sometimes flooded by the river Welland, which runs through the parish. The Roman road from the station at Caistor, leading towards Lincoln, passes on the east. The living is a rectory, with Bainton annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; net income, £688; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a glebe of 37 acres.

UFFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 673 inhabitants. It comprises 1155*a. 2r. 29p.*; the general quality of the soil is light or mixed, but in some places clay; the surface is partly hilly, and the lands adjacent to the river Deben, which flows through the parish, are subject to inundation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £299; patron, F. C. Brooke, Esq., whose seat, Ufford Place, is in the parish. The church contains a font, with a curious cover, which has been engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries. Here was anciently a chapel called Sogenho, of which there are no remains. An hospital for four men was founded by Thomas Wood, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,

who endowed it with £15 per annum. William Otley, lord mayor of London in 1434, was born here, and the earls of Suffolk took their name from the place.

UFTON, or UPTON-NERVET (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2029a. 3r. 8p., of which the soil is gravel, and the surface hilly: the river Kennet runs through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £426; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. There are slight remains of a church which belonged to Upton-Greys, once a distinct parish, but consolidated with this in 1442.

UFTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Southam; containing 188 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Warwick to Daventry, and consists of 1539 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the prebendary of Ufton in the Cathedral of Lichfield, with a net income of £80: the tithes have been commuted for two rent-charges, each of £190, payable to the prebendary, one *ex parte Decani*, and the other *ex parte Cantoris*; there are $92\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe.

UGBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Totnes; containing 523 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Plymouth to Exeter: a lead-mine at Filham is worked, and there are some quarries of slate and limestone. Fairs are held in May and November. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £260; patrons, the Grocers' Company; impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Lady Carew. There are 3 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, standing upon a bold eminence, and is a striking feature in the scenery; it is in the early English style, and contains a Norman font, and some curious remains of ancient screenwork. At Ivybridge is a district church; and at Earlscombe was formerly a chapel. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Sir John Kempthorn, a distinguished admiral, was born at Widescomb, in the parish, in 1620.

UGGESHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. W.) from Wangford; containing 295 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1466 acres, of which 20 are roads. The living is a rectory, with that of Sotherton annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Stradbroke: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 43 acres, with a commodious parsonage-house, much improved by the present rector, the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe. The church has a low square tower, enveloped with ivy.

UGGLEBARNBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Whitby; containing 448 inhabitants. UGGLEBARNBY belonged to Whitby abbey, and at the Dissolution came into the possession of the Archbishop of York. The lower grounds are rich and fertile, and the higher indifferent corn land; the

small river Little Beck runs through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Eskdale-side: the chapel was built in 1137, by Nicholas, abbot of Whitby.

UGLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (N.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing 381 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 2020 acres, is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern portion of the hundred, and intersected by the road from London to Cambridge. Ugley Hall is an ancient mansion near the church; and Orford House, a handsome residence of brick, takes its name from the Earl of Orford, by whom it was built. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Berdon annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London. The great tithes have been commuted for £360. 13., and the vicarial for £99. 8.; the glebes comprise 48 and 3 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret surmounted by a cupola, and has, on the south side of the chancel, a chapel belonging to Bollington Hall.

UGTHORPE, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Whitby; containing 242 inhabitants. This was an ancient demesne of the crown, and is styled in Domesday book *Ughetorp*; the Mauleys became lords here at an early period, from whom the manor and estate descended by marriage to the Bigods, and afterwards to the Ratcliffes, and by these last the whole was sold in parcels. The place is situated in the western part of the parish, to the south of the road between Whitby and Guisborough. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected about 1812; and a school is partly supported by £10 per annum from a Roman Catholic fund.

ULCEBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Fordington, 204 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Alford to Boston, and comprises by measurement 1872 acres, of which 1530 acres are arable, 227 pasture, and 115 woodland; the soil rests upon a calcareous subsoil; the surface is undulated with hill and dale, and from the higher grounds is an expansive view of the German Ocean. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 8.; net income, £519; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Robinson: the tithes have been commuted for 457 acres of land. The church was rebuilt in 1826, and is a neat brick building, containing 150 sittings, of which 60 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Bull's Head, a lofty hill in the parish, is a noted landmark.

ULCEBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 787 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £146; impropiators, W. D. Field, Esq., and others. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1824.

ULCOMBE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBOURN**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lath of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Maidstone**; containing 685 inhabitants. This parish, which lies partly in the **Weald**, is intersected by several small streams that empty themselves into the **Medway**, and comprises by measurement 3529 acres. **Ulcombe Place** and manor belonged to the family of **St. Leger**, of whom **Sir Robert**, of an ancient house in **Normandy**, is said to have supported the **Conqueror** with his hand when landing on the **Sussex coast**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 10., and in the gift of the **Hon. C. B. C. Wandesford**: the tithes have been commuted for £770, and for an extraordinary charge of 17s. 6d. per acre upon hops, of which there are about 150 acres; the glebe consists of 80 acres, including 25 wood, with a house. The church belonged to the priory of **Christ-Church, Canterbury**, from which it was wrested in the **Danish wars**, but was restored in 941; in 1220 it was made collegiate by **Archbishop Langton**, for an archpresbyter, two canons, a deacon, and one clerk; and afterwards became a rectory. The present edifice, which is in the later English style, contains some very old monuments to several of the **St. Legers**, many to the family of **Stringer**, and, of more recent date, one to the **Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde**, and another to **Lady Sarah Wandesford**.

ULDALE, a parish, in the union of **WIGTON**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (S. by W.) from **Wigton**; containing 330 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2217a. 3r. 10p., exclusively of waste and common. The river **Ellen** has its source here, in two small lakes well stocked with various kinds of fish; about a mile and a half south-east from which, a brook, tumbling from a lofty mountain down several rocky precipices, forms a beautiful cascade termed **White Water Dash**. Coal, freestone, limestone, and peat abound. A large fair for sheep is held on **August 29th**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½.; net income, £151; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. Joseph Cape**. The church was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1730. The free school, founded in 1726, has an endowment of about £47 per annum.

ULEY (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **DURSLEY**, Upper division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from **Dursley**; containing 1713 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Berkeley** to **Stroud** and **Cheltenham**, and comprises by measurement 1400 acres, of which 1100 are arable and pasture, and 300 woodland; the district abounds with picturesque scenery. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was formerly carried on extensively, but has of late considerably declined: an iron-foundry employs about fifty persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the **Crown**: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe consists of 15 acres. The church is an ancient edifice. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyans**; and schools are supported by subscription. On an eminence north-west of the village, is an encampment called **Uley-Bury**, where various Roman coins have been found.

ULGHAM, a parochial chapelry, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of

NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Morpeth**; containing 368 inhabitants. This place, which, in the charter of **Henry I.** granting right of free chase on it to the **Merlay family**, is called **Elchamp**, was formerly, in part, the property of the abbot of **Newminster**; and the prior of the hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** also held some lands here. It is situated on the road from **Morpeth** to **Warkworth**, by **Widdrington**, and comprises about 3409 acres, the property of **Earl Grey** and the **Earl of Carlisle**; the soil in some parts, especially about the village, is gravelly and good, but a considerable portion is stiff and clayey, which, however, under proper management, is very suitable to the growth of wheat and oats, alternated with clover and fallow. There were coal-mines here, possessed by **Queen Elizabeth** in 1600, and that article is still found in the chapelry, on the bank of the river **Line**, and was wrought not very long since in the immediate vicinity; there is also a quarry of freestone. According to vulgar tradition, a market was once held, and the stump of an ancient cross, said to have been connected with a market, still remains in the centre of the village, which occupies a pleasing site. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Morpeth**: the tithes have been commuted for £307: the church is a plain modern edifice of stone, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

ULLENHALL, a chapelry, in the parish of **WOOTTON-WAWEN**, union of **STRATFORD**, **Henley** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Henley-in-Arden**; containing 461 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

ULLESKELF, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-WHARFE**, Upper division of the wapentake of **Barkstone-Ash**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. E.) from **Tadcaster**; containing 491 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1260 acres, chiefly the property of **John Shilleto, Esq.**, lord of the manor; the soil is generally fertile, and the common was inclosed in 1838, and has been brought into cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the **Wharfe**, over which the **York and North-Midland railway** is carried, by a viaduct of nine arches. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a small school is supported by **Mr. Shilleto**.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **CLAYBROOKE**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from **Lutterworth**; containing 594 inhabitants. An intermediate station on the **Midland-Counties' railway** is situated here, in a very inconvenient position, on the top of a steep cutting. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**. A sum of £11 per annum, arising from an allotment of four acres made in 1725, is distributed among the poor.

ULLEY, a township, partly in the parish of **ASTON**, but chiefly in that of **TREETON**, union of **ROTHERHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Rotherham**; containing 188 inhabitants. This place, called in **Domesday book** *Olleie*, was formerly possessed by the priory of **Worksop**, which institution is recorded to have owned the manor in the reign of **Edward II.**; and after the **Dissolution** the farm and grange appear to have passed to the **Darcys**, while the manor was in the

hands of the family of Tempest. The township is on the borders of the district designated Hallamshire, and comprises about 900 acres of profitable land in good cultivation: the old Hall is now a farm-house. Land and corn-rents were assigned to the rector of Treeton in lieu of tithes, in 1798.

ULLINGSWICK, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. W.) from Bromyard; containing 320 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the source of a branch of the river Lugg, and comprises 1184 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Cowarne annexed, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £195, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

ULLOCK, with PARDSEY and DEAN-SCALES, a township, in the parish of DEAN, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Cockermouth; containing 350 inhabitants.

ULNES-WALTON, a township, in the parish of CROSTON, union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5¼ miles (W. by N.) from Chorley; containing 477 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £250, of which £190 are payable to the rector of Rufford, and £60 to the rector of Croston.

ULPHA, a chapelry, in the parish of MILLOM, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Raven-glass; containing 375 inhabitants. The chapelry extends along the western bank of the river Duddon to the mountains Hard-Knot and Wrynose, where is a stone marking the boundaries of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmorland. A Roman road crosses both these mountains; and about half way up the former are the remains of Hard-Knot Castle, a fortress anciently of great importance, though the period of its erection is involved in obscurity. There are quarries of excellent blue slate, of which about 1400 tons are annually raised; copper-mines were formerly worked, and zinc is known to exist. The coppices, with which the district abounds, produce a large supply of wood for making hoops and bobbins, the former disposed of at Liverpool, and the latter to the manufacturers of cotton, woollen, linen, and silk in other towns. A fair for sheep is held on the first Monday in September, and there are others on the Monday before Easter and July 9th, formerly for cloth and yarn, but now only resorted to for pleasure. Ulpha Hall, which bears marks of high antiquity, has been converted into a farm-house. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, the Vicar of Millom. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

ULPHA, with METHOP, a township, in the parish of BEETHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 11 miles (S. S. W.) from Kendal; containing 87 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the estuary of the Kent.

ULROME, a chapelry, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, partly in the parish of BARMSTON, but chiefly in that of SKIPSEA, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S.) from Bridlington, and 6 (N. N. W.) from Hornsea; containing 157 inhabitants. The village gave name to a family of note who

were lords of Ulrome for several centuries, and occur as parties or witnesses in charters of a very early date; and among other landowners here were the priors of Bridlington and Nunkeeling. The chapelry, which is bounded on the east by the North Sea, comprises 3000 acres, chiefly arable: the commons, about 1200 acres, were inclosed in 1765. The village is situated on rising ground, and consists of scattered houses, nearly a mile in length. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 2.; net income, £68; patrons, the Executors of J. Lockwood, Esq.; impropiator, the Rev. John W. Bower. The incumbent has a glebe of 22 acres; 57 acres are held by the impropiator in lieu of corn-tithes, with an annual money payment of £25; and the rector of Barmston has 74 acres, with a payment of £19 a year. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient edifice, with modern alterations; the interior, which is of rude and primitive appearance, will contain 200 persons.

ULTING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Witham; containing 150 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Chelmer, is about six miles in circumference; the soil is generally fertile, and the lands well cultivated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2., and in the gift of the impropiator, R. Nicholson, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £187. 17., and the vicarial for £164. 12. The church is a small ancient edifice of stone, with a turret of wood surmounted by a shingled spire, and is beautifully situated on the bank of the river.

ULVERSCROFT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOS-COTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Mountsorrel; containing 146 inhabitants. At this place, in a deep sequestered valley of Charwood Forest, are the ruins of a church anciently belonging to an Augustine priory dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which latter was founded by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II., and had, at the Dissolution, a revenue of £101. 3. 10.

ULVERSTONE (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the townships of Mansriggs, Osmotherley, and Subberthwaite, and the chapelries of Blawith, Church-Conistone, Egton with Newland, Lowick, and Torver, 8778 inhabitants, of whom 5352 are in the town, 22 miles (N. W.) from Lancaster, and 271 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place derives its name, written in old records *Olvestonam*, from *Ulpha*, a Saxon lord, and was conferred in 1127, on the abbey of Furness, by Stephen, afterwards King of England. It was subsequently granted to Gilbert, who had succeeded to the barony of Kendal, and who released the inhabitants from their state of feudalism, bestowing upon them a charter, which was augmented and confirmed by his successors. It afterwards reverted to the crown; and being, in 1609, divided into moieties, was eventually purchased, in 1736, by the Duke of Montagu, for £490, and is at present vested in the Duke of Buccleuch. A charter was obtained from Edward I., for a market and an annual fair; but it continued to be merely nominal until the dissolution of the abbey of Furness, near Dalton, the

capital of that district, from which event the prosperity of Ulverstone may be dated. The town, situated near the estuary of the rivers Crake and Leven, consists principally of four spacious streets, and the houses are chiefly of stone. There are a newsroom, and two subscription libraries, one of which is general, founded in 1797, under the auspices of Thomas Sutherland, Esq., and contains 3000 volumes; the other clerical, instituted by the Associates of Dr. Bray, and greatly augmented by the donations and exertions of the Rev. Dr. Stonard, the learned commentator on the Prophecies, and by the contributions of other members. The theatre and public rooms, erected by subscription in 1796, were considerably improved in 1828, and during the hunt-week in November are genteelly attended. The peninsular situation of the town led to the appointment of mounted guides to direct travellers across the sands, who are paid by government, to be in attendance from sunrise to sunset, when the channel is fordable; but this arrangement has been partially superseded by the construction of a new road from Carnforth to Ulverstone, under an act of parliament.

The prevailing branches of manufacture are those of cotton, linen, check, canvas for sails, sacking, candle-wicks, hats, axes, adzes, spades, hoes, and sickles. The chief articles of export, in addition to some of the above, are iron and copper ores, pig and bar iron of the finest quality, the best blue and green slates, and limestone, wool, grain, butter, gunpowder, leather, hoops, basket-ropes, baskets called swills, crate and wheel-spoke wood, and oak and larch poles: these are principally sent coastwise, the intercourse with foreign countries being limited. There is a yard for ship-building, and the aggregate registry of ships belonging to the place is nearly 3000 tons; two or three vessels are employed in the American timber trade, and from other ports a few belonging to the town are engaged in the West India trade. Ulverstone is a creek within the limits of the port of Lancaster, and from this circumstance has, with the liberty of Furness, been released from the heavy duty on coal carried coastwise. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained for making a canal, by means of which ships of 400 tons' burthen are safely moored in a capacious basin with extensive wharfs, and discharge their cargoes close to the town. The market, granted to Roger de Lancaster, in the 8th of Edward I., is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Easter-Sunday, April 29th, Holy-Thursdays, October 7th, and the first Thursday after October 23rd. Manorial courts leet and baron take place on the Monday next after October 24th; the court baron for the liberty of Furness, for the recovery of debts under 40s., occurs here every Saturday three weeks; the baronial court for the manor of Bolton with Adgarley is annual, and petty-sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, are also held here.

Ulverstone, which anciently formed part of the parish of Dalton, comprises by computation 32,640 acres, whereof about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, wood, and peat or moss land; the extent of ground between the north and south extremities is 18 or 19, and the greatest breadth about 3; miles. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £149; patron and impropiator, the Rev. T. R. G. Braddyll. The church, situated on the south side of a hill, about a quarter of a

mile from the town, is of very ancient and obscure foundation, and was rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII., and again, with the exception of the tower and a Norman doorway, at the commencement of the present century. In the east window is some fine stained glass, the designs from Rubens; an altar-piece representing the Descent from the Cross, with the three Cardinal Graces, was planned for the church by T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., after the manner of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and there are several elegant and sumptuous monuments. A district church in the later English style, with a tower and spire, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £5301: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £143; patron, the Rev. Mr. Braddyll. The chapel at Blawith is said to be the original one consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer; and at Pennybridge is a chapel, erected by subscription in 1792. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and about a mile to the south-west is another, for the Society of Friends, the first possessed by that community in England, having been built under the superintendence of George Fox, founder of the sect, who resided at Swartmoor Hall, in the neighbourhood. The poor law union of Ulverstone comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, containing a population of 26,746. Conishead priory, in the parish, was founded by Gamel de Pennington, for Black canons, and, at the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at £124. 2. 1.; the building was then dismantled, and the materials were sold for £333. 6. 3½., but some remains of the cemetery, pillars of the transept, the foundation walls of the church, with several skeletons, were discovered in the year 1823; the site is occupied by a modern edifice in the English style. Richard de Ulverstone, a monk of considerable eminence, and author of a work entitled *Articles of Faith*, was born here in 1434.

UNDERBARROW, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 2½ miles (W.) from Kendal; containing, with Bradley-Field, 515 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, the Vicar of Kendal.

UNDERMILBECK, a township, in the parish of WINDERMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Kendal; containing, with the chapelry of Winster, 1033 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £12, and there is a glebe of 1031a. 1r. 6p. A school is supported by endowment.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, a township, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Keswick; containing 549 inhabitants. A school is supported by donations amounting to nearly £100 a year, and a handsome school-house has been erected at High Hill, in the township, at the expense of James Stanger, Esq., in which girls are taught on the national system.

UNDERWOOD, with OFFCOAT, a liberty, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing 344 inhabitants.

UNDERWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of SELSTON, union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 412 inhabitants.

UNDY, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 317 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1726*a*. 1*r*. 4*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 7½.; the patronage and appropriation belong to the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, whose tithes have been commuted for £150, and those of the vicar for £140; the appropriate glebe consists of 52 acres, and the vicarial of 4, with a parsonage-house. The church is in the early English style, and has a nave and chancel, with a square tower rising from between them.

UNSTONE, a township, in the parish of DRONFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Chesterfield; containing 688 inhabitants. A school has an endowment of £16 per annum.

UNSWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of OLDHAM cum PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Bury; containing 826 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, the Rector of Prestwich. The chapel, dedicated to St. George, was consecrated in 1730. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. James Lancaster, in 1737, bequeathed property now producing £12. 12. per annum, for teaching children.

UNTHANK, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Penrith; containing 228 inhabitants.

UNTHANK, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Rothbury; containing 22 inhabitants. It is on the river Aln, which passes on the north, and separates it from Prendick. In the reign of Elizabeth, it belonged to a family named Unthank. The hall, now designated Collingwood House, is pleasantly seated near the river.

UPCHURCH (St. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Chatham; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3553*a*. 2*r*. 34*p*., of which 1277 acres are arable, 731 pasture, 1297 salt-marsh, 61 wood, 94 orchards and gardens, and 26 in hop-grounds; and exclusively of these are 63 acres of land tithe-free. On the north flows the Medway, where are Otterham creek and quay, at which corn produced in the neighbourhood is shipped for exportation. By a survey made in the reign of Elizabeth, it appears that twelve vessels belonged to the place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £155; patrons and improprators, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, built probably in the reign of Edward III., is a handsome structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style.

UPEND, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRTLING, union of NEWMARKET, hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 187 inhabitants.

UP-EXE, a tything, in the parish of REWE, union of St. THOMAS, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Wonford and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Culmpton; containing 120 inhabitants.

UPHAM, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the tything of Woodcott, 581 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2853*a*. 2*r*. 36*p*., of which 1602 acres are arable, 237 pasture, 502 woodland, hedge, and dells, 207 down, 46 orchard, buildings, and homesteads, 218 common, and 37 highway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and there are 2 acres of glebe. The church contains fifty free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £20 towards defraying the expense. At Durley is a chapel of ease. Dr. Edward Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, whose father was rector of the parish, was a native; and the mother of Bishop Heber was also born here, in the rectory-house, her father, the Rev. Mr. Allanson, being the incumbent for about eighty years. On Stephen Castle down, a barrow was opened in March, 1836, when four skeletons were dug up, all perfect, of which parts are preserved at Belmour House.

UPHAVEN (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Pewsey; containing 512 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Fontanelle, in Normandy, was founded here about the commencement of the reign of Henry I., and, at its suppression, was granted by Henry VI. to the monastery of Ivy-Church, in exchange for lands, &c., in Clarendon park. The parish, situated on the road from Devizes to Andover, is intersected by the river Avon, and comprises by computation 3237 acres. A market was granted by Henry III. to Peter de Mauley; and in the reign of Edward I., Hugh de Spencer procured a charter of free warren, and two annual fairs, one of which, as well as the market, is discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; improprators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £594. 18., and those of the vicar for £150: there are nearly 3 acres of glebe. The church was probably erected in the time of Henry VII., and the nave seems to have formed part of the priory. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyans. About a mile to the westward are the remains of an intrenched camp, with a spacious prætorium, called Casterley, the area of which, comprising sixty acres, is intersected from north to south by a broad fosse.

UPHAY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 57 inhabitants.

UPHILL (St. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Axbridge; containing 400 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1036*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*., and is bounded on the south by the river Axe, that falls into the Bristol Channel at the village, the proximity of which to Weston-Super-Mare, a fashionable bathing-place, has induced capitalists to purchase a considerable portion of land in the neighbourhood, with a view to erect houses upon it. Stone is quarried for building and for the roads; and the Bristol and

Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7.; net income, £184; patron, John Fisher, Esq.: there is a glebe of about 30 acres. The church, with a central tower, occupies the summit of a lofty eminence south of the village; and a new church is about to be erected by subscription. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A cave was discovered here a few years since, similar to those in the same ridge of hills, at Burrington and Banwell.

UP HOLLAND, LANCASHIRE.—See HOLLAND, UP.

UPLEADON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Newent; containing 250 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the river Leadon, by which it is intersected, is about two miles and a half from the road between Gloucester and Ledbury, and comprises by measurement 1100 acres, whereof nearly six-tenths are arable, four-tenths pasture, and about 12 acres woodland; the soil is chiefly loam, inclining to clay, and the surface level. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church has a wooden tower, and a Norman entrance on the north side.

UPLEATHAM, a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Guisborough; containing, with part of the township of Redcar, 329 inhabitants, of whom 209 are in Upleatham township. This place, in Domesday book written *Upe-licher*, was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh, Earl of Chester, and was afterwards the fee of Robert de Brus, and descended to the lords Fauconberge, and from them to the lords Conyers; the Athertons subsequently held the estate, and among other families that have had possessions here, occur those of Lowther and Dundas. The parish forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 1100 acres, of which the soil is a rich loam, and the surface boldly undulated, commanding from the higher grounds some fine sea views: freestone of good quality for building is found in abundance. The village is pleasantly situated on a declivity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £236. The church was rebuilt, in 1836, at an expense of £450, by subscription, towards which the lord of the manor contributed £200, the patron £100, and the Incorporated Society £75; it is a neat structure in the Norman style, and fifty of the sittings are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. National schools, built by the late Earl of Zetland, are supported by the family.

UPLOWMAN (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, partly in the hundred of HALBERTON, but chiefly in that of TIVERTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tiverton; containing, with the tything of Whitnage, 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 10., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Sydenham Pidsley; net income, as returned to the commissioners for inquiry into Church revenues, in 1835, £601.

UPLYME (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 1057 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2358a. 3r. 2p., together with about 800 acres of common, an act for inclosing which was passed in 1841. There are extensive beds of blue and white lias, replete with organic marine remains, and applicable to building, paving, or burning into lime. A manufactory for woollen-cloth is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 11½., and in the gift of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe contains 36 acres. The church, which is a very ancient structure, has been enlarged.

UPMINSTER (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Romford; containing 1117 inhabitants. The parish is about seven miles in length, and one mile in average breadth; the surface towards the north is considerably elevated; the soil in the uplands is clayey, and in the low grounds light and sandy. It contains the hamlets of Corbetstye, Upmminster-Common, and Harton, and comprises 3369a. 1r. 36p., of which 1241 acres are arable, 1010 meadow and pasture, 91 woodland, 148 common, and 178 roads, &c. The scenery is finely varied, and enlivened with numerous good residences and flourishing plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late J. R. Holden, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1052, and there are 23 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire, and on the north side of the chancel is a chapel belonging to Gaines Hall. There is a place of worship for Independents. Dr. Derham, author of *Physico-Theology*, &c., was rector of the parish from 1689 to 1735.

UP-OTTERY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Honiton; containing 991 inhabitants. Fairs for cattle are held on March 17th and October 24th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 7½., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, whose tithes have been commuted for £335, and those of the vicar for £430; there are 76 acres of appropriate glebe, and 4 of vicarial. The church has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists; and at Roridge, in the parish, was anciently a chapel.

UPPER ALLITHWAITE.—See ALLITHWAITE, UPPER.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

UPPERBY, a township, in the parish of St. CUTHBERT, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 471 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen.

UPPINGHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (S.) from Oakham, and 89 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2034 inhabitants. The name of this place is descriptive of its elevated situation: the town consists principally of one good street, with a square area in

the centre, and is tolerably well paved; the houses are commodious and well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring in the upper part of the town. The air, though keen, is pure and salubrious, and the surrounding country is pleasingly diversified. The market, granted by Edward I., in 1280, to Peter de Montfort, is held on Wednesday, and is well supplied with corn and cattle; and fairs take place on March 7th and July 7th, chiefly for horses, horned-cattle, and sheep, and also for coarse linen-cloth. The parish is situated on the roads from London to Melton-Mowbray, and Stamford to Leicester, and about three miles distant from the river Welland, which divides the county of Rutland from Northampton; the lands are on the lias formation, possessing all its peculiar features of long ridges of low but steep hills (on one of which the town stands), separated by fertile valleys, through each of which runs a small stream of water. The soil is of a red appearance; and beneath, to the depth generally of two or three feet, is a shaly red stone, and under this, as far as it has been worked, either a red, or a blue stone encrusted with red, of variable thickness, and a very stiff blue clay which makes good bricks: the red stone is soft, and easily worked; the blue is much harder, and both are used for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 10.; net income, £661; patron, the Bishop of London: the glebe amounts to about 265 acres, with a house. The church, situated on the south side of the square, is a spacious structure in the ancient English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, adjoining the churchyard, and an hospital for poor men, were founded in 1584, by the Rev. Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, and rector of North Luffenham, in this county, who also instituted a similar school and hospital at Oakham, *which see*. Many eminent persons have been educated in the school, including Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, late archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Manners, late chancellor of Ireland; Dr. Henry Ferne, Bishop of Chester; and Dr. Bramston, Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district. The poor law union of Uppingham comprises 35 parishes or places, of which 16 are in Leicestershire, and 19 in Rutland, the whole containing a population of 10,049. The celebrated Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, was rector.

UPPINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, WELLINGTON division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Wellington; containing 96 inhabitants, and comprising 747*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.* The living is a donative; net income, £70; patron and improprator, the Duke of Cleveland. The great tithes have been commuted for £140, and those of the incumbent for £40.

UPSALL, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KILVINGTON, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises about 1230 acres of fertile land, and its small village is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence east of the road from Thirsk to Borrowby: a little to the west of it, flows a tributary of the Cod beck. There are some remains of the castle of the Mowbrays, which subsequently became the residence of the Scroop family.

UPSALL, a township, in the parish of ORMESBY, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Guisborough; containing 15 inhabitants. It contains the hamlets of East and West Upsall, situated near the source of the river Tame, and upon the border of Barnaby moor. At the time of the Conquest, some land here was demesne of the crown; and since that date property has been held by the families, among others, of de Brus, Percy, Conyers, and Jackson. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £30, payable to the Archbishop of York, and the vicarial for £18. 5.

UPSHIRE, a hamlet, in the parish of WALTHAM-ABBEY, or HOLY-CROSS, union of EDMONTON, hundred of WALTHAM, S. division of ESSEX; containing 853 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPSLAND, with KIRKCLINGTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKCLINGTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK; containing 324 inhabitants. The hamlet of Upsland is on the road between Sinderby and Masham, about a mile and a half west of the Leeming-lane, and comprises by computation 280 acres of land, set out in two farms.

UPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BLEWBERRY, union of WANTAGE, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from East Ilsley; containing, with the liberty of Nottingham-Fee, 284 inhabitants, of whom 240 are in Upton. The chapelry, including the liberty, comprises 1330*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.* The chapel is a very ancient edifice.

UPTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STROKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Colnbrook; containing, with part of the town of Slough, and the chapelry of Chalvey, 2296 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great Bath road, about a mile from the river Thames, and the Great Western railway passes through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £220; improprator, W. Bousey, Esq. The tithes for the new inclosures, and all tithes for Upton, with Chalvey, were exchanged for land and a money payment in 1808; and impropriate tithes have been just commuted for a rent-charge of £239. The church, which is said to have been partly built more than 1200 years since, has a fine Norman doorway, and is principally in that style. A church has been erected at Chalvey, towards which the late king gave £100, the Queen Dowager £50, and the improprator and incumbent £200 each; it is a handsome edifice in the Norman style, adapted for a congregation of 800. There is a place of worship for Independents. Benjamin Lane, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20, for clothing six men and six women, and distributing some bibles annually. In the parish is situated the workhouse of the Eton union. The late Sir William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, resided and was buried here; and his son, the present Sir John F. Herschel, Bart., was born and resides in the parish.

UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DINTON, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 94 inhabitants.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county

of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Chester; containing 437 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £135. 1. 1., of which £91. 6. 1. are payable to an improprator, £40 to the rector of St. Mary, and £3. 15. to the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 85 inhabitants.

UPTON, a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston; containing 237 inhabitants. At the village of Upton, from which the parochial church, called Over-Church, is distant half a mile, a market was held so late as 1662, and there are still two fairs for cattle. A court leet and baron takes place annually. The lands have been considerably improved by William Webster, Esq., of Upton Hall, who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron, Mr. Webster; improprator, Sir W. T. Stanley, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £145. The glebe of the incumbent comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

UPTON, a tything, in the parish of HAWKESHURY, union of CHIPPING-SOBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 758 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPTON (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Gloucester; containing 893 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Gloucester to Painswick, and comprises 2974*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.*, of which 1820 acres are pasture, 800 arable field land, 200 inclosed arable, 90 wood, 56 roads and waste, and 7 common pasture; the soil is principally a strong clay, but in some parts is sand, stone brash, and gravel. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £86; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is principally Norman, but the tower and some of the details are in the later English style.

UPTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 178 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the great north road, and comprises by measurement 1161 acres, of which 915 are arable, 180 pasture, and 66 wood; the soil is clayey, and the surface gently rises. There is little good scenery, except from Standgate Hill, the original name of which is said to have been Stand Guard, on account of a watch or guard having been formerly placed upon it to prevent robberies: from its summit are extensive prospects over the fens, and a view of Peterborough minster, and Whittlesey mere. The living is a rectory, with that of Coppingford consolidated; net income, £160; patron, Lord Montagu: the glebe comprises 264 acres, allotted in 1812, in lieu of tithes. The church is partly in the early English style, with a curious ancient font.

UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BEXLEY, union of DARTFORD, hundred of RUXLEY, lath of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of the county of KENT; containing 169 inhabitants.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of SIBSON, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 148 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

UPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, hundred of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the township of Kexby, 505 inhabitants, of whom 236 are in Upton township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £131; patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Acle; containing 519 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1693*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which 655 acres are arable, 170 marsh land cultivated, 753 marsh and water, 26 homesteads, and 83 roads, &c.: the navigable river Bure runs on the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Ranworth, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £451. 14., of which £279. 16. 6. are payable to the Bishop of Ely, and £160. 13. to the vicar; there are $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres of vicarial glebe. The church, which is chiefly in the later English style, consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square tower in ruins. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

UPTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, union, and S. division of the county, of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W.) from Northampton; containing 59 inhabitants, and comprising 939 acres. The living is annexed, with that of Kingsthorpe, to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton. There are the remains of a castle founded by Simon de St. Liz. James Harrington, the eminent political writer in the time of the Commonwealth, was born at Upton Hall in the year 1611.

UPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CASTOR, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Wansford; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, of which the soil is in some parts gravelly, and in others clayey; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, the meadow land is subject to flood, and the river Nene flows through the southern part of the chapelry.

UPTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Southwell; containing 601 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Newark to Southwell, and comprises 1384 acres: the village is handsome, and pleasantly situated on a declivity, and a considerable starch manufactory is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 5*½.*; net income, £91. The tithes were commuted in 1795; the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church is a small edifice, endowed with lands of the annual value of £20, for keeping it in repair, the surplus to be given to poor soldiers travelling through the place. There is a meeting-house for Methodists.

UPTON, with **SIGNET**, a hamlet, in the parish of **BURFORD**, union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Burford; containing 218 inhabitants.

UPTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **DULVERTON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Dulverton; containing 358 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Brompton-Regis to Wiveliscombe, and comprises 3779a. 25p.: stone is quarried for building, and for making roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, John Bere, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £241. 15.

UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **LONG SUTTON**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **SOMERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 192 inhabitants.

UPTON, a tything, in the parish of **EAST KNOYLE**, union of **MERE**, hundred of **DOWNTON**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 139 inhabitants.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of **BADSWORTH**, Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 235 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1000 acres, chiefly the property of George Cholmley and Charles Oxley, Esqrs., joint lords of the manor; the soil is various, and the substratum abounds with limestone, of which much is burnt into lime. The surface is boldly undulated, and on Beacon Hill is a small tower commanding a fine view of York minster, the wolds of Lincolnshire, and the Derbyshire hills. There are two schools, in which 14 children are paid for by a private family.

UPTON, **BISHOP'S** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **ROSS**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ross; containing 650 inhabitants. The parish embraces an elevated ridge of mountain, and consists of 3315 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 6.; net income, £708; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £456. 16. to the Dean and Chapter, £221. 18. to the vicar, £11. 11. to the dean and precentor, and £15. 10. to the rector of How chapel.

UPTON-CRESSETT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGENORTH**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bridgenorth; containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Representatives of the late J. C. Pelham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £191. 7., and the glebe comprises 4 acres.

UPTON-GRAY, a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **BERMONDSPIT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Odiham; containing, with the tything of Hoddington, 504 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £490, and there are 49 acres of glebe.

UPTON-HELLIONS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **WEST BUDLEIGH**, Crediton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Crediton; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish is situated along the northern bank of the river Creedy,

and comprises by measurement about 800 acres: there are several quarries of stone suitable for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. W. Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and there is a glebe of 40 acres. The church, a small neat building, supposed to have been erected in the 14th century, contains a handsome monument to the Reynell family.

UPTON-LOVELL, a parish, in the union of **WARMINSTER**, hundred of **HEYTESBURY**, Warminster and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Heytesbury; containing 235 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Heytesbury to Salisbury, and intersected by the river Wily, comprises 1399a. 15p.: the manufacture of fine broad-cloth is carried on to a considerable extent, and affords employment to about 400 persons of this and the adjoining villages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £329. 10., and the glebe comprises 30 acres. In the chancel of the church is a recumbent figure of Lord Lovel, from whom the parish derives its distinguishing appellation. The Rev. John Crouch, in 1794, bequeathed £500 three per cent. consols., the interest to be applied to instruction. On Upton-Lovell down, about two miles north of Heytesbury, is a single intrenchment called Knook Castle, including about two acres: on the summit of a hill, to the north-west of Elder Valley, is Bowls Barrow, a large tumulus, that has been found to contain fourteen human skeletons; and in the neighbourhood of Knook Castle, near the north bank of the Wily, is another large barrow, which, from the number of gold ornaments discovered in it, has been termed Golden Barrow.

UPTON MAGNA (*St. LUCIA*), a parish, in the union of **ATCHAM**, Wellington division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 494 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3129a. 2r. 9p., chiefly arable; a considerable hill on one side forms a rabbit-warren and sheep-walk, and the remainder is divided into several farms; the soil is generally good, and under profitable cultivation. Coal and limestone are found, and worked to a small extent, though neither is in much reputation; an iron-forge was in operation, but has been discontinued. The Shrewsbury canal passes through the parish, and at one extremity is the river Severn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £546; patron, Mrs. Corbet. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a Norman arch; the windows have recently been filled with stained glass, presented by Miss Pigott.

UPTON-NOBLE, a parish, in the union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **BRUTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bruton; containing 241 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Batcombe. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPTON-PYNE, a parish, in the union of **St. THOMAS**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Wonford and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Exeter; containing 512 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres by measurement; the river Exe bounds it on the south,

and the Thorverton road passes immediately before the church. There are leather-mills, employing a few persons: manganese was produced in some quantity about twenty years since, and the mine is still worked, but not with much success. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises about 90 acres, with a house. The church contains a good painting of the Last Supper, the monument of a crusader, and some remains of ancient stained glass.

UPTON-SCUDAMORE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WARMINSTER, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (N.) from Warminster; containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 1., and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £480, with a glebe of nearly 23 acres; the appropriate tithes for £20 and £35, respectively belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury and the Prebendary of Luxford; and £50 are payable to an impropriator, who has a glebe of 23½ acres.

UPTON-SNODSBURY (*St. KENELME*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (N.) from Pershore; containing 340 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1661*a. 3r. 12p.*, is intersected by the road from Worcester to Inkberrow; and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes at the distance of about two miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Henry Green: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £100, and the vicarial for £119. 13., and there are 2 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 10 miles (S.) from Worcester, and 109 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 2696 inhabitants. According to Dr. Stukeley, this was the *Upoessa* of Ravennas; and the probability of its having been a Roman station is strengthened by the discovery of some ancient armour in the neighbourhood. During the civil war, a bridge of six arches, erected pursuant to legislative enactment, in the reign of James I., was broken down, and a battery placed in the churchyard, to prevent the approach of Cromwell and his forces; but the plan was ineffectual, and the parliamentary troops entered the town. Upton is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen, and is crossed by a bridge erected in 1606; it is neatly built, and the streets are well paved; the surrounding country is in a state of high cultivation, and the scenery is varied and picturesque. There is a subscription library. A considerable quantity of cider, brought from Herefordshire and other parts, is shipped here for conveyance to different places in England; and there is a harbour for barges, with a wharf on the river for the convenience of loading and discharging. The market is on Thursday: a handsome market-house, including an assembly-room and apartments for the meetings of the magistrates, has been erected by subscription. Fairs are held on Mid-

Lent and Whitsun Thursday, July 10th, and the Thursday before October 2nd; a manorial court occurs occasionally, and petty-sessions once a fortnight.

The parish comprises 3025 acres of land. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27; net income, £917; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is a handsome structure, completed in 1758; the ancient tower was once surmounted by a spire, but this, from an apprehension of insecurity, was taken down, and a wooden cupola substituted. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A charity school for 20 girls was endowed in 1718, by Richard and Anne Smith, with property now producing £28 per annum, which was augmented with a bequest of £5 a year, in 1824, by Mrs. Sarah Husband: a boys' school was added to it in 1797, by a benefaction from George King, of property vested in the purchase of £100 three per cents., and £100 four per cent. consols.; and these two foundations are now incorporated into a national school. Edward Hall, in 1578, left an estate at present worth about £80 a year, for maintaining a bridge over the Severn at this place; and Thomas Morris, alias Woodward, in 1675, bequeathed £185, which sum was invested in land, &c., now valued at £35. 10. per annum, appropriated to parochial purposes. The poor law union comprises 22 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,886. Dr. John Dee, the celebrated astrologer in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of the town; and the late Rev. J. Davison, B.D., author of some highly-esteemed theological works, was rector.

UPTON-WARREN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bromsgrove; containing 441 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Birmingham and Worcester road, and comprises 2574*a. 35p.*, of which 1600 acres are arable, 750 pasture, and 136 woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil partly a strong clay, and the scenery picturesque. The Stoke station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is one mile to the east, and the Bromsgrove station (for carriages) three miles distant: the river Salwarp or Warren propels a flour-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 3½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Shrewsbury: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and the glebe consists of 80 acres, with an excellent residence. The church, a plain edifice with a square tower surmounted by a spire, was partly rebuilt in 1793, and has a neat interior. There is a national school, endowed with £18 per annum by Elizabeth Lacey and others, in 1745; also a Church Sunday school. An annuity of £10 was bequeathed by Alderman Saunders to the Grocers' Company, for apprenticing a boy of this parish.

UPTON-WATERS (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Wellington; containing 228 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 732 acres, is separated by the river Tern from the parish of High Ercal; and the village, situated on elevated ground, is intersected by the road between Wellington and Market-Drayton. A common red stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 3½., and in the

patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is a small neat edifice.

UP WALTHAM.—See WALTHAM, UP.

UPWAY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, comprising the liberty of WEYBEY-HOUSE, the tything of Stottingway in the hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, and that of Elwell in the liberty of WYKE-REGIS and ELWELL, Dorchester division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 619 inhabitants. The liberty of Weybey-house and the manor of Upway belong to the Rev. George Gould, whose ancestors have been seated here since the reign of James I.: part of the ancient manor-house is still remaining, but the family have for some years chiefly resided at Fleet, in this county. On the estate are some excellent quarries, from which was taken the stone for building the new church at Fleet. The manor of Stottingway belongs to the vicars-choral in the cathedral of Salisbury. Near the church, from the foot of a steep hill, rises the small river Way, which runs through the parish, and falls into the sea at Weymouth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and has been enlarged. On Ridgway down are numerous barrows, extending from that part of the ridge opposite Sutton-Pointz to beyond Long Bredy, a distance of nearly six miles, in a direction parallel to the ancient Roman road called *Via Iceniana*.

UPWELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WISBECH, partly in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, and partly in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of the county of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wisbech; containing, with part of the chapelry of Welney, 4891 inhabitants, of whom 4300 are in Upwell township. The village is intersected by the river Nene, and the houses extend along its banks nearly to Outwell and Welney. The country about Welney, which lies in the cultivated fens of the Great Bedford level, has been greatly improved within the last thirty years; and a handsome suspension-bridge over the Hundred-Foot river was erected in 1826, at the expense of the Rev. W. G. Townley, the rector, from a design by Capt. Brown. King John granted a market on Wednesday, and Henry VI. a fair on St. Peter and St. Paul's day; the former has been discontinued, and the latter is now only a pleasure-fair, held on June 30th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £3855; patron, R. G. Townley, Esq. The church, which, with the greater part of the parish, is in Norfolk, is in the later English style, with a square tower, the upper part octagonal, surmounted by a lofty spire; the Rev. Mr. Townley repewed it chiefly at his own expense, and erected galleries, in 1839, and more recently formed a beautiful east window of stained glass, representing the Descent from the Cross. The reading-desk and pulpit, and other portions of the edifice, are finely carved; and there are several neat monuments and two sepulchral brasses in the chancel, where a brass plate records the death of 67 persons here between June 21st and August 13th, 1832, by cholera. At Welney is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive

and Wesleyan Methodists; and the poor have £180 per annum, derived from land left by various individuals. In that part of the parish lying in Cambridgeshire are the sites of two ancient religious houses, one of which, at Mirmound, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded by Richard I., and at the Dissolution was valued at £10. 7. 7.; and the other, a small priory of Gilbertines, also dedicated to the Virgin, was a cell to the priory of Sempringham, valued at the Dissolution at £13. 6. 1. per annum.

UPWOOD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ramsey; containing 378 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Great Raveley annexed, in the patronage of Miss Bickerton, and has a net income of £78: the tithes have been commuted for £340. Robert Gordon and Anthony Ashton, in 1660, gave land now let for £10 per annum, applied to parochial purposes.

URCHFONTE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANSBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. E.) from Devizes; containing, with the hamlets of Eastcott, Lydeaway, and Wedhampton, 1530 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises between 5000 and 6000 acres, and is situated within a quarter of a mile from the road between Salisbury and Devizes, was once the property of Sir William Pynsent, Bart., and, with other estates, was left by his will to the great Earl of Chatham, in testimony of respect for his character. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stert annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £1425, and those of the vicar for £300; there are 28 acres of appropriate, and two of vicarial, glebe, with a house. The church is a fine ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

URMSTON, a township, in the parish of FLIXTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Manchester; containing 771 inhabitants. John Collier, commonly called Tim Bobbin, the author of the *Lancashire Dialect*, was born here.

URPETH, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 907 inhabitants. The township comprises 1614 acres, of which one-third is arable, one-third pasture and meadow, and one-third woodland; the soil is favourable to the growth of wheat, barley, and turnips, and in some parts is remarkably rich; the surface is elevated, but inclosed all round by greater heights, and the scenery is highly picturesque, with beautiful views formed by the intersection of the burns. A colliery, which comprehends nearly the whole township, is let on lease by the Bewicke family to Messrs. William Bell, Morrison, and partners; the works were commenced in 1833, and the coal seam at present wrought is found at a depth of 70 fathoms, and is of a rich bituminous quality. There are good freestone quarries, from one of which the principal part of Lambton has been erected; three forges for malleable iron are carried on by Messrs. Hawks and Co., employing about 50 hands; and a linseed-oil mill, conducted by Messrs. Charles Rayne and partners, employs about 40;

there are also a paper, and a corn, mill. A private railway runs to the Tyne; and the Pontop and South Shields railway passes within a quarter of a mile, to the south of the township. Mrs. Bewicke has a small house here, in the heart of her estate, at which she resides during a portion of the year. The village is situated three miles north-west of Chester, on the south of the Team.

URSWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ulverstone; containing, with the hamlet of Little Uрсwick, 761 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6.; net income, £96; patrons, the Landowners. The church, which was repewed in 1826, is situated between the villages of Great and Little Uрсwick. At Bolton are the remains of an ancient chapel, in the immediate vicinity of which several Roman coins have been discovered, also a brass tripod.

URSWICK, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT URSWICK, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 96 inhabitants. The village, which adjoins that of Great Uрсwick, is pleasantly situated, and is distinguished for a fine circular lake about half a mile in diameter, abounding with tench, roach, and other fish. A school was founded in 1580, by William Marshall, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £15.

USHAW, a hamlet, in the chapelry of ESH, union and parish of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, county of DURHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Durham. This place, which derives its name from the abundance of yew-trees that formerly grew in the neighbourhood, belongs to a Roman Catholic college, established here in 1808, and which owed its origin to the dissolution of the English College of Douay, in French Flanders, by the tyranny of the French republic in 1794. The majority of the professors and students, having escaped to their native land, settled at Crook Hall, in this county; but that building soon proving too small, they were enabled by the liberal support of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, to raise the present edifice, which comprises a spacious quadrangle adapted to the reception of 150 students, with a president, vice-president, and professors, and has a valuable library of more than 12,000 volumes, with numerous splendidly illuminated MSS. Dr. Lingard and Dr. Wiseman were educated in the college.

USHLAWRÇOED, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDWELTY, union of ABERGAVENNY, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing 13,140 inhabitants.—See TREDEGAR.

USK (*St. Mary*), a market-town, parish, and division, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of Usk, county of MONMOUTH, 13 miles (S. W.) from Monmouth, and 144 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Glascoed and Gwehellig, 2182 inhabitants, of whom 1525 are in the town. This place, which derives its name from the Gaelic *Ysc*, signifying water, is of remote antiquity, and is generally admitted by antiquaries to have been the *Burrium* of the Romans. The ancient castle, erected on an eminence overlooking the town, experienced repeated assaults during the wars between

the Welsh chieftains and the Anglo-Norman lords, especially in the time of the celebrated Owain Glyndwr; and, in the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., it was, with the town, partly demolished by the parliamentary forces. The town is agreeably situated on the river Usk, which is crossed by a stone bridge; and consists of several streets, composed of detached houses, with intervening gardens and orchards. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry, and others in the salmon-fishery, and there is a small manufactory for japanned tin, or Pont-y-Pool ware. The market is on Friday; a cattle-market is held on the first Monday in each month, and fairs take place on April 20th (a large one for wool), June 20th, October 29th, and the Monday before Christmas-day. The town is governed by a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, recorder, and burgesses, assisted by four constables, appointed at a borough-leet, held annually; and the borough, conjointly with those of Monmouth and Newport, returns a member to parliament, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders of a district comprising 522 acres. The portreeve possesses magisterial authority concurrently with the county justices; the quarter-sessions for the shire, and the petty-sessions for the division, are held here; and a court leet occurs once a fortnight, at which the portreeve and recorder preside. The town-hall is a handsome edifice over the market-place, built at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort: the prison has been enlarged, and a tread-mill erected, by the county, at an expense of about £600.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; net income, £250; patron, W. Addams Williams, Esq.; impropiator, the Duke of Beaufort. The church, which was formerly conventual, appears to be of Anglo-Norman origin, and was originally cruciform, but has undergone numerous alterations; it contains several ancient monuments, and a modern one, erected in 1822, to commemorate the munificent benevolence of Mr. Roger Edwards, who, in 1621, bequeathed property now producing a yearly rental of £412, to establish and endow a free grammar school; to support an almshouse previously built by him at Llangeview, for 12 persons; and for other charitable purposes. Two separate schools are now held in premises adjoining the church; that called the grammar school is in the lower room, and the master, who is a graduate of Oxford, has a salary of £60, with the use of a house, &c.; in the other, termed the writing school, in the upper rooms, about 40 younger children are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, by a master in holy orders, who receives £70. The same benefactor also founded and endowed a scholarship with £5 per annum in the University of Oxford, for a boy educated at the school. A national school is supported by subscription; and almshouses for 24 persons were erected in 1826, near the priory, upon the site of some old ones. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The remains of the castle, standing on an abrupt eminence to the east of the river, consist of the exterior walls and a tower gateway, with several apartments, amongst which is the baronial hall; the area is of considerable extent, and is flanked by square and round towers. To the south-east of the church are a few remains of a priory founded by one of the earls of Clare.

USSELBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, N. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from **Market-Rasen**; containing 92 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Caistor** to **Market-Rasen**, and comprises between 700 and 800 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron and impropiator, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P. There are about 40 acres of glebe. The church, a small neat structure, was lately repaired at the expense of **Bartholomew Elliot, Esq.**

USWORTH, GREAT and LITTLE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **WASHINGTON**, union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (S. E.) from **Gateshead**; containing 1030 inhabitants. This township was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from **Washington** in 1831, and comprises 2543a. 11p., of which 1719 acres are arable, 736 meadow and pasture, 39 woodland, and 49 waste. It occupies an elevated site, surrounded with a great variety of interesting scenery; the air is salubrious, and the neighbourhood abounds with springs of excellent water, from which the distillers of **Newcastle** and **Gateshead** derive their supplies. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in collieries, of which that called the **Springwell** colliery, belonging to **Lord Ravensworth** and partners, opened in 1822, affords employment to 500 persons; the coal is conveyed to **Jarrow** by a private railway, where it is shipped principally to **London**; **John Laws, Esq.**, is head viewer. There are also some quarries of the finest freestone, which is raised for building; at **North Biddick** are fire-stone quarries, and bricks, fire-bricks, and tiles are manufactured. In 1834, an act was obtained for constructing a railway from the **Hartlepool** line, near **Moorsley**, to the **Pontop** and **South Shields** railway in this township. **Usworth House** and **Usworth Place** are both handsome mansions, surrounded with tastefully-embellished demesnes, commanding extensive and richly-varied prospects over the adjacent country, embracing a fine view of **Durham cathedral**, **Lambton** and **Hilton castles**, **Sunderland**, **Wearmouth**, and the **German Sea**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Bishop of Durham**, with a net income of £120: the church, erected in 1831, is a neat structure containing 410 sittings, and a gallery for the children of the schools. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; also a school established by the **Pearith** family, who, in 1814, built an appropriate school-house, and endowed it with £30 per annum, and £3 per annum for keeping it in repair. In the grounds of **Usworth Place** is a sulphureous chalybeate spring.

UTKINTON, a township, in the parish of **TARPORLEY**, union of **NANTWICH**, First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from **Tarporley**; containing 606 inhabitants.

UTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CREDITON**, **Crediton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from **Crediton**; containing 384 inhabitants.

UTTERBY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, wapentake of **LUDBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from **Louth**; containing 209 inhabitants. The parish is situated on

the road from **Louth** to **Great Grimsby**, and comprises by measurement 1568 acres, of which 342 are arable, 722 pasture, 432 meadow, 23 gardens, and 16 woodland; the **Roman Barton-street** passes on the west, and, according to tradition, here was a **Roman encampment**. **Utterby House**, the seat of the **Rev. H. B. Benson, M.A.**, is beautifully situated, and the grounds comprehend some picturesque scenery; over the entrance are the armorial-bearings of the **Sapsford** family. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of the impropiators of the tithes, **Lewin Cholmley, Esq.**, and others, as trustees of the **Rev. L. E. Towne**: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £125; the glebe is valued at £1. 8. per annum. The church contains monuments to the **Harold** family, of which several members were buried here.

UTTOXETER (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Stafford**, and 135 (N. W. by N.) from **London**; containing 4735 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Uttokeshather*, is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon words *Uttoc*, a mattock, and *Hather*, heath; it was afterwards called *Utoc Cestre* and *Utcester*. One of its late commons, called the **High Wood** (a moiety of which was seized by the crown within the last two centuries), anciently constituted, with other lands, one of the wards of the late **Forest of Needwood**. The manor heretofore formed part of the possessions of the duchy of **Lancaster**, and once belonged to the **Pevefills** of the **Peak**, lords of **Nottingham**. Having come, by marriage, into the hands of **William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby**, it was forfeited to the crown, together with the other large estates of that family, by **Earl Robert**, in the reign of **Henry III.**, and given to **Edmund, Earl of Lancaster**, the king's second son; and in 1308, **Thomas, Earl of Lancaster**, son of **Edmund**, obtained for it the grant of a market, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of **St. Mary Magdalene**. The manor reverted to the crown, as parcel of the duchy of **Lancaster**, in the person of **Henry IV.**, son of **John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster**, who obtained it by marriage with **Blanche**, daughter and coheir of **Henry, Earl of Lancaster**, nephew of **Earl Thomas, Charles I.**, in the first year of his reign, granted it and the demesne to **Robert Dixon** and **William Walley**, as trustees for **Henry, Viscount Mandeville**, afterwards **Earl of Manchester**; and it is now vested, in twelve shares, in **Earl Talbot** and other proprietors: the market and fairs were sold at the same time, and are now the property of the earl. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, from its proximity to **Tutbury Castle**, it was alternately the head-quarters of the royalist and the parliamentary forces.

The town stands upon an eminence rising from the western bank of the river **Dove**, across which is an ancient stone bridge of six arches, connecting the counties of **Stafford** and **Derby**; it consists of several spacious streets, and a good central market-place, and the houses in general are well built, and several of them handsome. It has long been noted for the manufacture of clock cases and movements; there are also several maltsters, tanners, fell-mongers, nail-makers, bendware-manufac-

turers, wool-staplers, rope and twine spinners, timber-merchants, &c., and a large brewery. The local trade in cheese, corn, and other articles, is benefitted by the communication with the Potteries, by means of the Caldron branch of the Trent and Mersey canal, which comes up to a wharf at the northern end of the High-street. The land in the vicinity of the Dove is very fertile in pasturage; and the neighbouring rivers and brooks afford trout, grayling, and other kinds of fish. Near the town is found a pure red brick-clay, from one to five yards below the surface, in irregular masses. The market, which is well attended, is held on Wednesday; on every alternate Wednesday is a large market for cattle, merchandise, &c.; and fairs for cattle take place on the Tuesday before Old Candlemas, May 6th, July 31st, September 1st and 19th, and November 11th and 27th, of which those on May 6th and September 19th are the principal. The first charter of the town was granted in the 36th of Henry III., by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, and conferred on the burgesses all the privileges of a free borough. Uttoxeter, though a manor, with power to hold a court baron, was subject to the jurisdiction of the officers of the courts held for the honour of Tutbury; but, in 1636, an order of the court of the duchy chamber was made, discharging the inhabitants from further attendance at the courts for the honour. Petty-sessions for the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow occur here, once a fortnight, under the county magistrates, who choose surveyors of the highways, and also constables, headboroughs, &c., in cases where the lords of the different courts let in the neighbourhood neglect to make the necessary appointments.

The parish comprises 8983*a. 1r. 7p.*, of which 6870 acres are pasture and meadow, 1846 arable, 121 woodland, and 146 waste, &c. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £27. 1. 8.; net income, £136; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who hold courts for the rectorial manor. The church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the ancient tower and beautiful and lofty spire, and has received an additional number of sittings; the spire was damaged by lightning in 1814, and has been partly rebuilt. The chantries of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity founded in the church, were endowed with houses and lands in the neighbourhood. There are places of worship for Independents, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A free grammar school, situated in Bridge-street, was established by the Rev. Thomas Allen, a celebrated mathematician in the sixteenth century; and there are almshouses for twelve persons, with small endowments, and a fund of about £60 per annum, for apprenticing children. The poor law union of Uttoxeter comprises 16 parishes or places, 12 of which are in the county of Stafford, and 4 in that of Derby, the whole containing a population of 14,407. Thomas Allen, the mathematician; Sir Simon Degge, the antiquary; and the distinguished Admiral Gardner, were natives of the place.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of HILLINGDON, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 15 miles (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the district of Uxbridge-Moor, 4226 inhabitants, of whom 3219 are in the town. The most ancient name of this place was *Oze-*

breuge, or *Woxbrigge*, perhaps of Saxon origin, which has passed through the several variations of *Waxbridge*, *Woxbridge*, and *Oxbridge*, whence its present name. The town, which was probably founded about the time of Alfred, was surrounded by a ditch, and the whole site comprised about 85 acres; in feudal times it was an important station as a frontier town, and appears to have been fortified at an early period. It afterwards had a regular garrison; and, during the civil war of the seventeenth century, it was the scene of the memorable, but unsuccessful, negotiation between the king and his parliament; sixteen commissioners on each side held a conference here, which commenced on the 30th of January, 1645, and continued about three weeks, in an ancient brick mansion, at the west end of the town, still designated the Treaty House. This house has undergone various alterations, and is now the Crown inn, but two of the principal rooms, used on the occasion, still present specimens of the ancient and curious wainscot, in a fine state of preservation. The edifice was occupied by the Earl of Northumberland, and a mansion in its vicinity was the temporary residence of the Earl of Pembroke. The royal commissioners selected the Crown inn, which formerly stood opposite the present White Horse; and the parliamentary commissioners, the George, which, although materially diminished in size, yet remains. In 1647, the head-quarters of the parliamentary army were fixed here; and there was a garrison so late as 1689.

The TOWN, situated on the road from London to Oxford, and occupying a gentle declivity on the banks of the river Colne, is paved, lighted, and supplied with water from numerous wells, and consists of one principal street, about a mile in length, called London or High-street, which runs south-east and north-west, with another diverging from it, in the direction towards Windsor. The common, which is surrounded by rich and beautiful scenery, has been reduced by inclosures to a space of fifteen acres, called the Recreation Ground. Vine-street, branching to the south-east, defines the limits of what was formerly denominated the borough, in that direction; and although the town extends considerably beyond it, eastward, this part, which is called Hillingdon-End, is within the parish of Hillingdon, and is neither paved nor lighted. A library and reading-room, belonging to the Uxbridge Book Society, and containing about 1300 volumes, is supported by subscription; and an assembly-room is attached to one of the inns. The Grand Junction canal passes through the town; and the facilities afforded by the river Colne for the erection of water-mills, and the water-carriage by the canal to Paddington, and the Thames, have rendered Uxbridge remarkable for an extensive flour trade. At the western extremity are three large flour-mills, and within three or four miles up and down the river, ten more, which are supposed, in the aggregate, to supply upwards of 3000 sacks of flour per week, a great part of which is sent to the metropolis: there are also two small breweries. South-east of the town is a fine soil of brick-earth, which extends several miles; and has been sold at £500 or £600 per acre; and the burning of bricks on these fields employs several hundred persons. The general trade of the town is likewise extensive; and manufactories for implements of husbandry and Windsor and garden chairs, are carried on to a consider-

able extent. The Colne is crossed by two bridges : over its principal branch is High-bridge, built of brick, about sixty years since, at the joint expense of the counties of Buckingham and Middlesex, and replacing an ancient one that had existed from the time of Henry VIII. ; over the smaller branch is a short bridge at Mercer's mill. There is likewise a bridge across the Grand Junction canal, on the banks of which are warehouses and wharfs for the convenience of trade. The market, granted in the reign of Henry II., is on Thursday, and is one of the largest markets in the kingdom for corn ; there is another market on Saturday, for meat, poultry, eggs, butter, &c. ; and fairs are held on March 25th, July 31st, September 29th, and October 11th, of which the two latter are now used as statute-fairs. The old market-house, built in 1561, was removed by act of parliament, in 1785, and the present commodious edifice of brick erected, at an expense which amounted to nearly £3000.

The town, which was anciently a borough, governed until the close of the 17th century by bailiffs, is now under the superintendence of two constables, four head-boroughs, and two ale-conners. In the 13th of Edward I., it was ordained that the high constable for the Uxbridge division, who generally resides in the town, should be chosen by the justices in quarter-sessions. A petty-session is held by the magistrates, on the first and third Mondays in every month ; and there is a county court of requests, for debts under 40s., on the first Tuesday in every month. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Trustees of the late G. Townsend, Esq., who present a fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford ; net income, £111, lately augmented by a gift of £660 from various persons, and by a grant of £37 per annum from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to St. Margaret, and built about 1447, on the site and partly from the materials of an old edifice which stood in the 13th century, is in the later English style, constructed of brick and flint, with a low square tower at the north-west angle : in the interior are an ancient octagonal stone font, decorated with quatrefoils and roses, and several fine monuments. A district church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been built at Uxbridge-Moor, containing 450 sittings, 250 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 ; net income of the incumbent, £120. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents ; also a free school founded in 1809, principally through the benevolent exertions of T. Truesdale Clarke, Esq., and supported by subscription, together with the interest of £600 given by Mr. J. Hall, to be divided between this school and a school of industry. The profits arising from the manor and borough, chiefly invested in trust for charitable uses in the last century, are partly appropriated to the payment of £20 per annum amongst six men or women, and £10 a year by weekly payments, the donation of John Clarke ; the remainder is "for the benefit and advantage of the town only." The poor law union of Uxbridge comprises 10 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,894. About four miles from the town, at Breakspear, some remains of Roman sepulchres have been discovered. Uxbridge gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Anglesey, the 9th Baron Paget having been raised to the dignity, May 19th, 1784.

V

VANGE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Horndon-on-the-Hill ; containing 169 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by a creek of the river Thames, and comprehends a low tract of marshy land called Bower's Marsh, and a portion of Canvey Island, comprises 1451a. 28p. by computation, whereof 895 acres are arable, 484 meadow, 6½ reed land, 3 homesteads, and 60 glebe. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Sir C. Smith, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £310. The church, a small ancient edifice, has been recently repaired, and enlarged by the addition of a gallery.

VAULTERSHOME, a tything, in the parish of MAKER, union of ST. GERMAN, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Devonport ; containing 1156 inhabitants.

VAUXHALL, county of SURREY.—See LAMBETH.

VEEP, ST. (*ST. CYRICIUS*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Fowey ; containing 710 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the navigable river Fowey, on the north by the Leryn, and on the south by Penpol creek, is situated midway between Fowey and Lostwithiel, and comprises by computation 2394 acres, whereof the soil is fertile, and the surface hilly. In the civil war of the 17th century, the royalist cavalry were quartered here previously to the capitulation of the Earl of Essex, in the year 1644. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Midsummer-day, and the second Tuesday after Shrove-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 7½., and in the gift of the impropiator, David Howell, Esq. : the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £320, and the vicarial for £231. 10. ; the glebe contains 16 acres, and the parsonage-house is in good repair. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are some remains of the chapel of a small priory founded by one of the earls of Cornwall as a cell to that of Montacute, in the county of Somerset, and dedicated to St. Cyric and St. Juliett. Walter de Exon, author of a history of Guy, Earl of Warwick, in the latter part of the 13th century, was an inmate of the priory, in which he was interred.

VENN-OTTERY (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ottery St. Mary ; containing 134 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Otter, and is divided from the parishes of Aylesbear and Rockbeare, on its western extremity, by a range of hills ; it comprises by measurement 907 acres, of which 497 are arable, 100 meadow or pasture, 4 wood, 280 common or waste, 18 orchard, 16 glebe, and 10 road. The surface is undulated, rising gently from the river to the hills, and intersected by several small brooks ; the soil is a strong loam, but in parts sandy and gravelly, with some marl and clay. The living is a vicarage, endowed

with the rectorial tithes, and annexed to that of Harpford: the tithes have been commuted for £125. The church is chiefly in the later English style.

VENTNOR (*St. CATHERINE*), a district, and fashionable watering-place, in the parish of NEWCHURCH, liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 970 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the southern coast of the island, has risen into reputation owing to the extreme salubrity of the air, which in the winter season is remarkably mild and dry, shelter being afforded from the north and east winds by the Undercliff. Stone applicable to building purposes abounds, and in the vicinity is an excellent flour-mill. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a fine spire 103 feet high, and cost £3500, defrayed by John Hambrough, Esq., of Steephill Castle, who is the patron; it was consecrated on 20th July, 1837, and contains 500 sittings, one-third of which are free. The founder has also munificently endowed it with £1000, and erected a parsonage-house, at a cost of £2500. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

VERNHAM-DEAN, a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of PASTROW, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Andover; containing 707 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3500 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a strong clay, resting on a stratum of chalk, but in the valleys is more loose and gravelly. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourn-Tarrant: the church occupies a lonely and romantic situation, in a delightfully sequestered spot. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

VERWOOD, a tything, in the parish of CRANBORNE, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 685 inhabitants.

VERYAN (*St. SYMPHOLIANA*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Tregoney; containing 1569 inhabitants. The parish is situated on a bay of the same name in the English Channel by which it is bounded on the south, and includes the fishing cove of Portloe, in the trade of which the inhabitants are principally employed; the road from Tregoney to St. Mawes passes through it. Stone is quarried for the purposes of husbandry and cottage-building. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for about £770, and the vicarial for £361; there is a glebe of 48 acres, Cornish measure. The church contains several neat monuments, and an ancient font enriched with sculpture. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites; also a national school endowed with £739 three per cent. consols. Within a mile of the church is a very large barrow called the Beacon, from which a fine view is obtained over the adjacent country, particularly towards the west; and on the road to Gwenda is a singular mound on the side of a hill, environed by a fosse.

VIRGINSTOW (*St. BRIDGET*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from

Launceston; containing 167 inhabitants. The parish comprises 800 acres, of which 400 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £115; and the glebe contains 40 acres.

VIRLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 8¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Colchester; containing 68 inhabitants. Virley creek, in the parish, is navigable on the east to the North Sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; and in the alternate patronage of the families of Abdy and Glover: the tithes have been commuted for £155; and there are 18 acres of glebe.

VOWCHURCH (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 355 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the Golden valley, on the river Dore, celebrated as a fine trout stream, is also intersected by the road from Hereford to Hay, and comprises 2583a. 3r. 33p., whereof 1022 acres are arable, 1223 meadow and pasture, and 338 woodland and coppice. Stone is quarried, chiefly for building and tiling. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9.; net income, £200; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Putson Major in the Cathedral of Hereford. The church is very ancient, and remarkable for its fine oak roof supported on large pillars of the same material. There was a chapel at Monington-Straddel, but it was pulled down some few years since, there being at the time no resident clergyman. A free school is partly supported with the interest of £100; and there are some small bequests for charitable purposes. In the neighbourhood is an old square encampment.

VOWMINE, a township, partly in the parish of CLIFFORD, hundred of HUNTINGTON, and partly in the parish of DORSTONE, hundred of WEBTREE, union of HAY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Hay; containing 97 inhabitants.

W

WABERTHWAITE (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Ravenglass; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish, which forms an inclined plane from the mountains to the river Esk on the north-west, comprises 2001 acres, of which about 1000 are common or waste land; the soil is generally a strong clay, well adapted for wheat, but there are some small portions of lighter quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 8.; net income, £131; patron, Lord Muncaster. The glebe comprises 12 acres.

WACKERFIELD, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALL, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (N. E.) from Staindrop; containing 122 inhabitants. This is one of the places said to have been given by Canute to the church of Durham; and it ap-

pears that in Bishop Langley's time a family named Sockburn held lands here under the prior of Durham. The township is on the road from Durham to Barnard-Castle, and comprises 744*a. 3r. 7p.*; the soil is of a mixed quality, with gravel and clay, and the scenery, which is very beautiful, embraces extensive views. An old Roman way passes on the north. The tithes have been commuted for £126. 17. 7.

WACTON, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bromyard; containing 109 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 970 acres, of which 350 are arable, 552 meadow and pasture, 56 hop plantations, and 12 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Bromyard; appropriator, the second Portionist of Bromyard: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £66, and the vicarial for £63. The church is a very ancient edifice, and contains about 50 or 60 sittings.

WACTON (*ALL SAINTS AND ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEFWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Long Stratton; containing 267 inhabitants. This place, including the two parishes of Magna and Parva, now consolidated, comprises 1044*a. 3r. 22p.*, of which 582 acres are arable, 442 meadow and pasture, and 19 woodland and roads. The living is a discharged rectory, with the sinecure rectory of Wacton Parva annexed, the former valued in the king's books at £5, and the latter at £2. 13. 4.; patron, Rev. Ellis Burroughes. The tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church of All Saints contains a monument to one of the Knyvet family: the church of St. Mary is in ruins.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of the HOLY CROSS, PERSHORE, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Pershore; containing 207 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes through the hamlet.

WADDES DON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the hamlets of Westcott and Woodham, 1750 inhabitants, of whom 1408 are in Waddesdon township. The living is a rectory, in three portions, each valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough: the portionists officiate alternately; net income of the first, £178; of the second, £202; and of the third, £152. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Eighteen boys are gratuitously educated, and one is apprenticed, out of funds amounting to about £15 per annum, left by Lewis Fetto and John Beck. Alms-houses for six aged widows were founded and endowed with a rent-charge of £30, by Arthur Goodwin, in 1645; and William Turner, in 1784, bequeathed £3265. 11. three per cent. consols., the dividends of which are distributed among the poor, for whose benefit also an alms-cow is kept, the Duke of Marlborough allowing £10 per annum.

WADDINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and within the liberty of the city, of LINCOLN, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (S.) from

Lincoln; containing 814 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3305 acres of arable and pasture land. The living is a rectory, with Meer annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 16. 8.; net income, £566; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church is principally in the Norman style. Connected with the parish was the ancient chapelry of Meer, of which the chapel, dedicated to St. James, is in ruins. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A house of Knights Templars, with an hospital, near Danston, was founded in 1246, by Simon de Poppele; the hospital was suffered to continue after the Dissolution.

WADDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MITTON, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 1¼ mile (N. W. by N.) from Clitheroe; containing 644 inhabitants. This place afforded an asylum to the unfortunate monarch Henry VI., who, after the battle of Hexham, was entertained at Waddington Hall, the property of the Croasdale family, and protected by concealment from the pursuit of his enemies for nearly twelve months, but being at length discovered by an emissary of the adverse party, he was conveyed as prisoner to the tower of London. The chapelry comprises nearly 1900 acres; the lands are chiefly pasture, and considerable numbers of cattle are fed. Waddow Hall here, is a handsome residence, and the village is pleasantly situated on the western side of Ribblesdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, was rebuilt in 1825, and is a neat structure in the later English style, containing some fine monuments to the Parker family, of Brows-holme: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron and impropiator, T. Parker, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital for widows of this place and of West Bradford, Grindleton, and Whitwell, was founded by Thomas Parker, Esq., who, in 1700, endowed it with property now producing £700 per annum; the building comprises a neat chapel, with apartments for twenty-six widows, each of whom receives £13, and the chaplain £30 per annum.

WADDINGWORTH (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W.) from Horncastle; containing 64 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 924 acres, of which 390 are arable, and 534 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £132. 10., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, rebuilt about the year 1800, is a plain neat edifice.

WADE, with OWER, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 290 inhabitants.

WADEBRIDGE, a market-town, partly in the parish of St. BROCK, hundred of PYDER, and partly in that of EGLOSHAYLE, hundred of TRIGG, union of BODMIN, E. division of CORNWALL, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Padstow, and 7 (W. N. W.) from Bodmin; containing 777 inhabitants. This place is chiefly remarkable for its noble bridge of seventeen arches, nearly 320 feet long, over the navigable river Camel; it was erected

about 1485, and there are certain estates vested in trustees, with the rents of which it is kept in repair. The river is navigable to the place for vessels of 150 tons' burthen; commodious wharfs and quays have been constructed, and a quantity of granite and copper and iron ore is sent from this town, which, from its trade also in corn, its advantageous situation in connexion with a contemplated breakwater and a new line of road to Padstow, promises, at no distant period, to be one of the most flourishing towns in the county. There is a railway from Wadebridge, for twelve miles, in a direction nearly parallel with the river, to Wentworth Bridge, where a branch of two miles runs to Bodmin, and another of nearly a mile to Ruthern Bridge; it was completed at an expense of £35,000, and opened to the public in September, 1834. A discharging dock has been constructed, which, with the quay, is capable of containing five vessels; and another dock, for the reception of sand barges, has been formed at the expense of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. The market, which is of ancient establishment, is on Friday; and fairs are held on March 3rd, May 12th, June 22nd, and October 10th. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans.

WADENHOE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Oundle; containing 287 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Nene, and consists of 1100 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £111; net income, £186; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Roberts. The tithes were commuted for land in 1793.

WADESMILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of THUNDRIDGE, and partly in that of STANDON, union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD; containing 499 inhabitants.

WADHURST (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of TICEHURST, hundred of LOXFIELD-PELHAM, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Lamberhurst, and 5 (S. E.) from Tonbridge-Wells; containing 2491 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Hastings to Tonbridge-Wells, obtained a charter for a weekly market and annual fairs, in the reign of Henry III.; the market, almost exclusively for corn, is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 29th of April and the 1st of November. The parish comprises 10,134*a. 2r. 35p.*, of which 4100 acres are arable, 3100 meadow and pasture, 2700 woodland, and 234 roads and waste; the surface is finely varied with hill and dale, and Wadhurst Castle is beautifully situated here, and commands a view of Pevensey Bay, Beachy Head, and the adjacent country. There are quarries of good sand-stone which is used for building. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford; impropiator, S. Playsted, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £699. 15., and the vicarial for £912. 15.; the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains some ancient monuments, and on the floor numerous plates of iron, inscribed to various families. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WADINGHAM, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 678 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 7000 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, and peat moor; the surface is flat, and the lands are intersected by the river Ancholme. The living consists of the united rectories of St. Mary and St. Peter, with that of Snitterby annexed, valued in the king's books at £29. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £955. The tithes were commuted for land by an inclosure act of 1769; the glebe comprises nearly 400 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was founded in 1719, by Mr. Thompson, who endowed it with land producing £39 per annum; and there are several allotments to the poor.

WADLEY, a tything, in the parish of GREAT FARRINGDON, union and hundred of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Farringdon; containing 59 inhabitants.

WADSLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ECCLESFIELD, union of WORTLEY, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Sheffield; containing 4100 inhabitants. This place was anciently the baronial seat of the de Wadsley family, of whose Hall there are still some remains. The district, which is bounded on the east by the river Don, and on the west by the Loxley, contains coal of inferior quality, and some extensive quarries of excellent freestone, from which was raised the stone for the erection of the Sheffield infirmary, the church of this place, and many other public buildings. Wadsley House, the seat of Wilson Overend, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of clasp-knives, of which a peculiar kind, known on the continent as the Wadsley flat-backed knives, is in high repute, and exported in large quantities. The road to Manchester, and the Sheffield and Manchester railway, pass through the district. The church was erected in 1834, by the Misses Ann and Elizabeth Harrison, of Weston, at a cost of £3000, to which they added £1000 as an endowment; it is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 700 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Misses Harrison; and there is a good glebe-house. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school, in connexion with the Church, one also for girls, and two infant schools, in all of which are about 350 children, have been erected at an expense of £1600. Six almshouses, also, for aged widows, each of whom receives 4*s. 6d.* per week, were built at a cost of £800, and endowed in 1841 by Miss Rawson, of Ward's-End; the buildings are of stone, and form a neat range in the Elizabethan style.

WADSWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of HEP-TONSTALL, parish of HALIFAX, union of TODMORDEN, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Halifax; containing 5583 inhabitants. This is the most extensive township in the parish of Halifax, and is supposed to have been a place of importance in the time of the Romans, and also of the Saxons. It comprises by computation 10,080 acres,

the greater portion of which is uninclosed and uncultivated, appropriated as sheep-walks, and forming tolerable pasture. The surface is very uneven, being chiefly high moorland, and during the season affording excellent grouse shooting; the prevailing scenery is strikingly diversified. Coal of good quality is obtained, but in very small quantities, and at a great cost. The township includes a large portion of the village of Hebden-*Bridge* (*which see*), and numerous scattered hamlets; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and worsted manufactures. The rivers Calder and Hebble have their confluence here; and the Rochdale canal passes through the township. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WADWORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAF-FORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Doncaster; containing 681 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Doncaster to Tickhill, comprises by computation 3000 acres, chiefly the property of E. S. Foljambe, Esq., lord of the manor; the soil is fertile, and in good cultivation; the surface is agreeably diversified and richly embellished with wood, of which there are nearly 230 acres in the parish. There are some quarries of limestone, used for building, and also for burning into lime. Wadworth Hall, the seat of R. J. Coulman, Esq., is a handsome residence, finely situated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 2. 6.; net income, £130; patron, W. Walker, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a massive square tower, and contains two altar-tombs of the Fitzwilliam family, with recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school built in 1841, at an expense of £500.

WAGHEN, or **WAWN** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing 362 inhabitants, of whom 267 are in the township, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Beverley. The parish, including the hamlet of Meux, comprises 5600 acres, of which about one-fourth is meadow and pasture, 20 acres wood, and the remainder arable; the surface is level, and the soil chiefly a loamy sand, with a little carr, which by extensive draining has been made good land. Joseph Smith Wyndham, Esq., a descendant from Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, is lord of the manor, and owner of the township. The river Hull is seen stretching to the west, through the low lands, as far as the wolds; the village is pleasantly situated and encompassed by a good deal of wood. Meux, which contains 1600 acres, is celebrated for the remains of its once splendid abbey, and now also for its breed of race horses. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Cathedral of York, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10.; net income, £49; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, erected in 1211, is partly in the decorated style, with a fine square tower of later date; there are three stalls in the chancel. A day and Sunday school, in connexion with the Established Church, is supported.

WAINFLEET, a market-town, in the union of **SPILSBY**, Marsh division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(E. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 128 (N. by E.) from London; containing 2257 inhabitants. In the time of the Romans, the whole province is said to have been supplied from this place with salt made from the sea-water: and a road across the fens, still called the *Salters' road*, is supposed to have been the Roman road between *Bannovallium* and *Lindum*. Wainfleet returned one burgess to the grand council summoned in the 11th of Edward III., and, in 1359, it supplied two ships of war for the armament prepared for the invasion of Brittany. The town is situated on a creek in a marshy district; but, in consequence of the inclosure of the east fen, the waters have been carried off by a wide drain to Boston Scalf, which has so reduced them as to preclude the entrance of any but small craft. Previously to this event, it is believed that the town was higher up the creek, chiefly because the old church of All Saints, taken down in 1820, stood at High Wainfleet, about a mile and a half distant. The river, which is here called the Haven, and higher up the Limb, is navigable for three miles, and might easily be improved and extended. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the third Saturday in May for cattle, and October 24th for sheep, and for pleasure. The place is within the jurisdiction of the Bolingbroke and Horncastle court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5.

The town comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Mary*, and *St. Thomas*, containing respectively 731, 140, and 1386 inhabitants. The parish of All Saints contains by admeasurement 1590 acres, of which 530 are arable, and 1060 meadow and pasture; the soil is partly heavy, and partly of lighter quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £406. 9., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church has been rebuilt at an expense of £3000. The parish of St. Mary contains 5874*a. 1r. 19p.* of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions: the living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £201; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, London, whose tithes have been commuted for £620. The parish of St. Thomas comprises 24*a. 26p.*: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Barnes; there is a burial-ground, but no remains of the ancient church. The Society of Friends and Wesleyans have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in 1424, by William Patten, generally known as William of Waynfete, Bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI., and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, from which the master receives £11. 6. 8. per annum, and has, in addition, 17 acres of land and a rent-free residence. Another school is supported by the governors of Bethlehem Hospital; and there are some lands producing about £23 per annum, and about £13 from various bequests, appropriated to the poor.

WAITBY, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, EAST ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises 972 acres, of which 450 are common or waste land. A free school was erected in 1680, by James Highmore, citizen of London, who endowed it with £400, now producing £40 per annum, and also bequeathed £5. 5. annually to the poor.

WAITH (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Great Grimsby; containing 49 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 14. 2.; net income, £86. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1807; the patronage and impropriation belong to William Haigh, Esq., and Mrs. Haigh.

WATHAM-HILL, with MOSSHOUSES, MARSHFIELD, and HERDHOUSE, an extra-parochial district, adjacent to the chapelry of Broughton-in-Furness, in the union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 36 inhabitants.



Arms.

WAKEFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Alverthorpe with Thornes, and Stanley with Wrenthorpe, and the chapelry of Horbury, 29,992 inhabitants, of whom 14,754 are in the town, 30 miles (S.

W. by W.) from York, and 184 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which, from the discovery of Roman coins, and some slight traces of a military road intersecting the parish, about two miles from the town, has by some writers been regarded as the site of a Roman station connecting *Cambodunum* with *Legeolium*, is indisputably of Saxon origin, as its name, in the Domesday survey *Wachefeld*, obviously implies. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it formed part of the royal demesnes, and, after the Conquest, was granted by Henry I. to William, Earl Warren, with whose descendants it remained till the reign of Edward III., when, in default of issue male, it escheated to the crown, and was given by that monarch to his fifth son, Edmund de Langley, upon whom he conferred the title of Earl of Cambridge, and who, in the reign of Richard II., was, for his important services, created Duke of York. On his decease, the manor came into the possession of his son and heir, Edward, Earl of Rutland, from whom, in failure of heirs, it passed to Richard de Coningsberg, second son of Edmund de Langley, who had married Anne, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, and whose son Richard, aspiring to the crown in the reign of Henry VI., was killed at the battle of Wakefield. From this time, the manor remained in the crown, till the reign of Charles I., by whom it was granted to Henry, Earl of Holland, by marriage with whose daughter it was conveyed to Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham; and after passing into the hands of other families, it was purchased in 1700, by the first duke of Leeds, of the heirs of Sir Christopher Clapham, and is now the property of Sackville Walter Lane Fox, Esq., who married the daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

After the battle of Northampton, in 1459, in which the Lancastrians sustained a signal defeat, and Henry VI. was taken prisoner, his queen, Margaret, raised an army of 20,000 men in this part of the country, and the Duke of York advancing to oppose her with a body of 5000

Yorkists, on his arrival near Wakefield, learning the great superiority of her numbers, retired to Sandal Castle, his baronial residence, resolved to wait the arrival of his son, the Earl of March, with the remainder of his forces. The queen appearing before the walls of the castle with the main body of her army, commanded by the Dukes of Somerset and Exeter, the Duke of York suffered himself to be provoked to battle, and drawing up his forces on Wakefield Green, the rear of his army being attacked by a body of troops which the queen had placed in ambush, while his front was engaged with the main body of the queen's army, the battle soon terminated in the total defeat of the Yorkists, and the duke and 3000 of his men were left dead on the field; the duke's body being recognised among the slain, the head was taken off by order of the queen, and affixed to the gates of York. The spot on which the duke fell, about a mile from the town, was formerly inclosed with a fence; and a gold ring was found near the spot, some few years since, which is supposed to have been worn by him. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the town suffered materially from the hostilities of the contending parties, by each of which it was alternately occupied; and on one occasion, in particular, General Fairfax was dispatched from Leeds to dislodge the royalists, who, having taken possession of the town, had drawn themselves up in battle array, and maintained their position against all his efforts, till he brought two pieces of cannon to bear upon them from the churchyard.

The town is principally situated on the gentle acclivities of an eminence rising from the banks of the Calder, over which is a handsome bridge of eight arches, affording a commodious approach from the south; it extends over the picturesque and fertile vale of the Calder, and consists of spacious and regular streets of well-built houses of brick, and is paved and flagged, lighted with gas, and supplied with water under acts of parliament. Great improvements have been made within the last few years, and more especially on the north side, where some handsome ranges of houses have been erected, and numerous detached mansions, surrounded with shrubberies and plantations, forming a pleasing appendage to this part of the town, which is called St. John's, or St. John's Place. A public library and newsroom is supported by subscription, for which a building has been erected in Wood-street, containing, on the upper floor, an assembly-room, in which concerts and other public amusements take place; and a mechanics' institution, consisting of upwards of 500 members, and having a library of 1300 volumes, is also held here. The building, which is in the Grecian style, and of the Ionic order, is highly ornamental to the neighbourhood in which it is situated. A literary society was established in 1827, and a geological society, of which Earl Fitzwilliam is president, has a valuable and well-assorted museum. The theatre, in Westgate, a neat building, was erected by the late James Banks, Esq., by whom it was leased to Tate Wilkinson and his trustees, and in 1836 Mr. Banks' heirs sold it to Mr. Joseph Smedley; it is usually opened in September, by the York, Hull, and Leeds company. Under the newsroom and library in Wood-street are some public baths, with all the requisite accommodations. The works for lighting the town with gas were erected at an expense of £12,500, raised in £25 shares, by a

company incorporated by act of parliament in 1822, and contain four gasometers, of which one is capable of holding 24,000 cubic feet of gas.

The manufacture of woollen-cloths, and the spinning of worsted-yarn, were formerly carried on to a very great extent, affording employment to nearly the whole of the population; and Leland, describing the town in his time, says; "it standeth now al by clothyng;" but these manufactures have been principally transferred to other towns in the West riding, chiefly Leeds, and the staple TRADE is now mainly in corn, cattle, and wool. The shares of the original proprietors of the Tammy Hall, a spacious building erected for the sale of the lighter kinds of woollen-stuffs, have been purchased; and the building has been converted into a power-loom factory for damasks, moreens, and woollen-stuffs. There are also some large dyeing establishments, works for the manufacture of starch, several breweries and malting establishments, roperies, copperas-works, iron-foundries, and some yards for building boats and sloops. The trade in corn is very extensive, and, according to the official returns, more wheat is sold here than in Mark-lane, London; warehouses for storing it have been erected on so large a scale that more than 200,000 quarters may be deposited in them at once. Near the bridge is the soke mill, in which, with the exception of the inhabitants of Ossett, who have purchased their exemption, all persons within the jurisdiction of the soke are compelled to grind their corn; great quantities of barley are grown in the neighbourhood, and more malt is made here than in any district of equal extent in the kingdom. The trade in wool is also very considerable, and large quantities, procured in the vicinity, are sold to the manufacturers of the adjacent towns; coal, with which the surrounding districts abound, is brought to the town by railroads from the several collieries, and is sent in sloops to various places.

The river Calder was made navigable in 1698, and the Aire and Calder Navigation Company have their principal station near the bridge, with extensive wharfs and warehouses on the north side of the river, whence fly-boats start daily to Goole and Selby, and also to Dewsbury, Halifax, Todmorden, and Manchester. The navigation opens a direct communication with Hull, the East riding of York, Lincolnshire, and the whole of the eastern coast; the Barnsley canal with Barnsley and Sheffield; and the Calder and Hebble navigation, and the Huddersfield canal, with the southern part of Lancashire. The North-Midland railway passes about two miles to the south-east of the town, where is the Oaken-shaw station; and the Manchester and Leeds railway runs through the town, being conveyed by a viaduct of several arches over Kirkgate, by a level beam bridge. The market, which is on Friday, is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds; and there is also a large market on alternate Wednesdays, for fat-cattle and sheep, which is numerously attended from distant parts of the country. The market-cross, built by subscription about the year 1720, is a handsome structure of the Doric order, consisting of a circular colonnade, with entablature and cornice, and crowned by a lofty dome; a spiral staircase within affords an ascent to a large room, lighted by a lantern, in which the meetings of the commissioners for paving, lighting, and watching, are held. From the confined area of the market-place,

the corn-market was many years since removed to the top of Westgate, where a spacious corn-exchange, of the Corinthian order, has been erected at an expense of £10,000, from a design, and under the superintendance, of Mr. Moffat, of Doncaster; the saloon of the building is 99 feet in length, 46 in width, and 36 high, and the offices and appendages are well adapted to the purposes of the trade. The cattle market is held in an area on the south side of the town, comprising about 3½ acres, and is fitted up with pens and the various accommodations. Fairs, chiefly for horses, horned-cattle, and pedlery, are held on the 4th and 5th of July, and on the 11th and 12th of November, the latter being the statute-fair for hiring servants.

The town is under the superintendance of a constable, appointed and sworn into office by the steward of the lord of the manor, at the court leet, which takes place half-yearly, at the Moot-hall, in Kirkgate. A manor court, for the determination of petty causes, and for the recovery of debts under £5, is held by the steward, at the Moot-hall, every three weeks. There is a petty-session for the district on Monday, by the magistrates for the West riding; and the Christmas quarter-sessions for the riding occur by adjournment from Knaresborough, in the court-house in Wood-street, a handsome and appropriate building, first opened for the Christmas session of 1809. The register-office, a substantial building of stone, enlarged by the addition of a fire-proof wing in 1829, and also the office of the clerk of the peace for the riding, are situated in the town. The house of correction for the riding, near the bottom of Westgate, is an extensive pile of building constructed on the improved plan, comprising 36 work-rooms, 19 day-rooms, 19 airing-yards, a tread-mill for grinding corn, and 307 separate cells, with apartments for the sick, a chapel, and a school, the whole well adapted for classification; the prisoners are employed in weaving coarse cloths, calico, and linsey, and other work; a very considerable enlargement of the building is in progress. The town was constituted a borough, with authority to send one member to parliament, by the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 45; the right of election, as in all the new boroughs, is wholly vested in the registered householders to the annual value of £10 and upwards; the borough comprises an area of 1036 acres, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff.

The parish comprises about 9000 acres, of which the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and in good cultivation, and the substratum abounds with different kinds of mineral produce. The baronial seat of the manor, which consists of a very extensive tract of land stretching nearly 30 miles in extent from east to west, was Sandal Castle, anciently a spacious structure of formidable strength, but now a desolate ruin, having been demolished during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 19. 2.; net income, £537; patron, the Crown; impropiators, the Heir of the late Sir James Ramsden, Bart., and others: the vicarial tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793. The parochial church, situated on an eminence in the centre of the town, was erected in 1329, on the site of an ancient structure of Norman character, and, with the exception of the tower and spire, was rebuilt, on a large scale, in 1469; it has been subsequently

partially reconstructed at various times, and the upper portion of the spire, which had been blown down by a violent gale, and never properly restored, was renewed in 1823. The edifice is chiefly in the early English style, but comprising portions of later date, with a lofty square embattled tower surmounted by a handsome spire, together 237 feet high; the chancel is separated from the nave by an elaborately-carved screen of oak, and contains some rich tabernacle-work, and the whole of the interior abounds with elegant detail. An afternoon lectureship was founded in 1652, by Lady Camden, who endowed it with £100 per annum, in the gift of the Mercers' Company; and an evening lectureship was established by subscription in 1801, which is in the patronage of seven trustees, including the vicar. The church dedicated to *St. John*, erected under a special act of parliament, at an expense of £10,000, and completed in 1795, is finely situated in a spacious cemetery; it is a handsome structure in the modern style, with a tower surmounted by a cupola and dome supported on a range of Ionic pillars, and contains more than 1000 sittings. The interior is chastely decorated; the east window is embellished with scriptural subjects in stained glass; the altar-piece is ornamented with representations of the Crucifixion, the Agony, and the Resurrection of the Saviour; and in niches above are two figures representing the Law and the Gospel, painted to resemble sculpture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar; net income £118. A church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* has been built at an expense of £4000, raised wholly by subscription; it is in the early English style, with a turreted steeple, and contains 1000 sittings, of which one-third are let at a nominal rent, and the remainder are wholly free; it was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, September 30th, 1843, and the living is in the patronage of Trustees. Churches have also been erected at Alverthorpe, Horbury, Stanley, and Thornes, which are noticed under their several heads. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The *Free grammar school* was established in 1592, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and is endowed with property given by the Saville family, and various subsequent donations, producing an income of about £360; it is under the direction of fourteen governors, who are a body corporate, and appoint a head master with a salary of £160, and an usher with a salary of £80. There are belonging to the foundation six exhibitions of £80 each per annum, of which two to Clare Hall, Cambridge, were instituted by Thomas Cave, Esq.; one to Queen's College, Oxford, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings; and three to either of the universities, by John Storie, Esq. The building is handsome and commodious, and contains a good library. Among the pupils educated here, were, Richard Bentley, D.D.; Dr. John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. John Radcliffe, the munificent founder of the Radcliffe library of the university of Oxford, all three natives of the town. The *West Riding proprietary school*, for which a spacious building, capable of receiving 250 scholars, was erected in 1833, after a design of Richard Lane, Esq., of Manchester, was established by a company of proprietors with a capital of £15,000, raised in £25 shares, and vested in ten trustees; the general management is confided to a board

of fifteen directors, and all the internal regulations of the school are under the controul of the principal, the Rev. Richard Garvey, M.A. The course of instruction comprehends the classics, the modern languages, and the mathematics in all their branches; the bishop of the diocese is visitor, and Earl Fitzwilliam, president, of the institution.

The *Green-coat charity school* was founded in 1707, by the trustees of the charity estates, and is endowed with lands given by various benefactors, and augmented by a gift of land appropriated by John Storie, Esq., to the instruction of poor children, of which the site of the cattle-market is part. The whole, including a bequest of John Bromley, Esq., in 1722, of cottages and lands, of which he appropriated £5 per annum to the curate of Wakefield, and the remainder to the clothing and instruction of children, produces an income of nearly £600 per annum, of which £73. 10. are paid to the master, and £30 to the mistress of the school, and the remainder partly expended in clothing, and in coal and books. *National schools* for boys and girls, the former in Burton-street, and the latter in Almshouse-lane, were commenced in 1813, and are attended by 200 boys and 150 girls; and *Lancasterian schools* afford instruction to an equal number of children of both sexes. A *school of industry* for 50 girls, and an infants' school, are supported by subscription.

The *almshouses* in Almshouse-lane were founded in 1646, by Cotton Horne, Esq., who endowed them with tenements and land worth £161 per annum, augmented in 1669 with a similar bequest, producing £121; the funds, together with a small rent-charge, amount to £300 a year, of which five shillings per week are paid to ten women, and £9 per annum to a nurse, and the remainder distributed among the inmates in coal and provisions. Almshouses for ten men, adjoining the former, were established in 1669, by William Horne, Esq., who assigned to them property now yielding £150 per annum, from which each of the almsmen receives £11. 14., with coal and a portion of provisions; the whole of the almshouses were rebuilt in 1793. There are houses also at Brooksbank for five persons, founded in 1580, by Leonard Bate, Esq., who endowed them with property now valued at £46 a year. The management of all these almshouses is vested in the governors of the grammar school, who have likewise the distribution of a bequest by John Bromley, Esq., distinguished from his bequest already noticed, as the "new gift," producing more than £700 per annum, for *clothing and apprenticing* boys, with whom £5 are given as a fee, £3 per annum to his master for clothing him, and, on the expiration of his indentures, £5 to the master, and £15 to himself, if he has conducted himself well. £40 are distributed yearly among poor housekeepers; and there is also a bequest by Lady Bolles, in 1662, for apprenticing children, producing £56 per annum.

The *Dispensary*, in Silver-street, was established by subscription, in 1824, and is under the care of a resident apothecary, and gratuitously visited by two physicians and two surgeons; its annual expenditure averages £400 per annum, and the number of patients 700. The *House of recovery* for patients under contagious fever, on Westgate Common, was instituted in 1826, and has accommodation for ten patients. The *West Riding pauper lunatic asylum*, established under an act of parlia-

ment in 1808, was opened in 1818, and has since been considerably enlarged: the building, erected at an expense of £50,000, possesses accommodation for 400 patients; it is under the superintendence of a resident physician, two surgeons, a chaplain, and other officers, and the number of patients is about 388. There are also numerous provident institutions, benefit and friendly societies, and a savings' bank, in which the deposits amount to £50,000, and the number of depositors is about 1200. The poor law union of Wakefield comprises 17 townships or places, containing a population of 45,648. On the bridge over the Calder are the remains of a chapel supposed to have been erected by Edward III., and endowed by that monarch with £10 per annum for two chaplains, and rebuilt by Edward IV. in memory of his father, the Duke of York, and his followers, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. It is a beautiful structure in the decorated English style, about ten yards in length and eight in width; the west front is extremely rich in ornamental detail, and divided into compartments by buttresses, with canopied niches, and adorned with delicate tracery and every embellishment for which that graceful style is distinguished. It has been lately used as a counting-house by a corn-merchant; but it is in contemplation to restore it as a church when the estimated expense, £2000, has been subscribed. Besides those already noticed, Dr. Thomas Zouch, Joseph Bingham, M.A., author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, and Dr. John Burton, author of the *Monasticon Eboracense*, were natives of the place.

WAKELEY, an extra-parochial liberty, formerly a distinct parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (S. W.) from Buntingford; containing 7 inhabitants.

WAKERING, GREAT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of the county of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Southend; containing 860 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the mouth of the Thames, where is a small convenient haven, and is traversed by the road to Foulness Island. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of London; improprator, T. Clough, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £640, and the vicarial for £290; the impropriate glebe comprises 60, and the vicarial 2, acres. The church is a neat substantial structure, with a tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WAKERING, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Southend; containing 301 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the south by the parish of Great Waking, includes the Island of Potten, which is formed by the river Bromhill and the haven of Waking, and comprises 2694 acres, whereof 439 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the improprators, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £390, with a glebe of 18 acres, and the vicarial for £235, with 2 acres and a house. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower, on which are the armorial-bearings of Bishop Waking.

WAKERLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Upping-

ham; containing 216 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and north by the river Welland, separating it from the county of Rutland, and consists of 1804 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6.; net income, £100; patron, the Marquess of Exeter. The Rev. Matthew Snow, in 1797, bequeathed £100 three per cent. consols., the interest to be expended in Bibles and Prayer-books for children.

WALBERSWICK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Southwold; containing 339 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1672 acres, and is intersected by the navigable river Blyth, which falls into the sea at its northern extremity. The living is a perpetual curacy, held with that of Blythburgh; net income, £41; patron, Sir C. Blois, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £193. The church is in ruins, but a part of the south aisle has been fitted up for the performance of divine service: from the extent of the remains, it is probable that this place was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present.

WALBERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Arundel; containing 561 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Arundel to Bognor, and comprises about 1500 acres, of which 100 are pasture, and the remainder arable land. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Yapton united, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 2.; net income, £468; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is principally in the early English style. John Nash, in 1732, bequeathed a house and land, with a rent-charge of £12, for teaching children; and a national school has been established in connexion with the charity. In a field near Airsford House was found, in 1817, a coffer of gritstone, resembling that of Petworth, containing numerous vessels of glass and Roman pottery of rude construction.

WALBURN, a township, in the parish of DOWNHOLME, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Richmond; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 acres of high moorland, set out in farms.

WALBY, a township, in the parish of CROSBY-UPON-EDEN, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Carlisle; containing 49 inhabitants. The village appears to have derived its name from its situation near the Roman wall.

WALCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of WELLS, union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 31 inhabitants.

WALCOT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Folkingham; containing 173 inhabitants. This place appears to have formed part of the possessions of Sempringham Priory, and there are two pieces of land still called the Granges, in which the monks of that convent had once a prison. The parish comprises by measurement 1750 acres, of which 754 are arable, 958 meadow and pasture, and 3 woodland; the soil is fertile, and easily convertible;

the surface is boldly undulated, and in parts hilly, and there are some quarries of stone used chiefly for the roads. The living is a vicarage; net income, £159; patron and impropriator, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £165. The church is principally in the decorated English style, with a tower surmounted by a fine crocketed spire: in the south aisle is a beautiful canopied niche with buttresses terminating in pinnacles; the east window is of very elegant design, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass. On the edge of the fens is a powerful mineral spring.

WALCOT (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of BATH, partly within the city of BATH, and partly in the hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 26,210 inhabitants. The parish includes those parts of the city lying on the north, north-east, and north-west sides of the parish of St. Michael; also some handsome ranges of buildings on the declivities of Lansdown and Beacon hills.—See BATH.

WALCOTE, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of MISTERTON, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing 521 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, has been destroyed.

WALCOTT, a chapelry, in the parish of BILLINGHAY, union of SLEAFORD, First division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 633 inhabitants, and comprising 3138*a. 2r. 34p.* The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Billingham: the chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WALCOTT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 172 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises 696*a. 1r. 35p.*, of which 674 acres are arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £321. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. About thirty years since, a portion of waste land, containing nearly five acres, was set out as a compensation to the poor for the loss they had sustained by the inclosure; the proceeds are laid out in coal.

WALCOTT, with MEMBRIS, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLY CROSS, PERSHORE, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Pershore; containing 383 inhabitants.

WALDEN, with BURTON, a township, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Middleham; containing 523 inhabitants. The hamlet of Walden has some scattered houses in its romantic dale, extending up the Walden stream to the distance of five miles south of Burton, between lofty moors and falls.

WALDEN, KING'S (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON,

county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Hitchin; containing 1034 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, in the patronage of W. Hale, Esq.; net income, £57. On the north side of the chancel of the church is a chapel, the burial-place of the family of Hale, erected by William Hale, Esq., who died in 1648. About £12 per annum; arising from bequests of R. Hale in 1616, and W. Smith in 1771, are distributed among the poor.

WALDEN ST. PAUL'S (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Welwyn; containing 1113 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £142; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. This parish is one of fourteen entitled to a share of the charity of Henry Smith, which consists of about 295 acres of land, producing £325 per annum.

WALDEN, SAFFRON

(*St. MARY*), an incorporated market-town and parish, possessing separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union locally in the hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 27 miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford, and 40 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 5111 inhabitants. The name of Walden is said to be derived from the Saxon



Corporation Seal.

words *Weald* and *Den*, signifying a woody valley. At a later period the place was called *Waldenburgh*; and in the reign of Stephen, when Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, procured from the Empress Maud the grant of a market, previously held at Newport, the town took the appellation of *Cheping-Walden*. The present designation owes its origin to the culture of saffron in the neighbourhood, which is supposed to have been introduced into England in the time of Edward III., but has long since been discontinued: the device of the seal of the corporation is a rebus on the name, being *three saffron flowers walled in*. The Earl of Essex, above-mentioned, who was grandson of Geoffrey de Mandeville, a Norman chief, and one of the most distinguished followers of William I., founded a Benedictine priory, near the south-western extremity of the parish, which was richly endowed, and, in 1190, converted into an abbey; its revenue, at the time of the Dissolution, amounted, according to Speed, to £406.5.11. In 1537, the abbey was surrendered, with all its possessions, to the king, who granted them to Sir Thomas Audley, K.G., afterwards lord chancellor, and created Baron Audley, of Walden. Upon the site of the monastic buildings, and partly out of the ruins, Thomas, first earl of Suffolk, in 1603, erected a stately fabric, which he called Audley-End, in honour of his maternal grandfather, the chancellor; but of this magnificent house, which occupied thirteen years in completing, and was considered the largest mansion within the realm, one court only remains, though even this comparatively small portion of the original building forms a splendid residence. Lord Braybrooke, the present possessor, has greatly improved the estate.

The town, which is beautifully situated in a district abounding with interesting scenery, contains several good streets, and a spacious market-place, in which is a neat town-hall. The old houses are principally built of lath and plaster, and some of them are very ancient; but the more modern ones are of brick; and recent improvements have materially altered the general appearance of the place; a bridge has been built over the Slade, and some pleasant promenades have been opened for the use of the inhabitants. The situation of the town is thus emphatically described by Dr. Stukeley: "A narrow tongue of land shoots itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, inclosed by distant and delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue, towards the east, stands the ruins of the castle, and on the top, or extremity, the church, the greater part of which is seen above the surrounding houses." A scientific and literary institution has been established, and there are horticultural and other societies. The trade in malt and barley is very considerable. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held on Mid-Lent Saturday and November 1st, and a fair for sheep and lambs takes place on the 3rd and 4th of August, which is much frequented. By a charter granted in 1549, the controul of the town was vested in twenty persons; but the government was remodelled by William and Mary, and, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation at present consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the number of magistrates is two, besides the mayor, late mayor, and recorder. The sessions are held quarterly, under a grant from his late majesty; and a court of record occurs every three weeks, for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas to any amount, at which the recorder presides. The courts leet and baron for the manors of Brook and Chipping-Walden, belonging to the owner of Audley-End, take place at stated times; and the magistrates for the division have their sessions in the town, once a fortnight.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Braybrooke, the impropiator: the tithes have been commuted for £1061. 8. 3., of which £710. 18. 3. are payable to the impropiator, £300 to the vicar, £30 to the trustees of Edward VI.'s almshouses, and £20 to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; there are 5 acres of vicarial glebe. The church, which was erected in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII., is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by double buttresses of five stages, terminating in minarets rising above the battlements, and surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire of recent erection; the western front is of imposing grandeur, having over the central doorway a handsome window of three, and at the extremities of the side aisles windows of five, lights of elegant design, and at the angles of the building enriched buttresses terminating in crocketed pinnacles. The interior is beautifully arranged; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and separated from the aisles by clustered columns supporting the roof, which, like that of the chancel and aisles, is richly groined; and the altar is embellished with a fine painting of the Holy Family, after Correggio. The middle and south chancels were erected by Chancellor Audley, and the north by the inhabitants, aided by John Leche, who was

vicar from 1489 to 1521, and whose tomb may still be seen near the north chancel door. There are places of worship for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Walden school, in which the classics were formerly taught, owes its origin to John Leche, and his sister, Johane Bradbury; the learned Sir Thomas Smith, secretary to Edward VI., a native of Walden, is said to have received his early education here, and through his interest the school was advanced to a royal foundation. There is also a charity school, now on the national plan, established by subscription, and subsequently endowed with benefactions producing £100 per annum. A range of almshouses was built in 1829, at the south-west end of the town, to replace some founded by Edward VI., for the reception of sixteen decayed housekeepers of each sex; the elevation of the buildings, which cost nearly £5000, is handsome and appropriate, and the income is above £900 a year. This was the first town in which the system of allotment for the poor and working classes was introduced; and about forty acres are thus appropriated, much to the benefit of nearly 800 of the population. It is the head of a union, comprising twenty-four parishes, with a population of 18,821, and a commodious workhouse has been erected. Between the town and Audley-End Park are the remains of an old embankment called The Battle Ditches, respecting which there is no clear or satisfactory tradition: Dr. Stukeley found the south bank to be 730 feet long, 20 high, 50 broad at the base, and 8 at the top; the length of the western bank is 588 feet: both banks and ditches are well preserved and extremely bold. The ruins of the castle, erected soon after the Conquest, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, are only remarkable for the thickness of the walls and the rude character of the building; the remains, and the hill on which they stand, are held by trustees, under lease from Lord Braybrooke, for the benefit of the town. A museum was erected within the grounds, in 1835, which contains many rare specimens of zoology and other departments of natural history; and a spacious hall has been added to the building by Lord Braybrooke for an agricultural society. Lord Howard de Walden takes the title of Baron from the town.

WALDEN-STUBBS, a township, in the parish of WOMERSLEY, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 137 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1200 acres of fine arable and pasture land, in good cultivation; the surface is level, and the soil a rich loamy clay, sometimes flooded by the river Went, which passes on the south-east. The village consists chiefly of scattered houses. The tithes were commuted for land in 1787.

WALDERSHARE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Dover; containing 92 inhabitants. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 8.; net income, £133; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church contains some handsome monuments. A national school for this and the adjoining parishes is supported by the Earl of Guilford, whose seat is in the parish.

WALDINGFIELD, GREAT (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sudbury; containing 676 inhabitants, and comprising 2423*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the gift of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £710, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. Roger Spencer, lord mayor of London in 1594, was a native of this parish.

WALDINGFIELD, LITTLE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sudbury; containing 420 inhabitants, and comprising 1574*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent and impropiator, the Rev. B. B. Syer: the great tithes have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £164. 14.; the glebe contains one acre. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Holbrook Hall, in the parish, is the seat of a branch of the Hanmer family.

WALDINGHAM, a parish, in the union of **GODSTONE**, Second division of the hundred of **TANDRIDGE**, county of **SURREY**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Godstone; containing 47 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £45; patron, J. F. Jones, Esq. The church, seated on an eminence, is a small neat structure, rebuilt by the patron in 1830. Numerous relics of antiquity have been found in the grounds of Upper Court Lodge, now a farm.

WALDRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of **DINTON**, hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**; containing 17 inhabitants.

WALDRIDGE, a township, in the parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, county of **DURHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 432 inhabitants. This place, situated on the north of the Cone beck, a mile to the west of Chester, was long the estate of the Lumleys, of whom John, Lord Lumley, alienated it to the Smith family in 1607; it has since passed through various families. The township comprises an area of 795 acres. A coal-pit has been opened; and on a common of between 200 and 300 acres, immediately above it, appears a vein of lead-ore. The tithes were commuted in 1841, for a rent-charge of £63, payable to the perpetual curate of the parish. There is a place of worship for dissenters, which is also used as a day school.

WALDRINGFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBIDGE**, hundred of **CARLFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. William Edge: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WALDRON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **UCKFIELD**, hundred of **SHIPLAKE**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 1065 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6217*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, of which about one-half are arable, one-sixth meadow and pasture, and one-third woodland and roads. The village is situated on elevated ground, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; there

are some chalybeate springs in the parish, and iron-works were formerly carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 7., and in the patronage of Exeter College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £616, and there are 38 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with an embattled tower: from the churchyard is an extensive view, embracing the town of Lewes and the South Downs. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are some picturesque remains of a fine old mansion at Possingworth.

WALES (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **WORKSOP**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Sheffield; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey *Walise*, belonged to **Morc**, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and subsequently to the Hewett family; it comprises by measurement 1255 acres, of which 711 are arable, 525 pasture, and 19 woodland, and is chiefly the property of the Duke of Leeds. The village, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on a gentle acclivity near the Chesterfield and Trent canal, which passes under a tunnel one mile and a half in length. A small coal-mine is in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of **Laughton-en-le-Morthen** in the Cathedral of **York**, the appropriator: the tithes were commuted for money payments in 1766. The church is in the Norman style, and contains a mural monument of the Hewetts. Six children are taught for an annuity of £6, the gift of Mr. Turie.

WALESBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, S. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing, with the hamlets of **Otby** and **Risby**, 326 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a picturesque part of the wolds, and comprises 2868 acres, of which 342 are common or waste land; the surface is of a bold and varied character; corn is grown to some extent, and the rearing of cattle is one of the chief occupations of the farmer. The lands of **Risby**, which consist of about 730 acres, are the property of **Clare Hall**, Cambridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £441; patron, J. J. Angerstein, Esq., to whom the greater portion of the parish belongs: there is a glebe of about 99 acres, and a glebe-house, erected in 1632. The church, which stands on a commanding eminence, is an ancient edifice with a square tower, and was repaired and new-roofed in 1822, at an expense of nearly £1000. Dr. Daniel Waterland, a celebrated controversialist, who vindicated the doctrine of the Trinity against Dr. Clarke, and published a *History of the Athanasian Creed* and other works, was born here; and Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, was rector of the parish in the 17th century.

WALESBY (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHWELL**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ollerton; containing 416 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1429*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*; the soil is partly clay and bog, but chiefly a fertile sand; the surface is generally flat, and the grounds are watered by a small brook. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3.; net income, £158;

patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1821; the glebe comprises 152 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with a low tower surmounted by a pyramidal roof.

WALFORD (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Ross; containing 1227 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the left bank of the river Wye, is intersected by the road from Ross to Gloucester, and contains 3024 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Ruardean annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 1.; net income, £218; patron, the Precentor in the Cathedral of Hereford. A school is endowed with £5 per annum; a school appertaining to Baptists is supported by the trustees of the late Edward Goff, Esq., and another school is partly maintained by a donation from a private individual.

WALFORD, with LETTON and NEWTON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster; containing 213 inhabitants, and comprising 1345 acres.

WALGHERTON, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 229 inhabitants.

WALGRAVE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wellingborough; containing 593 inhabitants, and comprising 2251*a.* 3*6p.* The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Kettering; the population is partly employed in the manufacture of shoes, and in lace-making. The living is a rectory, with that of Hannington annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 7., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776; the glebe comprises 436 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Montague Lane, in 1670, bequeathed £200, of which the interest, £12, is applied to a national school.

WALHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAREBOROUGH, union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 110 inhabitants.

WALHAM-GREEN, a chapelry, in the parish of FULHAM, union of KENSINGTON, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £230; patron, the Vicar of Fulham. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £9683, raised by subscription, and a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a tower. An asylum was recently erected in connexion with the Butchers' Charitable Institution.

WALHAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of BOLDBRE, union of LYMINGTON, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 237 inhabitants.

WALKER, a township, in the parish of LONG BENTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward,

S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E.) from Newcastle; containing 3417 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and comprises 1108*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, of which the soil is a strong clay, good for wheat; the whole belonging to the corporation of Newcastle, partly in their own right, and partly as trustees for Jesus' Hospital. Along the banks of the river are several extensive manufactories and coal-staiths. Walker colliery is the property of Captain Potts and Messrs. Jobling and Carr; the pit is 110 fathoms deep to the main seam, and the coal, which is of the best quality, is chiefly sent to the London market. In this colliery is a salt-spring, which was used in the manufacture of soda, when that substance was first made an article of commerce; it was begun by permission of the government in 1795, by Messrs. Surtees and Losh, who may be regarded as the first manufacturers of mineral alkali and soda in England. Large iron-works are carried on by Messrs. Losh, Wilson, and Bell, whose blast-furnaces, foundries, rolling-mills, and general engineering, employ about a thousand hands. Messrs. Charles Rayne and Co. have mills for crushing seeds, an oil-factory, and turpentine-distillery; iron ship-building, also, is conducted by Mr. Coutts; and bricks and tiles, and copperas, are extensively manufactured. The Newcastle and North Shields railway has an intermediate station here. The township is exempt from great tithes: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £22. 10., and a modus of £2 per annum is paid to Balliol College, Oxford. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Presbyterians; and two schools are supported. The great Roman wall passes on its way to Wallsend, and terminates within a mile and a half of the village; there are traces of the ditch in front, and stones and other remains have frequently been dug up from the foundations.

WALKERINGHAM (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Gainsborough; containing 536 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Trent, and comprises 2861*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*: the village consists of a long line of detached and irregularly-built dwellings. There is a ferry across the Trent; and the Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 4.; net income, £204; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802; the glebe comprises 158 acres. The church is a spacious ancient structure; in the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of an old cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Robert Woodhouse, in 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15 for teaching children.

WALKERITH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Gainsborough; containing 77 inhabitants.

WALKERN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of BROADWATER, union and county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Stevenage; containing 718 inhabitants. A fair for cattle is held on November 5th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of King's College, Cam-

bridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £75. 7., and the rectorial for £588. 13.; the glebes comprise respectively 100 and 26 acres. The church contains a curious monument of a Knight Templar. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WALKHAMPTON, a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tavistock; containing 717 inhabitants. The parish comprises 10,501 acres, of which 6602 are common or waste: the Plymouth railway passes through. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7., and in the gift of the impropiator, Sir R. Lopes, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £124, and the vicarial for £140, with a glebe of 21 acres; there is also a rent-charge of £37. 10., payable to the rector of Bickleigh. The church is situated on the verge of Dartmoor Forest. Lady Modyford, in 1719, gave a school-house, with the rent of certain premises, now producing about £161.

WALKINGHAM-HILL, with OCCANEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from Knaresborough; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises about 330 acres, divided into two farms, and a rabbit-warren. The tithes have been commuted for £36, of which £2 are payable to the vicar, and £34 to the prebendary of Becehill and Knaresborough.

WALKINGTON (*ALL HALLOWS*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, but chiefly in the wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Beverley; containing 633 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3552 acres, of which the greater portion is arable land; and consists of the two constablewicks or townships of Walkington and Provosts'-Fee; the latter so called, as having been anciently the fee of the provost of Beverley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 4.; net income, £676; patron and incumbent, the Rev. D. Ferguson: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1820. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, with a house for the master, built in 1822. Wm. Sherwood, in 1537, left property, now producing £86 per annum, for the poor, and other purposes.

WALKINSTEAD, SURREY.—See GODSTONE.

WALKMILL, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 5 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western bank of the Coquet river, two miles west-south-west from Warkworth.

WALL, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hexham; containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the family of Beaumont: the tithes have been commuted for £274. The chapel, dedicated to St. Oswald, was erected by the monks of Hexham, upon the spot where the king of that name, who was afterwards canonized, raised the standard of the cross, and defeated the Britons under Cadwalla. A silver coin of the saint was found when the chapel underwent

repair, and a mutilated Roman altar lies in the cemetery; adjoining which is a field, where human skulls and fragments of military weapons have been often turned up by the plough.

WALL, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 91 inhabitants. The Rev. Burnes Floyer gave a piece of land for the site of a church, and John Smith, Esq., £500 towards the building; it was erected in 1843, at a cost of about £1400, and is a neat edifice, with a bell-tower. There is a day and Sunday school. The hamlet is intersected by the Watling-street, and is the ancient Roman station *Etocetum*, of which many vestiges may still be traced in the walls.

WALL-TOWN, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haltwhistle; containing 85 inhabitants. This was one of the twelve vills of South Tindale, which, in 1315, prayed the king for remedy against William de Soules, to whom Robert de Brus, King of Scotland, had given the manor of Wark, in Tindale, in which these townships were situated. In Henry VIII.'s time Wall-Town was the property of the Riddleys, who continued here till the reign of Charles I., if not later; and the place has been subsequently owned by the families of Marshall, Bacon, and Wastell. The Roman wall passed through the township, in which were the stations *Vindolana*, now termed Little Chesters, and *Æsica*, called Great Chesters, the ramparts of which, particularly the latter, where are also considerable traces of a town, are in a better state of preservation than those of any other on the line of the wall. Roman baths, altars, tombstones, inscriptions, curious pieces of sculpture, and numerous other relics of antiquity, have been found in both; and in a neighbouring hill called Chapel-Steads, many urns have been discovered. Near the military road connecting the two stations are tumuli, termed the Four Lawes; and, on an adjoining hill, a rude monument of three large stones, vulgarly called the Mare and Foals. The tower of Wall-Town, which was a castellated building, is described, in 1542, as the inheritance of John Ridley, and in good repair; but at present only the site is visible, the ruins having been used in the construction of a modern farm-house.

WALLASEA, ISLE OF, in the parishes of CANEWDON, EASTWOOD, PAGLESHAM, GREAT STAMBRIDGE, and LITTLE WAKERING, union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Rochford. It is now a peninsula, formed by the rivers Crouch and Broomhill, and joined to the main land by a causeway, kept up at the expense of the several parishes.

WALLASEY (*ST. HILARY*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Liscard, and Poulton with Seacombe, 6261 inhabitants, of whom 942 are in Wallasey township, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston. This parish, situated in the north-west corner of the county, is a peninsula of a triangular form, bounded on the west by the Irish Sea, on the north-east by the Mersey, and on the south-east by a branch of the Mersey, called Wallasey Pool: there are sand-hills bordering on the sea, which

are a natural barrier against its encroachments. Many handsome houses and marine villas have been erected on the banks of the Mersey, and the place is much frequented for bathing. The principal house in the village is an ancient mansion by the sea side, denominated Mockbeggar Hall, or more properly, Leasowe Castle, formerly a seat of the Egertons, which has been converted by its proprietor, Col. Edward Cust, into a commodious hotel for visitors. On the Black rock, at the north-west point of the parish, is a very strong fort, mounting fifteen large guns; and, further in the sea, a small lighthouse, on the plan of the Eddystone, has been lately erected. The masses of sandstone near the Black rock, called the Red Noses, well merit the attention of the naturalist, being worn, by the action of the sea, into a variety of caverns of the most romantic forms. Between the village and the shore is an inclosure (formerly a common) named the Leasowe, where races, which were of very early origin, were held till 1760; here the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth ran his horse, in the reign of Charles II., won the plate, and presented it to the daughter of the mayor of Chester. Steam-boats cross every half-hour from Egremont and Seacombe ferries to Liverpool, which is directly opposite. At Liscard, on the bank of the river, is a magazine, where all ships entering the port of Liverpool deposit their gunpowder, prior to admission into the docks. The parish comprises about 3270 acres, of which 3015 are in cultivation, and the remainder sand-hills; the soil varies from a stiff marl to sand; the general surface is flat, and there are some quarries of sandstone, which is used for inferior buildings, but is of too soft a texture for works of any magnitude. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 2½; net income, £393; patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church, rebuilt about 70 years since, except the tower, which bears date 1560, stands in the centre of the parish, on a hill composed of red sandstone. There was another church prior to the Dissolution, appropriated to Birkenhead Abbey, but there are no traces of it, though a path near its site is still called the Kirkway. A school is endowed with land producing £90 per annum.

WALLBOTTLE, a township, in the parish of **NEWBURN**, union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 4¾ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle, on the road to Hexham and Carlisle; containing 683 inhabitants. The township is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Newburn, and comprises 1241a. 1r. 29p., of which 905 acres are arable, 273 meadow and pasture, 5 woodland, and 58 buildings, roads, and waste; the soil produces good crops of wheat, barley, and oats, and a portion of it grows turnips and potatoes. From the higher grounds are extensive views of the south side of the river Tyne, and of its fine valley. There are several seams of coal, the lowest seam of the Newcastle series being worked here, and a large colliery is in operation by Messrs. Joseph Lamb and Co., who employ 379 hands, of whom 246 work underground: whinstone and freestone, also, are quarried, the former for the roads, and the latter for building. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes about two miles south of the village. Wallbottle House is the pleasant residence of A. G. Potter, Esq., and William Oliver, Esq., head viewer of the colliery, has a house here. There are places of worship for Primitive

Methodists and Wesleyans; also two schools, for one of which the owners of the colliery provide the schoolroom and the master's house. The site of the Roman wall is traced in a western direction through the township.

WALLCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of **CHARLBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 9 inhabitants.

WALLDITCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDPORT**, hundred of **GODDERTHORNE**, Bridport division of **DORSET**, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Bridport; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises about 308 acres, and is situated on the road from Bridport to Dorchester. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons and impropiators, Lord Rolle and J. Bragge, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £60, and the incumbent's for £33; the inappropriate glebe comprises 28 acres. The church, once a free chapel or chantry, is a small neat edifice, forming a picturesque object, as seen from the surrounding hills.

WALLERSCOAT, a township, in the parish of **WEAVERHAM**, union of **NORTHWICH**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 1½ mile (W.) from Northwich; containing 8 inhabitants.

WALLERTHWAITE, with **MARKINGTON**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ripley; containing 510 inhabitants. The hamlet of Wallerthwaite consists of a farm and a few cottages, distant about a mile eastward of the village of Markington.

WALLINGFORD, a borough and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Reading, and 46 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of the Castle, 2750 inhabitants. The name is derived from the ancient



Seal.

British word *Guallen*, or the Roman *Vallum*, each signifying "an old fort," and from a ford over the Thames: subsequently to the Roman invasion, it was converted into a strong fortification by that people, and is supposed to have been the principal station of the *Attrebatii*. On the arrival of the Saxons, it became one of their chief forts, and continued to be a place of considerable repute until it was burnt by the Danes, in 1006, from the effects of which calamity it, however, speedily recovered, and, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had risen to the dignity of a royal prescriptive borough. At the Conquest, William, having arrived with his army, received here the homage of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other prelates and barons. During the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the castle was occupied and held for the latter; and it was subsequently the place of meeting between John and the barons. The honour, having become vested in the crown, was given by Richard I. to his brother John; and Henry III., on being elected King of the Romans, entertained all the prelates and barons in the castle.

Having been afterwards annexed, by act of parliament, to the duchy of Cornwall, on the reversion of these estates to the crown, the castle and manor were granted to Cardinal Wolsey, who conferred them on his then newly-erected college of Christ-Church, Oxford; and, in Camden's time, part of the castle was used as an occasional retreat in time of sickness, by the students of that college: a portion of the buildings, called the Priests' Chambers, has been converted into a malt-house. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, it was repaired and garrisoned for the king, and was not surrendered till nearly the close of the war; but, in 1653, it was completely demolished, and at present, part of a wall towards the river is all that remains of this ancient and celebrated structure.

The TOWN, which is situated on the road between Reading and Oxford, and has a remarkably neat and clean appearance, consists principally of a handsome market-place and two streets, well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act obtained in 1795, and is abundantly supplied with water. Across the river Thames, which passes on the eastern side of the town, is a fine stone bridge of several arches, about 300 yards in length, constructed in 1809, in lieu of a dilapidated structure supposed to have been built five centuries before: there is a rent-charge of £42 per annum on houses for its repair, under the management of trustees appointed by the 49th of George III. Some business is done in malting, but it is not so extensive as formerly. A line of communication has been opened with Birmingham, Bath, and Bristol, by means of a canal navigation running into the Thames, by which river coal is brought hither, and corn and flour are conveyed to London and other places; and the Great Western railway passes through the town. The market is on Friday; and a statute and pleasure fair is held on September 29th. Wallingford is a borough by prescription, and has received charters from various sovereigns: by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, and the number of magistrates is six. The borough formerly returned two members to parliament, but it now sends only one, and the right of election has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district; the old borough comprised 435 acres, and the new comprehends 16,352; the mayor is returning officer. In former times, criminals convicted capitally in the borough, for the first time, had their lives spared on certain conditions; and, in the 45th of Henry III., a return made by the jurors declared, that no person belonging to the place ought to be executed for one offence. Petty-sessions for the division are held every Friday.

Wallingford comprises the parishes of All Hallows, containing 172; St. Leonard, 883; St. Mary-le-More, 1241; and St. Peter, 476 inhabitants. The living of *All Hallows* is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of Pembroke College, Oxford: tithes in the parish which belong to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, have been commuted for £45. 10., and others, in the possession of the college, for £283, with a glebe of 3½ acres. The church was demolished in 1648. The living of *St. Leonard's* is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Sotwell annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £153. The church is a very ancient building, 436 .

with a few Norman remains. The living of *St. Mary-le-More* is a discharged rectory, valued at £4, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £137. The church is a very handsome edifice, situated in the space near the market-house, with a square embattled tower ornamented by pinnacles, and on which is the figure of an armed knight on horseback, supposed to represent King Stephen; the tower, which bears the date of 1658; was built by the corporation, with materials said to have been taken from the ruins of the castle. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 1. 3.; net income, £100; patron, W. S. Blackstone, Esq. The church is a fine structure, bearing date 1769, with a square tower surmounted by an elegant spire of Portland stone, supported on pillars and arches, and erected in 1777, by subscription, to which the learned Sir William Blackstone, who was an inhabitant of the town, and whose remains are deposited in the church, was a liberal contributor. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Calvinists, and Wesleyans; also a free school established by Walter Bigg, alderman of London, in 1659, by whom it was endowed with £10 per annum. An almshouse for six widows was founded, and endowed with £34 per annum, in 1681, by William Angier and Mary his sister; and the endowment has been augmented by subsequent benefactions. The poor law union of Wallingford comprises 28 parishes or places, 17 of which are in Berks, and 11 in Oxfordshire, and contains a population of 13,930. On Wittenham Hill (the ancient *Sinodun*), in the neighbourhood, are some remains of a Roman camp, where numerous coins have been found. Richard de Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's, a celebrated mathematician and mechanic; and John de Wallingford, a monk of that abbey, are supposed to have been natives of the town; and Joan, the fair maid of Kent, and widow of the Black Prince, died here in 1385. Wallingford formerly conferred the title of Viscount on the Earl of Banbury, but it has now merged in the Earldom of Abingdon.

WALLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (E.) from Baldock; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 2½., and in the gift of the Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £458. 16. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower surmounted by a short spire; attached to the north side of the chancel are several mutilated altar-tombs, and other sepulchral remains.

WALLINGTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Downham-Market; containing, with Thorpland, 77 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 574 acres, and the village is on the road to Lynn. Wallington Hall, formerly the seat of the Coningsbys and Gawdys, is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park, in the grounds of which are the tower and spire of the ancient church, now a ruin. The living is a rectory, with those of Holme, South Runcton, and Thorpland consolidated: the tithes have been commuted for £100.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDDINGTON, union of CROYDON, Second division of the

hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Croydon; containing 934 inhabitants. This place gives name to the hundred, the whole of which is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Croydon, for the recovery of debts under £5. Here was formerly a chapel, now in ruins.

WALLINGTON-DEMESNE, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 167 inhabitants. The township consists of 1781 acres, of which 664 are arable, 954 pasture, and 163 woodland. It was formerly the property of the Fenwicks, and in the beginning of the last century became that of Sir Walter Blackett, who built the mansion-house, and laid out the park and surrounding grounds; from him it passed to the Trevelyans, an ancient Somersetshire family, and is now the property of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. The house is a large and imposing structure, and the extensive pleasure-grounds display some taste, and present many fine views; it contains a well-selected museum of natural history. Most of the land is tithe-free; a rent-charge of £1. 4. only is paid to the vicar of Hartburn. In pulling down the remains of Fenwick tower, in 1775, several hundred gold nobles, of the coinage of Edward III., were found in an open stone chest, which are supposed to have been concealed on the invasion of David, King of Scotland, in 1360, who made prisoners the two sons of Sir John Fenwick, then owner of the castle.

WALLINGWELLS, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, but chiefly in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Worksop; containing 36 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Ralph de Cherouloud, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £88. 11. 6. The district, which is included within the consolidated chapelry of Woodsetts, comprises 612 acres, the property of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., whose mansion, erected on the site of the ancient priory, is an elegant structure beautifully situated in an extensive and richly-wooded park. In excavating near the house, in 1829, several stone coffins were found, and amongst them that of Dame Margery Dourant, second abbess of the convent, who died in the reign of Richard I.

WALLOP, NETHER (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Andover; containing 949 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7201a. 3r. 32p., of which the soil is chiefly chalk, and the surface hilly; the lower grounds are watered by a stream. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of York; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £346. 18., and the glebe comprises two acres. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several old monuments, among which are a brass to Lady Gore, an abbess, dated 1432, and one to a mitred abbot: in the churchyard is a pyramidal monument to Dr. Douce. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A national school

is endowed with £17 per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Douce, in 1759, and with £21 by William Warwick, Esq., in 1826; and Dr. Douce also left £12 a year for the poor. On a point, or head, of an elevated ridge called Danebury Hill, or Bill, are remains of a circular fortification, with lofty ramparts, inclosing an extensive area: a short distance to the westward is an outwork, for the defence of that side; but on the east and north sides, where the ground is more steep, it is protected by a single ditch only: the entrance is by a winding course, strengthened by embankments. There are several barrows near this camp, two of which, two miles distant, are called Canute's barrows.

WALLOP, OVER (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Andover; containing 481 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4576 acres, of which 118 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Portsmouth: the tithes have been commuted for £820, and there are 9 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several monuments, among which is one to the late lady of the Rev. Henry Wake, who was first cousin to the Earl of Portsmouth.

WALLSEND (HOLY CROSS), a parish, in the union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle, on the road to North Shields and Tynemouth; containing, with the townships of Howden-Pans and Willington, 4758 inhabitants, of whom 1988 are in Wallsend township. This parish, of which the name is obviously derived from its situation at the extremity of the wall of Severus, on the east, contained the Roman station *Segedunum*, so called from its situation, and from having been a magazine for corn, whence stations in the interior were supplied. The place was garrisoned by the first cohort of the *Lergi*, who were posted here for the defence of shipping; and an altar to Jupiter, centurial stones, tegulæ, horns and bones of various animals, and evident traces of the ramparts, and of three of the turrets at its angles, with other curious relics, have been found upon the spot. Beyond this point the wall does not appear to have been continued; the Tyne itself, near its influx into the ocean, forming, by its great breadth and depth, a sufficient barrier. The ruins of a quay still further evince that this was anciently a considerable trading colony of the Romans, who nearly sixteen centuries since discharged their freights where now are numerous staiths projecting from the northern bank of the Tyne, and at which vessels are continually taking in immense quantities of the celebrated coal termed Wallsend, for the London and other markets. The parish comprises about 2038 acres, of which the soil is generally a strong clay, producing good wheat: the township of Wallsend consists of several small estates held under leases from the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The village, situated on the north side of, and about a field's breadth from, the Shields road, has a spacious green in the centre, and contains some good houses, among which may be mentioned the residences of Edward and John Grace, and John Coutts, Esqrs. To the south-west of the village is Carville House, a fine old mansion, surrounded with thriving plantations, and commanding fine views of the river,

the seat of Charles Rayne, Esq.; and to the south-east is Point Pleasant, the property of William Losh, Esq., and now the residence of John Straker, Esq. There are several yards for ship-building, extensive roperies, lime-kilns, and manufactories for copperas and earthenware, a steam corn-mill, and several ballast-quays: John Carr and Company have large coke-works. At Howden and Carville are stations on the Newcastle and North-Shields railway.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with a net income of £250: the tithes have been commuted for £165. The Rev. H. Douglas and the Rev. J. S. Ogle are impropriators, as prebendaries of the Cathedral of Durham. The church, a stone building, with a spire, situated on the turnpike-road, at some distance from the village, was erected at the expense of nearly £5000, of which about £3300 were raised by tontine; the first stone was laid in 1807, and the edifice was consecrated in August 1809. Two galleries were erected in 1830, containing 300 free sittings; and an excellent organ has been supplied, and a new clock placed in the tower, both through the exertions of the present incumbent, the Rev. J. Armstrong, by whom also the churchyard has been greatly beautified, tastefully planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and surrounded by a substantial wall, instead of the former miserable fence. The old church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and which is supposed to have been built in the 11th century, is now a ruin; the porch and west end are still standing, and the inner entrance of the porch contains a fine specimen of an early Norman arch. There is a record existing of one Allanus, who is entitled "Presbyter de Valeshead," having been curate in 1153, at which period the parish was called Valeshead, from its situation at the head of a valley or dene. The Methodists, Independents, and Anti-Burghers have places of worship. At the eastern extremity of the village is a schoolroom, which, with a room above for the master, was erected in 1748, at the expense of Mrs. Stuart, for a parish school; and a national school to accommodate 200 children was erected in 1833, on a site adjoining the churchyard, through the influence of the incumbent.

WALMER (*St. Mary*), a parish, and a member of the cinque-port liberty of SANDWICH, in the union of EASTRY, locally in the hundred of CORNILO, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (S.) from Deal; containing 2170 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 885 acres, of which 372 are arable, 272 meadow and pasture, 114 homesteads and gardens, and 100 sea-beach. Walmer-street, which is situated on the road from Deal to Dover, is neatly built, and interspersed with genteel houses and marine villas; and, partly on account of its convenient position, as regards those two towns, is much frequented during the season for sea-bathing. It is noted for the salubrity of its air, and for the fine prospects in its vicinity, over the Downs and the straits of Dover to the French coast; but chiefly for the celebrated fortress, Walmer Castle, erected by Henry VIII., at the same period with those of Deal and Sandown, for the defence of the coast, and now appropriated to the lord warden of the cinque-ports, for whose residence the principal apartments were fitted up some years since, and the fosse was converted into a garden. Since this appropriation, many handsome

marine villas have been erected in the vicinity, and an esplanade has been formed; bathing-machines are in constant attendance, and a complete establishment has been opened of hot, vapour, and shower baths, with reading-rooms and every accommodation for visitors. From the esplanade is a delightful promenade to Deal Castle (the principal part of which is in this parish), commanding a splendid view of the sea, with the shipping in the Downs. In the village is a large brewery and malting establishment. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the vicarial tithes; net income, £154; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which has been repaired, and the nave considerably enlarged, is entered on the west under a highly-enriched Norman arch, and there is a similar arch between the nave and chancel: in the burial-ground are two remarkably fine yew-trees. Near the church is a deep fosse, with other vestiges of ancient intrenchments; and in the churchyard several stone coffins were discovered about 50 years since, supposed to have belonged to the family of Crowl, of whom Sir Nicholas, in the reign of Edward I., erected a mansion in the village, of which there are still some remains. His late Majesty and the Queen Dowager, when Duke and Duchess of Clarence, resided at Walmer Castle in the summer of 1822; the Princess Amelia occupied for many years an old mansion in the village, and Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the court, have resided at the castle for a short period.

WALMERSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bury; containing, with Shuttleworth, 4880 inhabitants. The township, with Shuttlewerth, comprises 5056 acres, of which 582 are common or waste land. The population is chiefly employed in extensive spinning-mills on the river Irwell, which runs through it. A church was erected in 1837, containing 670 sittings, 340 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 for that purpose. The tithes have been commuted for £66, and the glebe consists of 51 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WALMSGATE, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Louth; containing 84 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Louth to London, and comprises nearly 900 acres, tithe-free; the surrounding scenery is pleasing, and the seat of J. Whiting Yorke, Esq., here, commands some finely-varied prospects. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Burwell, and the church having fallen to ruins, the inhabitants attend that of Burwell.

WALMSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N.) from Bolton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron, the Vicar of Bolton. The chapel has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Unitarians; also a school-house erected by subscription, in 1716.

WALNEY, ISLE OF, a chapelry, in the parish of DALTON-IN-FURNESS, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Dalton; containing 921 inhabitants. This place, which is insular at high water, is ten miles in length, and about one in

breadth, and has a light-house on its southern extremity, a short distance north from which is a rocky islet termed the Pile of Fouldrey, *i. e.*, the island of fowls, where are the venerable ruins of a strong castle built by an abbot of Furness. There are several other small isles in the group, the principal of which is Old Barrow, lying between this and the main land, opposite the small village and port of Barrow. Walney, which is stated to have been once covered with wood, is described by West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, as lying on a bed of moss, which is found by digging through a layer of sand and clay, and in which trees have been discovered. There are some remarkable intermitting springs of fresh water. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, the Vicar of Dalton.

WALPOLE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lynn; containing 565 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the great wall raised by the Romans to defend it from the encroachments of the sea, and an extensive pool of water formerly in the immediate vicinity: in a garden at the foot of this embankment, many Roman bricks have been discovered, and also the remains of an aqueduct formed of earthen pipes. The estuary in the neighbourhood, called Cross Keys Wash, has been rendered passable to Long Sutton, in the county of Lincoln, by a high embankment and a bridge, completed at a great expense, within the last few years. The parish comprises 2364*a.* 31*p.*, of which 1500 are arable, 783 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. Walpole St. Andrew and St. Peter together form one township, though they are for all ecclesiastical purposes perfectly distinct. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and endowed by Lord Coleraine, in 1736, with the tithes of certain manors in this and the adjoining parish of St. Peter; it is in the gift of the Rev. C. H. Townshend, and the tithes have been commuted for £657. 19., of which £399 are payable to the incumbent of St. Peter's. The church is an ancient structure of brick, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Several chapels formerly existed in the township, dedicated respectively to St. Catherine, St. Edmund, St. Helen, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Thomas; but no vestiges of any of them are now remaining. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The poor have ten houses, and 85 acres of land, of which 43 are let in single acres to labourers, at a nominal rent.

WALPOLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wisbech; containing 1335 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6981*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 4154 acres are arable, 2785 meadow and pasture, and about 60 salt-marsh; the soil is various, and the scenery in some parts of interesting character. The living is a rectory, endowed with the tithes of certain manors in this and the adjoining parish of Walpole St. Andrew, by Lord Coleraine, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £2187. 16. 10., of which £1303. 16. 10. are payable to the incumbent of St. Andrew's; the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a good house. The church, which was erected in the reign of Henry VI., is an ex-

trremely elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a south porch of beautiful design; the nave is lighted by a noble range of thirteen clerestory windows on each side, and the whole of the edifice, both externally and internally, presents details of a highly interesting character. A chapel of ease has been just erected; and there are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Anthony Curton, in 1705, bequeathed a house and 60 acres of land, now producing a rental of £100, for the instruction of children of this parish, and of St. Andrew's. Almshouses for four widows were founded in 1630, by Robert Butler, who endowed them with 36 acres of land, worth £83. 16. per annum; and W. Wake, in 1697, bequeathed to the poor a house and 39 acres of land, yielding a rent of £60. On digging near the Roman wall, which now forms the road to West Walton, several Roman bricks and other relics were discovered.

WALPOLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W.) from Halesworth; containing 615 inhabitants, and comprising 1652 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron and impropiator, the Rev. B. Philpot. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire; the entrance at the south porch is through a fine Norman doorway. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WALRIDGE, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Stamfordham; containing 4 inhabitants, and comprising 147*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.* The tithes have been commuted for £2. 17. 8., of which £2 are payable to the Bishop of Durham, and 17*s.* 8*d.* to the vicar.

WALSALL (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; comprising the market-town and newly-enfranchised borough of Walsall, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stafford, and 118 (N. W.) from London; and containing 20,852 inhabitants, of whom 7395 are in the township of the borough, and 13,457 in that of Walsall-*Foreign*, into which numerous streets of the town have extended. This place is supposed to have derived its name, in various ancient records written *Whaleshall* and *Walshale*, from its situation in or near an extensive forest, resorted to by the Druids for the celebration of their religious rites, and in which the Saxons subsequently erected a temple to their god Woden, from which also the appellation of the town of Wednesbury, in the vicinity, is deduced. In the early part of the tenth century, it was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and Countess of Mercia, probably about the same time as she built a castle at Stafford, and surrounded the town with walls. At the time of the Conquest, it was retained by William, and continued to be



Seal and Arms.

a royal demesne for nearly 20 years, till it was given by the Conqueror to Robert, son of Asculfus, who had accompanied him to Britain. In the time of Henry III., it was held in fee-farm by William Rufus, and it was subsequently owned by the Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker;" Henry VII. and VIII. afterwards possessed it, and the latter granted it to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution the manor was conferred by Mary upon the Wilbrahams, from whom it has descended to the present owner, the Earl of Bradford. Walsall is not connected with any events of historical interest: Queen Elizabeth, in one of her tours through the country, visited it, and affixed the royal seal and signature at *Walshale*, on the 13th of July, in the 28th year of her reign, to a deed preserved in the archives of the corporation, containing a grant of certain lands to the town. In 1643, Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., remained here for a short time previously to joining the king at Edgehill; and Charles II., on his road from Boscobel to the coast, found an asylum at Bently Hall, about a mile distant.

The town is pleasantly situated on the summit and acclivities of a rock of limestone, and is watered by a small brook called by Erdeswick "Walsal water," which falls into the river Tame, a little below the town; it consists of several regular and spacious streets, in some of which are handsome houses of modern erection, many of them of a superior description. The environs are interesting, and contain some pleasant villas, and much beautiful and varied scenery. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, under the superintendence of the corporation, and amply supplied with water. A subscription library was established in 1800; and a handsome edifice, containing reading and news rooms, ornamented by a Doric colonnade 30 feet high, has been erected. The principal hotel, a very spacious building, has been enlarged and beautified at a considerable expense, and is adorned with a fine portico formed of pillars that once belonged to Fisherwick, the noble mansion of Lord Donegal. The chief articles of manufacture are bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, saddle-trees, and every kind of saddlers' ironmongery; buckles, snuffers, spoons, and various other sorts of hardware; coach harness and furniture, plated ware, locks, chain-curbs, dog-chains, and other articles, some of which are brought into the town and sold by factors. Many mercantile houses have been established here, having an extensive business with America and other countries; and a considerable home trade is carried on. A manufactory for Hebert's patent progressive corn-mills has lately been erected within four miles of the town, where one of these mills is in operation. There are several brass and iron foundries, of which the iron-foundry at Goscote is the most important, as well as the oldest in the district; steam-engines of every power, cylinders, and cannon, besides the various smaller articles of cast-iron, are founded here upon the most improved principles. A good trade is also carried on in malt; in the vicinity are large quarries of limestone; and some extensive mines of coal and iron-stone, with which the neighbourhood abounds, have lately been opened at the Birchills and near Bloxwich, in consequence of which the population has been increasing rapidly. The situation of the town in the north-eastern part of a large mining and manufacturing district, abundantly supplied

with coal, is peculiarly favourable to its manufactures. A branch of the Old Birmingham canal, which comes up to the west end of the town, and the Wyrley and Essington canal, which passes within a mile north of it, now united, afford every facility of inland navigation; and about a mile distant, is the Walsall station of the Grand Junction railway. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on February 24th; Whit-Tuesday, a pleasure-fair; and the Tuesday before Michaelmas-day, chiefly for horses, cattle, and cheese.

The inhabitants enjoy several immunities by prescription: Henry I. bestowed upon them exemption from toll throughout England, and from serving upon juries out of the limits of the "borough and foreign;" and the guilds of St. John the Baptist, and of Our Lady, appear to have been ancient establishments, exercising various rights and privileges. The earliest existing charter of incorporation was granted in the 3rd of Charles I., and confirmed by Charles II. in the 13th of his reign; but the government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is nine. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Walsall was constituted a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of returning one member; the right of election is in the £10 householders of the parish, with the exception of a small detached part; the limits of the franchise comprise about 7080 acres, and the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; and a court of record, under the charter of Charles II., as often as may be requisite, for the recovery of debts above 40s., and not exceeding £20. The hundred court takes place here, for the recovery of debts under 40s., before a steward chosen by the high sheriff of the county; and the lord of the manor has an annual court leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The town-hall is a handsome, though rather ancient edifice, well adapted to its purpose. The common gaol, until lately a very small building, has been enlarged.

The parish comprises about 7800 acres, of which about two-fifths are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7.; net income, about £390; patron, the Earl of Bradford, who, with Col. Walhouse, is impropiator. The church, an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, with several chapels in the aisles, was, with the exception of the tower and chancel, which latter has undergone several alterations, taken down and rebuilt in the later English style, in 1821, at an expense of £20,000; it occupies a commanding situation on the summit of the rock on which the town is built, and the tower, which is in fine proportion, and surmounted by a lofty spire, forms a conspicuous object in the distant view of the town. St. Paul's chapel, a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, was erected by the governors of the grammar school, who, having sold some mines under part of the land belonging to that establishment, in 1797, obtained an act of parliament for applying part of the purchase money to the erection of the chapel, which was completed in 1826: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the governors, who appoint the head master of the school to the office of minister; net income, £50. St. Peter's district church, erected in 1840,

at the end of Stafford-street, on a site given by Lord Hatherton, is in the early English style, and contains 1141 sittings, of which 700 are free; of the cost, £3500, the Earl of Bradford contributed £1000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Walsall, and is endowed with the interest of £2000, with a glebe-house. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, and two Roman Catholic chapels; one of which is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style.

The free grammar school, in Park-street, was established in 1557, by Queen Mary, who endowed it with land belonging to the guilds and chantries which existed here previously to the Dissolution, and placed it under the controul of certain governors, whom she incorporated; the income is about £780 per annum, and the premises, built a few years since, are handsome and commodious. Bishop Hough received the rudiments of his education in the establishment. An English school is maintained from the same funds, in the old school buildings in the churchyard. The Blue-coat charity school, which was endowed with £14 a year, has been incorporated with a national school: a national school attached to St. Peter's Church, erected at a cost of £600, was opened in 1840; and there is another at Walsall-Wood, partly supported by an annual grant of £35 from the governors of the grammar school. Some almshouses, founded by John Harper, in the reign of James I., and endowed with land producing £40 per annum, were rebuilt in 1790, by the Rev. Mr. Rutter, then vicar, for the reception of six aged widows, among whom £10 per quarter are divided. Almshouses were erected and endowed in 1825, for eleven aged widows, to which purpose a dole of one penny, paid by the corporation to every person in the parishes of Walsall and Rushall, on the eve of the Epiphany, was appropriated. In the reign of Henry VI., Thomas Mollesley gave to the corporation a manor and estates in the county of Warwick, which now constitute part of their extensive possessions. There are also numerous charitable bequests for apprenticing children, and for distribution among the indigent. The poor law union of Walsall comprises 8 parishes or places, and contains a population of 34,274. On a farm belonging to Lord Bradford, near the town, is a powerful chalybeate spring called Alum Well, on the site of the ancient manor-house, of which the moat still remains.

WALSALL-FOREIGN, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of WALSALL, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Walsall, on the road to Lichfield; containing 13,457 inhabitants. It comprises the hamlets of Great and Little Bloxwich, Birchills, Coldmore, Horden, Walsall-Wood, and the Windmill-Streets, in the manor of Walsall; and Goscote, which is a manor of itself. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Walsall, and has a net income of £50, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1837, at a cost of £1000, on a site given by the Earl of Bradford, who also contributed £300; the remainder was obtained by grants from societies. It contains 430 sittings, all of which, with the exception of 88, are free.

WALSDEN, a township, in the parish of ROCHDALE, union of TODMORDEN, hundred of SALFORD, S. division

of the county of LANCASTER; containing 3383 inhabitants.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ixworth; containing 1265 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a picturesque valley, and in the immediate vicinity are several handsome villas in grounds tastefully laid out. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patron and impropiator, S. Golding, Esq. The church is a spacious structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is lighted by a range of clerestory windows, and the roof is richly groined. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school has been established. At the inclosure, 100 acres of land were allotted to the poor, of which about 80 are let in small lots to them, with 30 more by Messrs. Wilkinson and Golding; there are also 50 acres for the repair of the church, and for fuel and clothing for the poor. Near the church is an old mansion, formerly a priory subordinate to the abbey of Ixworth, and in which, while under repair, several relics of antiquity have been found.

WALSHAM, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 15 miles (N. N. E.) from Norwich, and 124 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 2655 inhabitants. In the year 1600, nearly the whole of this town was destroyed by a fire, which, although it continued but three hours, consumed property of the value of £20,000. It is situated on an eminence on the road from Cromer to Norwich, and consists of three streets diverging from a central area, in which stands the church; it is paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. There is a neat theatre, opened for performances once in two years. A canal passes through the parish, a short distance north-east of the town, in its course from Antingham; and the river Ant, not far distant, is navigable to Yarmouth. The market, which is chiefly for corn, is on Thursday; a fair is held on the day before and on Holy-Thursdays, for cattle and horses; and statute-fairs for hiring servants take place on the two Thursdays before Old Michaelmas-day. The market-cross, erected by Bishop Thirlby, in the reign of Edward VI., was repaired after the great fire in 1600, by Bishop Redman. Two courts baron occur annually, one of the Bishop of Norwich, and the other of Lord Suffield; and the magistrates hold petty-sessions every Thursday.

The parish comprises 4172a. 37p., of which about 400 acres are pasture and garden-ground, 150 woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, with the exception of 200 acres not yet brought into cultivation. The LIVING is a vicarage, with the rectory of Antingham St. Margaret annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £336; patron and appropriator, the Bishop: the glebe comprises 2 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious and elegant structure, chiefly in the later English style; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. The tower, which was 147 feet high, fell down in the year 1724, and is in ruins. In the chancel is a mural monument to the memory of Sir William Paston, Knt.

a native of the town, and founder of the grammar school; it was erected during his life, and is surmounted by a recumbent statue in armour. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1606, by Sir William, for the education of 40 sons of residents in either of the hundreds of North or South Erpingham, Happing, Tunstead, and Flegg, and was endowed by him with the rents of certain estates at Horsey and Walcot, to the amount of £250 per annum: the school contains a good library, bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Berney, in 1787; and a monthly lecturer receives £12. 12. per annum out of the funds of the charity. Archbishop Tenison, Bishop Hoadly, and Admiral Lord Nelson received the rudiments of their education in the institution. A national school is supported; and £30 per annum, the rent of an allotment of waste land, is expended among the poor. About a mile south of the town is a stone cross, erected to commemorate a victory obtained in 1382, by Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, over some rebels headed by a dyer named Litester.

WALSHAM, SOUTH, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Acle; comprising the parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Mary*, and containing 613 inhabitants, of whom 388 are in *St. Mary's*. This district, which is bounded on the north by the river Bure, was anciently of more importance than at present, and during the prosperity of the abbey of *St. Benedict* on the opposite side of the river, the town was of much greater extent; but after the dissolution of that establishment it fell into decay, and has subsequently degenerated into a mere village. The parish of *St. Lawrence* comprises 1805*a.* 29*p.*, and that of *St. Mary* 1250*a.* 32*p.* The living of *St. Lawrence's* is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £509. 6., of which £22. 6. are payable to the Bishop of Ely, and £486. 10. to the rector; the glebe comprises 57½ acres, and the parsonage-house has been greatly improved by the present rector, the Rev. J. Toplis, B.D. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the trustees of the Old Men's hospital at Norwich, who are impropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £270, and the vicarial for £159. 16.; the glebe comprises 36 acres, with a small house. The church of *St. Lawrence*, which was in the same churchyard as that of *St. Mary's*, and had been repaired at an expense of £850, in 1811, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1827; the chancel was repaired and enlarged in 1832, and opened for divine service, but the lofty tower and nave are in ruins. The church of *St. Mary* is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. Richard Harrold, in 1718, bequeathed property, now let for about £20 per annum, for apprenticing children; and £34 a year, the rental of some waste land awarded under an inclosure act in the 41st of George III., are expended among the poor.

WALSHFORD, with GREAT RIBSTON, a township, in the parish of HUNSINGORE, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3¼ miles (N. by E.) from Wetherby; containing 170 inhabitants.

The village is on the north side of the river Nidd, which is here crossed by a bridge.

WALSINGHAM.—See WOLSINGHAM.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT, a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Little Walsingham; comprising the united parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*, and containing 426 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Old Walsingham, and was formerly of considerable importance, is situated in the valley of the Stiffkey river, on the road from Fakenham to Wells, and comprises 2407*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, of which about 2250 acres are arable, 100 meadow and pasture, and 50 woodland; the scenery is of pleasing character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church, remarkable for the fine proportions of its architecture, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. In 1658, from 40 to 50 Roman urns were dug up in a field near the village, and coins of the same people have been frequently discovered.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 28 miles (N. W.) from Norwich, and 114 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 1155 inhabitants. This place, also denominated New Walsingham, was of great celebrity, for many centuries, as containing a shrine of the Virgin, or Our Lady of Walsingham, constructed of wood, after the plan of the Sancta Casa at Nazareth, and founded in 1061, by the widow of Ricoldic Faverches, whose son, Sir Galfridus, confirmed her endowment, and established a monastery for Augustine canons, with a conventual church. This institution became immensely rich, and at the Dissolution its revenue was £446. 14. 4., exclusively of the valuable offerings of the numerous devotees of all nations who had visited the shrine, and which are said to have equalled those presented at that of Our Lady of Loreto, in Italy, and that of *St. Thomas à Becket* at Canterbury. Among the illustrious visitants were several of the kings and queens of England, especially Henry VIII., who, in the second year of his reign, walked hither barefoot from Barsham, to present a necklace to the image of the Virgin. The venerable remains of this once noble and stupendous pile are situated in the midst of a grove of stately trees, in the pleasure-grounds of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, and contiguous to a fine stream of water, over which is a handsome bridge. They chiefly consist of the great western portal, a lofty and magnificent arch, 75 feet high, which formed the east end of the conventual church; the spacious refectory, 78 feet by 27, with walls 26½ feet in height; a portion of the cloisters; and a stone bath with two wells called *St. Mary's*, or the *Wishing Wells*, near which is a Norman arch with zig-zag mouldings, removed hither from the mansion as an ornamental object. Here was also a house of Grey friars, founded in 1346, by Elizabeth de Burgo, Countess of Clare; the buildings occupied an area of about seven acres, and there are considerable remains of the refectory, cloisters, and other portions of the conventual buildings, in which some of the windows are nearly perfect.

The town is situated in a vale, surrounded by bold

heights; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. A fair is held on the second Friday after Whit-Monday, and a statute-fair on the Friday before, and the Friday after, Michaelmas-day. The general quarter-sessions for the county take place here by adjournment, and petty-sessions on the first Monday in the month; the Bridewell, or house of correction, which was once an hospital for lepers, founded in 1486, has been considerably enlarged. The parish, formerly noted for the growth of saffron, comprises by measurement 976 acres, and the lands are watered by a small stream that flows near the town, and falls into the sea within a few miles. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, with a glebe of 9 acres, and a handsome house; patron, the Rev. Mr. Warner: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains a very ancient and beautiful font, of octagonal form, resting on a plinth of four ornamented steps, and representing, in compartments, the Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome and the Crucifixion. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1639, by Richard Bond, Esq., who endowed it with £1040, which were vested in the purchase of an estate at Great Snoring, producing £110 per annum for the maintenance of a master and usher to teach 30 boys. Richard Brown, in 1630, bequeathed £400 to purchase land, and William Cleave, in 1665, the rent of 20 acres, together worth £100 per annum, for distribution among the poor; and Lady Townshend left 6 acres, valued at £20 a year, for apprenticing children. The union of Walsingham comprises 50 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,960. The place confers the title of Baron on the family of De Grey.

WALSOKEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK; containing 2562 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4500 acres; the village, which joins the town of Wisbech by a bridge over the canal, is about a mile in length; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the walks in its vicinity are much frequented. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 13. 4., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. John Bluck: the tithes have been commuted for £1234, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the Norman style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire of early English character; the nave is embellished with well-sculptured effigies of David and Solomon, and an interesting painting representing the Judgment of the latter; the chancel is divided from the nave by a finely-pointed arch, and at the extremity of each of the aisles is a chapel. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There was anciently a chapel with the guild of the Holy Trinity, and a hermitage, of which the site is now unknown. Land producing £70 per annum has been bequeathed to the poor. Archbishop Herring was born here.

WALTERSTONE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 15 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 150 inhabitants, and comprising 991 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, Edmund

Higginson, Esq.; impropiator, the Incumbent of Rollstone.

WALTHAM (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lath of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 544 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3215 acres, of which 23 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with that of Petham annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; net income, £535; patrons, alternately, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart.; appropriator of Waltham, the Archbishop; and of Petham, the Rev. J. K. S. Brooke, and the Archbishop of a small portion. The great tithes of Waltham have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £320; the glebe contains an acre and a half. The church is in the early English style. There are some remains of a chapel and castle at Ashenfield, and of a chapel at Waddenhall, in the parish.

WALTHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 656 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2350 acres, of which the greater portion appears to have been anciently covered with wood. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Binbrook: the Hall, a spacious house of brick, was erected in 1737, by the grandfather of the present lord of the manor. A statute-fair is held in May, and an agricultural society is supported by the gentry and farmers of the vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell; net income, £331. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769; the glebe comprises 367 acres, with a rectory-house, a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, built in 1836. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, and contains, on a monument of black marble, the effigies of Johanna Waltham and her son and daughter. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

WALTHAM-ABBAS.—See WALTHAM, WHITE.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, or HOLY-CROSS (*HOLY CROSS AND ST. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of EDMONTON, hundred of WALTHAM, S. division of ESSEX; containing, with the hamlets of Holyfield, Sewardstone, and Upshire, 4177 inhabitants, of whom 2041 are in the town, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by E.) from London. The name of this place is compounded of the Saxon words *Weald* and *Ham*, signifying a residence in or near a wood, and the adjunct is a term of distinction derived from an ancient abbey here. The town derived its origin, in the time of Canute the Great, from the facility and inducement for hunting afforded by the neighbourhood, which led Ralph de Toni, standard-bearer to that monarch, to build a few houses. A church was soon afterwards erected, principally for the preservation of the holy cross, to which many legends of miraculous efficacy were attached; and, upon a lapse of the property to the crown, Harold, to whom it had been given by Edward the Confessor, founded, in 1062, a monastery for Secular canons, for whom, in 1177, Henry II. substituted monks, of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated the establishment to the Holy Cross: at the Dissolution, the

revenue was valued at £1079. 12. 1. Within the choir, or eastern chapel, was entombed the body of Harold, who was slain in the battle of Hastings, with those of his brothers Gurth and Leofwin. In a place called Romeland, adjoining the abbey, was a house at which Henry VIII. occasionally resided; and to a conversation held here, on the important subject of the king's divorce, Cranmer was eventually indebted for the royal favour, and his ultimate elevation to the see of Canterbury.

The town, which is spacious and irregularly built, consisting chiefly of one long street, is situated on the banks of the river Lea, which here divides into many streams, and separates the two counties of Essex and Herts about half a mile to the west, and also the parishes of Cheshunt and Waltham-Abbey; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Some gunpowder-mills belonging to government, situated here, afford employment to nearly 200 persons; about 100 are occupied in printing silk handkerchiefs, and some business is done in the manufacture of pins, though it is by no means so extensive as formerly: there are also a brewery, flour-mill, and two malt-kilns; and in the hamlet of Sewardstone is a factory for throwing and spinning silk, in which between 200 and 300 persons are engaged. At the west end of the town is the new cut from the river Lea, and the Northern and Eastern railway passes within half a mile. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held on May 14th and September 25th, for horses and cattle; and on the 26th is a statute-fair for hiring servants. A town-hall has been erected. The parish comprises 11,474*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which about 9000 acres are inclosed, 400 common fields and meadows, 280 marsh, 385 roads, rivers, and waste, and 1352 ancient forest land. The LIVING is a donative curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of the Earl of Norwich. The church, which is the nave of the old abbey church, is a spacious structure in the Norman style, with a tower of later date; on the south side is the Lady chapel, now used as a vestry and schoolroom. In the interior are three tiers of semicircular arches, enriched with zigzag ornaments, supported on circular massive piers, some of which are also decorated with waving lines. Among the various monuments and sepulchral tablets, the principal is one to the memory of Sir Edward Denny, who died in 1599; and a slab near the communion table retains the impression of an abbot with his crosier, the brass having been taken away. A district church, dedicated to St. Paul, for which the site, and a house for the minister, were given by Captain Sotheby, lord of the manor, has been erected at Sewardstone, by subscription, and was consecrated December 20th, 1837. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Several bequests have been left to the poor, and for purposes of education. The only remains of the venerable abbey, exclusively of the church, are a fine gate with a postern, the bridge leading to it, and some dilapidated walls.

WALTHAM, BISHOP'S (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Southampton, and 65 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Ashton, Curdridge, and West Hoe, 2193 inhabitants. The river Hamble has its source

about half a mile from the village, and passes through the piece of water termed Waltham Pond, which formerly deserved the appellation given it by historians, of "a large and beautiful lake," but is now contracted by the encroachments of alluvial soil and rushes. On its bank are the remains of the once magnificent palace annexed to the see of Winchester, built in 1135, by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and greatly embellished by Wykeham. Henry II. held a great council in this palace in 1182, previously to entering upon the crusade, when a large sum of money was granted for that expedition; and Richard I., after his coronation in Winchester cathedral, visited the place in 1194. Cardinal Beaufort, in his will, bequeathed to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, the damask hangings of the apartments she used to occupy when at Waltham; and William of Wykeham, who died here, left a chalice to Waltham church. The palace continued to be the principal episcopal residence till the parliamentary war, when it was destroyed by the army under Waller, and the extensive park in which it stood was afterwards converted into farms by Bishop Morley. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys; July 30th, for cheese and pedlery; and the first Friday after Old Michaelmas-day, for horses, and for stockings and toys. A bailiff is appointed at the court of the manor, held by the Bishop of Winchester. The parish comprises 7412*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, of which 4237 acres are arable, 381 meadow and pasture, 463 woodland, 627 common, 114 homesteads and gardens, and 110 roads, waste, and water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 8½, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £1250, and the glebe contains 98 acres. A district church was erected on Curdridge Common, in 1834, by subscription, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £230; it is a neat structure in the later English style, and the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £100 from the tithes, and in the patronage of the Rector. A free school was founded by Bishop Morley, who endowed it with an annuity of £10, which sum has been augmented, by benefactions, to £38, for which 36 boys are instructed in a national school.

WALTHAM, BRIGHT, BRICKLETON, or BRIGHT-WOLTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from East Ilsley; containing 441 inhabitants, and comprising 1891*a.* 1*r.* 18*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 15., and in the gift of B. Wroughton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe contains 86 acres.

WALTHAM, COLD, a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Petworth; containing 460 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rother, and on the east by the Arun; and part of the Roman road from Chichester to London may be traced within its limits. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, the appropriator; net income, £65. The tithes have been commuted for £290; the glebe comprises 12 acres. Near the hamlet of Waterfield, a coarse earthen vessel was broken by a labourer at work, and was found to contain 1700 coins of the Emperor Gallienus and his immediate successors.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a ward, in the parish of **CHESHUNT**, union of **EDMONTON**, hundred and county of **HERTFORD**, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Hertford. This place received the adjunct to its name from a noble cross erected on the eastern side of the high road, by Edward I., to his beloved consort Eleanor, whose corpse rested at Waltham Abbey, on its way from Lincolnshire to London; it is hexangular, and highly enriched with tabernacle-work and foliage, having pendant shields bearing the devices of England, Castile, Leon, and Pontieu, and crowned statues of the queen, the left hand holding a cordon, and the right a sceptre or globe. This beautiful monument having suffered much from mutilation, was, in 1757, at the instance of the Society of Antiquaries, inclosed by a brick wall, at the expense of Lord Monson, then lord of the manor; and one of the statues has recently been replaced, and the cross perfectly restored, and surrounded by an iron palisade, by subscription. Courts leet are held at Whitsuntide, and a court baron in October. The river Lea separates the ward from the parish of Waltham Holy-Cross; the New River runs through the western portion of it, and the Northern and Eastern railway has an intermediate station here. At a short distance from the village is the mansion built near the site of the palace of Theobalds, and pleasantly situated in an extensive park. A chapel has been erected by voluntary contribution, aided by parliamentary grant, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Cheshunt. There is a place of worship for Independents; and almshouses for four widows, founded and endowed by Beaumont Spital, and taken down in 1830, have been lately rebuilt in the decorated English style.

WALTHAM, GREAT (*St. Mary and St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chelmsford; containing 2154 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a fertile district, intersected by the river Chelmer, is amply supplied with excellent water from numerous springs, and comprises 7335*a.* 15*p.*, of which 5701 acres are arable, 1010 pasture and meadow, 101 woodland, 105 homesteads, and 243 roads and waste; the soil is rich, and favourable to the growth of wheat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the gift of the impropiators, the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £1800, with a glebe of 122 acres, and the vicarial for £400, with a glebe of 3 acres. The church is a spacious edifice of brick, with an octangular tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several splendid monuments. Near the western gateway of the churchyard is an ancient building called the Guildhall.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a parish, in the union of **COOKHAM**, hundred of **WARGRAVE**, county of **BERKS**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 724 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3500 acres; and the Great Western railway passes through the northern portion of it. A fair is held on the 11th of August. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £211; patron, Lord Braybrooke. Some tithes were commuted for land in 1810, and others have been just commuted for a rent-charge of £350, of which £50 are payable to the vicar. The church contains a fine monument in memory of Sir

Henry Neville, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber of Edward VI., and who died in 1593. A school is supported by Lord Braybrooke, the lord of the manor, who has an ancient residence at Billingbear, in the parish; and there are some small bequests. In a field between the church and the Bath road was a Roman station, where coins, urns, and tiles, have frequently been dug up.

WALTHAM, LITTLE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Chelmsford; containing 690 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Chelmer, and on the road to Norwich, through Sudbury and Bury, and comprises 2210*a.* 36*p.*, of which 1836 acres are arable, 222 meadow and pasture, 118 woodland, and 32 homesteads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. T. S. Hodges: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a small edifice with an embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. Roger Poole, in the reign of Philip and Mary, assigned property for the support of a school; and John Aley, in 1660, gave £500 to be vested in land for apprenticing children.

WALTHAM, NORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **OVERTON**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Basingstoke; containing 494 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church has been enlarged, and 120 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS (*St. Mary Magdalen*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 768 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 5.; net income, £481; patron, the Duke of Rutland: the tithes were commuted for land in 1766. The church, principally in the decorated style, with portions of earlier date, has three enriched stalls; the font presents a curious admixture of the Norman and early English styles. Joseph and George Noble, in 1776, and Thomas Baker, left sums for instruction, now producing £12. 13. per annum.

WALTHAM, UP, a parish, in the union of **WEST-HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Petworth; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish forms a portion of the South Downs, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which the soil is chalky, and the surface boldly undulated: the village is on the road from London to Chichester, by Petworth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 11., and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £128, and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is in the early English style, with a circular east end.

WALTHAM, WHITE, or **WALTHAM-ABBAS** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **COOKHAM**, hundred of

BEYNHURST, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 1021 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2643a. 1r. 15p., of which about 250 acres are meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is partly a fine mould resting on chalk, and partly a strong clay, producing good crops of grain; the surface is flat, and a small stream passes on the south, and flows into the river Loddon. The Great Western railway runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Shottesbrook in 1744, and valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807. The church is in the Norman style. There are places of worship for Independents and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; and a national school. Smewin's House, here, now occupied by a farmer, is said to have been a hunting-seat of Prince Arthur's, eldest son of Henry VII., and was also the retreat of the learned Dodwell, first Camden professor of ancient history at Oxford, and a celebrated writer on ecclesiastical antiquity. The vicarage-house was partly paved with Roman bricks; and many Roman tiles, coins, and other relics have been found near the church. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Feens. Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, was born here in 1678.

WALTHAMSTOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 4873 inhabitants. This manor, according to the Norman survey, wherein it is called *Welannestun*, was in the possession of Judith, niece to the Conqueror; and having subsequently belonged to the earls of Warwick, on the attainder and execution of Earl Thomas, in 1396, it lapsed to the crown. The name appears to be of Saxon origin, from *weald*, a wood, and *ham*, a dwelling; the adjunct *stowe*, a place, distinguishing it from other Walthams in the county; and the entire name being accurately descriptive. The village consists of numerous dwelling-houses and mansions, detached, and encompassed with trees and woodland, and pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping Forest, through which a new road has been cut to Woodford, in order to form a nearer communication with the great road from London to Newmarket. The parish comprises 4436 acres, of which 501 are common or waste: it is separated from the county of Middlesex by the navigable river Lea, over which is a bridge, and on its banks are extensive copper and flour mills, and an oil-mill. The Northern and Eastern railway passes through the parish. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £772; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Wilson, B.D.; impropiator, R. Orlebar, Esq. The church, situated on an eminence, is a neat structure, originally of flint and stone, with a tower at the west end, which was partly rebuilt by Sir George Monox, who also erected a chapel at the end of the north aisle, in 1535. It was enlarged, repaired, and beautified in 1817, at an expense of about £2000; and in the chancel is a circular window, divided into compartments, of stained glass, representing a *Gloria*, presented by Miss Russell. Among the various sepulchral memorials are those of Sir G. Monox, lord mayor of London in 1514, and his lady; a splendid monument of white marble, with figures of full size, to Sigismond Trafford, his wife, and their infant daughter; and another in memory of Lady Lucy Stanley, erected by her hus-

band, Sir Edward Stanley. In the burial-ground is a white marble tomb, by Chantrey, in memory of Jesse Russell, Esq. At Chapel-End, a chapel of ease dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1800, and is a neat structure in the Grecian style; a church dedicated to St. Peter, in the Norman style, was built at Forest-End, in 1840; and another, dedicated to St. James, also Norman, was erected in 1841. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians.

The almshouses and free school on the north side of the churchyard were founded in 1542, by Sir G. Monox, and endowed with a rent-charge of £42. 17. 4., which has been augmented, by benefactions, to an annual income of about £155; the almshouses are occupied by eight men and five single women, and the schoolmaster's emoluments are about £85 per annum. Almshouses for six widows were built by Mrs. Mary Squires, in 1795, and endowed with stock producing an annual dividend of £87. Henry Maynard, in 1686, bequeathed for various charitable purposes property now producing a net income of about £200. The churchwardens and other members of the vestry have under their controul a sum of £273 per annum, chiefly distributed in coal; and a fund of £61. 10. a year, left by James Holbrook, in 1805, and others, is appropriated towards supplying bread to the poor. George Gascoigne, a poet of considerable repute, and author of several dramatic pieces, who died in 1578, was a native of the village. The Rev. William Piers, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died at the advanced age of 94, and was at the time the oldest bishop in Christendom, both with respect to years and date of consecration, lies interred in the chancel of the church; and Edward Rowe Mores, an eminent scholar, and one of the principal agents in forming the Equitable Assurance Society, was buried here in 1778. Thomas Cartwright, afterwards Bishop of Chester, and Edmund Chishall, a learned antiquary and divine, were respectively vicars of the parish.

WALTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 757 acres, of which 24 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Valentine Ellis: the tithes have been commuted for £195; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 48½ acres.

WALTON, a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 440 inhabitants, of whom 152 are in High Walton, 10½ miles (N. E. by E.), and 288 in Low Walton, 10 (N. E. by E.), from Carlisle. The parish comprises 3592 acres, of which 500 are undivided moor and peat moss; the soil is generally argillaceous, interspersed with patches of fine loam; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower lands are watered by two small rivulets, called the Cambeck and Kingwater, which flow into the Irthing. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patrons, the Heirs of the late C. Dacre, Esq.; impropiator, W. P. Johnson, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1813. The great tithes have been commuted for £176, and the small for £31. 7. The old Roman wall crossed the parish, which contained the station *Petriana*, the site of which is now called Castle

Steads, and out of its ruins several houses have been built: numerous inscriptions and other relics of antiquity have been discovered.

WALTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Chesterfield; containing 940 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DEERHURST, union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 257 inhabitants.

WALTON, a township, in the parish of BISHOP'S-FROOME, union of BROMYARD, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bromyard; containing, with the townships of Halmonds-Froome and Leadon, 264 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of KIMCOTE and KNAPTOFT, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lutterworth; containing 647 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of PASTON, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Peterborough; containing 179 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of KING'S-SUTTON, union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 37 inhabitants.

WALTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Glastonbury; containing 782 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter, and comprises 2500 acres, of which 181 are common or waste: blue lias is quarried, which is used chiefly for walls and floors. The living is annexed to the rectory of Street: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and there is a parsonage-house, with about $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe land. The church was enlarged in 1837, when a new tower was built; the chancel is said to have been much injured by Cromwell's soldiers, who used it as a stable, but it has been restored, and the windows re-opened, and ornamented with stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Many valuable fossils are found in the quarries, and some of the beautiful specimens which enrich the British Museum were obtained from this place.

WALTON, a township, in the parish of BASWICH, union of STAFFORD, E. division of the hundred of CUTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stafford. A church dedicated to St. Thomas, and consecrated in December, 1842, has been erected at a cost of £1400, on a site given by the Earl of Lichfield, and is a cruciform structure with a square tower and Lombard spire.

WALTON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 113 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £153. 19. 8., of which £1. 18. 8. are payable to the vicar, and £152. 1. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

WALTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 226 inhabitants.

WALTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 907 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Deben, on the south-west by the harbour of Harwich, and on the south by the North Sea; it comprises about 1200 acres, the soil generally a rich loam, and the surface flat. On the shore is a Martello tower, for the defence of the coast; and there are still some small remains of Walton Castle, a stronghold of the Bigods, in the parish of Felixtow, anciently a Roman station, of which nearly the whole has been washed away by the sea; it had the privilege of a mint, and large quantities of Roman coins have been found on the site. The living is a discharged vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with that of Felixtow annexed, and valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £290; patrons, the family of Richards. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the monastery of Rochester, was founded here in the reign of William Rufus, and continued till 1528, when it was given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended colleges: there are very considerable remains of the buildings.

WALTON, a tything, in the parish of BOSHAM, union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 91 inhabitants.

WALTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 254 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1670 acres of fertile land, mostly the property of G. L. Fox, Esq., who is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated a short distance from the river Wharfe, which passes on the west and south. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patrons and impropiators, C. A. Fischer, Esq., and another. The church, a neat structure, stands on an eminence, and has a tower at the west end. The old Roman Watling-street crosses the river at a place named St. Helen's, and passes through the parish to that part of the wall now called Rudgate.

WALTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT SANDALL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wakefield; containing 510 inhabitants. Walton Hall is the seat of Charles Waterton, Esq., author of a volume of Essays on natural history, and *Wanderings in South America*. The Barnsley canal and the North-Midland railway pass through the township; and about 20 persons are employed in soap and alkali works, established in 1820. A school is endowed with £6. 6. per annum.

WALTON-CARDIFF (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 69 inhabitants. It comprises 650 acres by admeasurement, consisting of about equal portions of arable and pasture land of good quality; the road from Tewkesbury to Evesham passes along the northern boundary, the river Severn runs at a short distance on the west, and the Gloucester and Birmingham railway on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford.

WALTON-DEIVILE (*St. James*), a parish, in the Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, union of STRATFORD-ON-AVON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Kington. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Wellesbourn-Hastings, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.: the tithes of Walton-Deivile and Walton-Mauduit, have been commuted for £217, and the glebe contains $44\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church was rebuilt by Sir C. Mordaunt, about ninety years since.

WALTON, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Lynn; containing 196 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2643 acres, which are arable, with the exception of 100 of woodland, and 200 of warren and common. It was consolidated with that of Gayton-Thorpe, about ten years since. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; patron, A. Hamond, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £230, and the vicarial for £178; the glebe comprises an acre and a quarter, and there is a glebe-house. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a circular tower. In the garden of a farm-house adjoining the churchyard, are the picturesque ruins of St. Andrew's chapel, formerly belonging to an ancient priory.

WALTON, INFERIOR, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Warrington; containing 349 inhabitants. The Mersey and Irwell canal passes in the vicinity.

WALTON-IN-GORDANO (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (W.) from Bristol; containing 217 inhabitants. The manor was formerly owned by Ralph de Mortimer, kinsman of William the Conqueror; some of his family were earls of March, and under them the manor was held for several generations by Richard de Walton and his descendants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Bristol Channel, and is situated about 2 miles north of Clevedon, a favourite watering-place, nearly opposite to Cardiff; it comprises 1153*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, of which 120 acres are common or waste land. Stone is abundant, and there is a quarry. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5., and in the gift of P. J. Miles, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a plain edifice, built about 1710, and enlarged to nearly double its original size in 1838. There are some remains of a more ancient church at the foot of the hill occupied by Walton Castle, an octangular pile, embattled, and crowned at each angle with a turret; the principal entrance is on the east, and the keep, which is octangular, is in the centre of the area.

WALTON-LE-DALE, a chapelry, in the parish, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, union of PRESTON, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Preston; containing 6659 inhabitants. It is distinguished as the scene of a great battle fought August 17th, 1648, between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton; and also for a gallant achievement performed in 1715, by General, or Parson, Wood, and his congregation, in defending the passage of the Ribble against the Scottish rebels. In 1701, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derwentwater, and other leaders of the

Jacobites, incorporated themselves by the style of the "Mayor and Corporation of the ancient Borough of Walton," and held their meetings in a small public-house here, concealing their real motives under the guise of ludicrous transactions. They kept a register, a mace, a sword of state, and other mock insignia of office; and the society, notwithstanding the diminution of the number of its members by the unsuccessful rebellion of 1715, existed till about 40 years since, when it was entirely dissolved. Walton is situated on an eminence which commands fine views of the vale of Ribble on one side, and of that of Derwent on the other. Both the valleys are extremely picturesque, the banks of their respective rivers being steep, and richly clothed with wood: the back ground of the Ribble is formed by the high and extensive ranges of Longridge and Pendle; and that of the Derwent by Billinge Hill, and an abrupt elevation crowned with the ruins of Houghton Tower, the ancient baronial residence of the family of that name. There are three large cotton-manufactories and several printing establishments, affording employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. A rent-charge of £387. 3. 3. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is principally in the later English style. A national school is supported by subscription, and a school built in 1672 is endowed with about £16 per annum.

WALTON-LE-SOKEN, or WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Manningtree; containing 721 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on three sides by the sea, forms a noted promontory called the Naze, from the Saxon term signifying a nose of land. Imbedded in the clay which composes the basis of the cliffs, have been discovered, usually after the ebbing of very strong tides, some curious fossils, the tusks of elephants, with the horns, bones, and teeth of other huge animals. The shore abounds with pyrites chiefly of wood, of which immense quantities have been here manufactured into the crystal commonly called green copperas, or sulphate of iron; and nodules of argillaceous clay, which continually fall from the cliffs, and harden into stone, are gathered and conveyed to London and Harwich, for making Roman cement. The beach is a delightful promenade, and affords superior facilities for bathing, the ebb tides leaving a firm smooth sand several miles in extent; which advantages have, of late years, occasioned a number of persons to resort hither for the benefit of cold and warm sea-bathing. A highly respectable hotel, and some lodging-houses, have been erected; and an act was passed in 1841, for making certain improvements in the town. Adjoining the Hall is a square tower, built by the corporation of the Trinity House, as a mark to guide ships passing or entering the port of Harwich. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Thorpe, with the vicarage of Kirby, and valued in the king's books at £9; impropiators, the Hope Insurance Company, London, whose tithes have been commuted for £270, and those of the vicar for £133; there is $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre of glebe. The church was erected and consecrated by Bishop Porteus, in 1804, the ancient structure having, a few years previously, been entirely swept away by the

sea, as well as the churchyard and every house near it but one of the old village; it was enlarged in 1832, but, being still inadequate, a further augmentation took place in 1835, when the expenses amounted to about £1000. Here was formerly an endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, but it has long since been consumed by the encroachment of the sea, and the dignity is now held as *Prebenda consumpta per Mare*. There are about 35 acres of land, left chiefly by John Sadler, in 1563, for the poor.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 37,917 inhabitants, of whom 1759 are in Walton township, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool. The parish consists of the chapels of Everton, Formby, Kirkby, and West Derby, and the townships of Bootle with Linacre, Fazakerley, Kirkdale, Simonswood, and Walton. In consequence of its proximity to Liverpool, the place has greatly advanced in population, and has become the residence of numerous merchants, retired tradesmen, &c. There is a house of correction at Kirkdale, at which place are held the adjourned general quarter-sessions for the hundred, and the petty-sessions for the Kirkdale division thereof. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £294; patron, J. S. Leigh, Esq.: the rectory is valued in the king's books at £69. 16. 10½. The church, which has been partially rebuilt, and has portions in the decorated English style, was, up to 1698, the mother church of Liverpool; and the present edifice of St. Nicholas there, was a chapel of ease under the Vicar of Walton. The church of St. James, in Toxteth-Park, is dependent on Walton; and a church has been erected at Poplar-Grove, containing 1100 sittings, 640 of which are free.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of REIGATE, First division of the hundred of COPTHORNE, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Epsom; containing 362 inhabitants. This place is situated between Epsom and Reigate, at the distance of about a mile from the London and Brighton road, by way of Sutton, and comprises 2591a. 1r. 23p., a considerable portion of which is open down and common; the soil consists of gravel, chalk, and clay, variously disposed. The surface is very hilly, and the eminences are covered with an extensive range of woods remarkable for a profusion of wild strawberries, and containing many valuable botanical plants; the scenery in every direction is beautiful, and from the southern extremity of the parish, fine views may be had of the Surrey hills and valleys, and also of the Sussex downs. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½.; net income, £346; patron, Sir B. H. Carew. The body of the old church having fallen to decay, was rebuilt in 1826, by the parishioners; and an elegant octagonal tower was erected at the expense of Mrs. A. Paston Gee. The chancel contains some remains of stained glass; and there is a curious leaden font, formed with nine compartments, in each of which is a figure in a sitting posture. Roman tiles and pottery have been dug up in an inclosure on Walton Heath, an ancient earthwork, where, also, a brass figure of Æsculapius has been found. There are some springs in the parish, the water of which is of a mineral quality.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E.) from Loughborough; containing 285 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Soar, and is situated on the road from Loughborough to Melton-Mowbray; it comprises 1500 acres by admeasurement, and limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes. The Midland-Counties' railway passes within about 2 miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £403; patron, the Rev. Augustus Packe. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 289 acres. The church is a neat brick edifice, rebuilt in 1739. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WALTON-ON-TRENT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BURTON, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S. W.) from Burton; containing 472 inhabitants. Edward II. forded the Trent at this place, in pursuit of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the disaffected barons. In 1833, an act was obtained for building a bridge over it to Barton-under-Needwood, in Staffordshire. The river bounds the parish on the west; and the Birmingham and Derby railroad, upon which there is a second-class station, passes through it. The living is a rectory, with that of Rosliston annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 8½.; net income, £828; patrons, the family of Townshend. The tithes of Walton have been commuted for £656. 18.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 69 acres. The church was a few years since repaired at a considerable expense, defrayed by subscription; it contains several ancient monumental tombs. A school on the national system is partly supported with £20 a year, arising from land bequeathed in 1760.

WALTON, SUPERIOR, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Warrington; containing 229 inhabitants. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes in the vicinity.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (N. W.) from Esher, and 18 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 2537 inhabitants. This place probably derived its name from formidable Roman works yet visible within its precincts, the principal of which, on St. George's Hill, is styled the camp of Cæsar, who here gave battle to Cassivelaunus, at the head of the Britons; but that chieftain, having first taken the precaution of driving stakes into the bed of the Thames, successfully opposed the vigorous attempts of the Romans to force the passage of the river, at a place still called Coway Stakes. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and is much frequented by anglers; it derives some importance from the many noble mansions in its immediate neighbourhood, and the elegant villas by which it is surrounded. Here are Ashley Park, one of the numerous mansions built by Cardinal Wolsey; Oatlands, formerly the property of the late Duke of York, partly in this parish and partly in that of Weybridge, the boundary line passing through the house; and Appes Court, once the residence of Wolsey, but of which the ancient building has given place to a more modern and

elegant mansion. A farm-house also is mentioned as having been the seat of Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., and which was afterwards occupied by Judge Jeffreys. A curious wooden bridge, of three arches, over the Thames, was built about 1750, by S. Dicker, Esq.; and, more recently, another of brick and stone, of fifteen arches, across the low meadows, was added to it; but the former, falling to decay, was replaced by the present structure, built uniformly with that which remained, and both now appear as one bridge of considerable length and beauty. The London and South-Western railway intersects the parish, and a station has been established here. A fair for cattle, granted by Henry VIII., is held on Wednesday and Thursday in Easter-week. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £209; impropiator, J. W. Spicer, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £91. 18. The church, a structure of some antiquity, contains many fine monuments, of which the most conspicuous is one by Roubilliac, to the memory of Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, who distinguished himself at the memorable battle of the Boyne; and several members of the Rodney family, and other eminent persons, have been buried here. A chapel of ease was built at Hershams, on a site given by Mr. William Holmes, at an expense of £1800, and is a neat edifice in the early Norman style, containing 472 sittings, half of which are free; it has been endowed with £1000 by Sir H. Fletcher, and was consecrated on the 8th of November, 1839. There is a place of worship for Independents. Thomas Fenner, in 1635, bequeathed a message in the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, producing £210 per annum, which sum is appropriated to the relief of 20 poor families, and the apprenticing of boys. William Lilly, the celebrated astrologer, was interred here.

WALTON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Wisbech; containing 954 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5219a. 4p., of which 3058 acres are arable, and 2052 meadow and pasture: the river Nene separates a portion of the land containing about 600 acres, which are in the Isle of Ely. The living is a rectory in mediocrities, called respectively Lewis and Eliensis, the former valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., in the patronage of the Rev. C. H. Townshend, and the latter at £16, in the gift of the Crown: the tithes of Lewis have been commuted for £802, and those of Eliensis for £572. 17., with a glebe of 6 acres. The church is an extremely beautiful structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a massive and highly-enriched tower detached from the building, and forming an arched entrance into the churchyard; the south porch is an elegant specimen of the early English style, and the tower, which consists of three stages crowned with a perforated parapet and angular pinnacles, is profusely ornamented with series of arches. The interior, which is 130 feet in length and 65 in breadth, though much defaced by injudicious alterations and additions, retains numerous interesting details. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. Mrs. Dale, in 1794, left £750 three per cent. consols. for teaching children; and thirty acres of land, producing £91. 5. per annum, have been bequeathed to the poor.

WALTON, WOOD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Huntingdon; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of Admiral Hussey: the tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

WALWICK, a liberty, locally in the parish of WARDEEN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. This place, situated on the western bank of the North Tyne, and on the line of Severus' Wall, was the *Cilurnum* of the Romans, and the station of the *Ala Secunda Asturum*; its extent, which may still be traced, was, from east to west, 570 feet, and from north to south 400. Among the numerous relics discovered are a spacious vault, a mutilated statue of Europa neatly sculptured in freestone, and a curious tablet commemorative of the rebuilding of some edifice by the second wing of the *Astures*. In this district are two good mansions, Walwick Hall and Walwick Chesters, the former belonging to Thomas Butler, Esq., and the latter to Nathaniel Clayton, Esq. Walwick Grange, formerly the seat of the Errington family, built out of an old tower, has been converted into a farm-house; and in Homer's-lane are fragments of an ancient cross.

WALWORTH, a township, in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Darlington; containing 152 inhabitants. It is divided into the two hamlets or districts of High and Low Walworth, in the former of which is Walworth Castle, beautifully situated, the seat of John Aylmer, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £261, of which £31 are payable to the vicar, and £230 to the prebendary of Durham.

WALWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 2 miles (S.) from London. This place consists of a continued line of modern houses on the road to Camberwell, and also extends on the west to Kennington, and on the east to the Kent-road, several streets in each direction having been built within a few years. The Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, opened in August, 1831, occupy an area of about 17 acres attached to the manor-house, which have been inclosed and tastefully laid out in parterres of flowers, lawns, and shrubberies, intersected by gravel-walks leading to the various objects of attraction within the grounds. A church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £19,126, of which a moiety was granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the other advanced on loan for eight years without interest, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. It is a spacious and handsome edifice of brick ornamented with stone, having at the western entrance a receding portico of four Ionic columns supporting a cornice and balustrade, with a slender square tower, which is adorned at the quoins with pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a circular campanile turret, surrounded with Corinthian pillars and crowned by a conical dome. The living, which will eventually become a district incumbency, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Newington. There are places of worship for Baptists, In-

dependents, and Wesleyans; and several schools are supported.

WAMBROOK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **BEAMINSTER**, Bridport division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Chard; containing 223 inhabitants. It is situated near the great western road from London, and comprises 1889*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*, of which about 150 acres are woodland and plantation, 100 furze and rough pasture, 55 orchard, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Mrs. Martha Edwards; net income, £262. The church, which was anciently a chapel to the vicarage of Chardstock, contains 150 sittings.

WAMPOOL, a township, in the parish of **AIKTON**, union of **WIGTON**, **CUMBERLAND** ward, and E. division of the county of **CUMBERLAND**, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Wigton; containing 107 inhabitants.

WANBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, First division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**, 4 miles (W.) from Guildford; containing 171 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1792 acres, and is intersected by a high ridge of land called the Hog's Back, which commands an extensive and richly-diversified view of the surrounding country. Nearly one-third of the area is coppice and common waste; the soil is light, and there are several chalk-pits in the parish. Wanborough is tithe-free, and exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction: the church, which was presented to by the abbot of Waverley, has fallen into decay, and part of it was converted into a mausoleum by the late James Mangles, Esq., who was interred here in 1838.

WANBOROUGH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Swindon; containing 992 inhabitants. It is about a mile from the Hungerford and Swindon road, and comprises by admeasurement 4617 acres, of which about two-thirds are pasture; the soil is in general clayey. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £375; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1779. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WANDSWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 6 miles (S. W.) from London; containing 7614 inhabitants. The name is derived from the river Wandle, which falls into the Thames here. The town consists chiefly of one street, occupying the declivities of two hills, on each of which are several mansions of a superior description; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The manufactures comprise scarlet-dyeing, established for more than a century; hat-making, introduced by some French emigrants who settled here in the time of Louis XIV.; the making of bolting-cloths, the printing of kerseymeres and silk handkerchiefs, the whitening and pressing of stuffs, and calico-printing. There are also three corn-mills, and mills for the preparation of iron, white-lead, and linseed-oil, now on the decline; vinegar-works, distilleries, and a large brewery; the whole furnishing employment to several hundred persons. A

tram-road extends from the basin near the junction of the Wandle with the Thames, through Mitcham, to Croydon, a distance of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and with a branch of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Carshalton, is used for the conveyance of lime, coal, &c.: the act for the road, which was one of the first public acts obtained for railways, was passed in 1801, and the road was opened in 1805. The London and South-Western railway also passes through the parish, and has a station about a mile from the church. A fair is held on Whit-Monday, for cattle, horses, and pigs; and there is a pleasure-fair on the two following days. The town is under the controul of the new police; petty-sessions for the Western division of the hundred of Brixton are held every Saturday; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £5, comprises the parish within its jurisdiction.

The parish comprises 2245*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, of which about 463 acres are arable, 1020 meadow and pasture, 131 market-gardens, and 201 common and waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 5.; net income, £840; patron, W. Borradaile, Esq.; impropiators, the Trustees of Marshall's charity. The church is a plain brick structure in the Grecian style, rebuilt in 1780, with the exception of a square tower at the west end; it contains several monuments. An additional church, also in the Grecian style, capable of accommodating nearly 2000 persons, and dedicated to St. Anne, was erected a few years since, at an expense of £14,600, defrayed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £162; patron, the Vicar. There is also a chapel, with a parsonage-house, in the hamlet of Summer's-Town, the former erected at the cost of James Gordon and Joshua Stanger, Esqrs., and the latter at the expense of Mr. Stanger, who also gave about half an acre of garden-ground. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship; and the Friends have a school at which the eminent citizen, Sir John Barnard, was educated. On the south-west portion of the common is the Surrey Pauper Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1841, at an expense of nearly £65,000, after a design by Mr. W. Moseley, and having 96 acres of land attached; it is a spacious and handsome building of red brick, with stone dressing in the Elizabethan style, 535 feet in length, and consisting of a centre and two wings, the latter projecting 85 feet from the line of the principal range, of which the central portion has also a projection of 47 feet. Fifteen watermen of the parish receive £4 per annum each, the produce of bequests; and amongst the miscellaneous charities, those of the famous Alderman Smith, who was born and buried here, deserve particular notice, extending not only to Wandsworth, but to most of the parishes in the county. The poor law union of Wandsworth and Clapham comprises six parishes, and contains a population of 39,853. The first Presbyterian congregation established in the kingdom was at this place, in the year 1572. In Garratt-lane, between Wandsworth and Tooting, a mock election used to be held after every parliamentary election, to which Foote's dramatic production of "the Mayor of Garratt" has given celebrity.

WANGFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish and post-town, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Southwold;

containing, with the hamlet of Henham, 818 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Yarmouth, and comprises 811 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £79; patron and improPRIATOR, the Earl of Stradbroke, whose seat, Henham Hall, is in the parish. The tithes have been commuted for £93. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has a steeple at the north-east angle of the building; it is supposed to have belonged to a Cluniac priory, a cell to Thetford, founded here before 1160, by Doudo Asini, steward to the king's household, or, as some think, by Eudo Dapifer, and which, at the suppression, had a revenue of £30. 9. 5. In the church are handsome monuments to members of the noble family of Stradbroke who lie interred here.

WANGFORD (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Brandon-Ferry; containing 46 inhabitants. The road from London to Lynn, by way of Mildenhall, passes through this parish, which comprises about 3000 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Brandon, and valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 8½. : the tithes have been commuted for £570, and there are 16 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient structure.

WANLIP (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Mountsorrel; containing 122 inhabitants. It comprises about 950 acres, of which the soil is partly loam, and partly a sandy earth, and the surface in some places hilly. The river Soar, or the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray navigation, runs through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 4½., and in the gift of Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church was founded in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Thomas Walsh, over whose tomb is a brass plate. Near the old Fosse-road, which passes in the vicinity, a Roman tessellated pavement, coins, broken urns, and other relics, have been found.

WANSFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish and post-town, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 36 miles (N. E.) from Northampton; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river Nene, and traversed by the great road from London to York, comprises 469*a. 1r. 9p.* The living is annexed to the rectory of Thornhaugh: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church exhibits specimens of various styles.

WANSFORD, a township, in the parish of NAFFERTON, union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Great Driffield; containing 242 inhabitants. Some persons are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods and carpets, the establishment for the latter of which is situated on the navigable river Hull, and is the only one of the kind in this part of the kingdom; there are extensive corn-mills, and by the Driffield canal, vessels of seventy tons' burthen can come up to the village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

WANSTEAD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 6½ miles (N. E.) from London; containing 1608 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Barking by the river Roden, and comprises 2004*a. 27p.*, of which about 273 acres are arable, 582 pasture, and 1148 woodland, waste, and water. The village is situated on the borders of Waltham Forest, near the main road from London to Cambridge, and is principally worthy of note as the site of Wanstead House, built in 1715, by Sir Richard, son of Sir Josiah Child, created Viscount Castlemain in 1718, and Earl of Tynley in 1731, and which was considerably extended and embellished by his descendants. This splendid mansion was surrounded by a very extensive and beautiful park, laid out with great taste, and interspersed with gardens, pleasure-grounds, and grottos, and was the temporary residence of the Prince of Condé; but having come, by marriage, into the possession of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley, it was sold and demolished in 1822, since which time the park has been let out in portions for the grazing of cattle; and of the buildings, nothing remains but the stables and out-offices. Snaresbrook, a hamlet in the parish, situated on the borders of the forest, contains several handsome houses, occupied by respectable families; the scenery is beautifully picturesque, and enlivened with a fine sheet of water, and the immediate neighbourhood abounds with handsome seats and pleasing villas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley: the tithes have been commuted for £377, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The church, rebuilt about the year 1790, is of brick and Portland stone, with a fine Doric portico, and, at the west end, a cupola supported on eight Ionic pillars; the interior is of light and elegant appearance, and in the chancel is a window of beautifully stained glass, by Eginton, representing Christ bearing the Cross, in imitation of the altar-piece in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford; also a superb monument to the memory of Sir Josiah Child, Bart., who died in 1699. A free school, in connexion with the National Society, is partly supported by the proceeds of £200 three per cents., the bequest of George Bowles, Esq., in 1805. On the high road is the Infant Orphan Asylum, of which the foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 24th of July, 1841. The institution was established in 1827, at Dalston, in the parish of Hackney; but it having been found necessary to provide larger and more convenient premises, the present exceedingly handsome edifice, for the admission of 400 children, was erected at a cost of about £40,000, and opened with much ceremony, the King of the Belgians assisting, on the 27th June, 1843; it is in the Elizabethan style, and contains an excellent chapel, and is surrounded by extensive gardens. About the year 1735, a tessellated pavement of considerable dimensions, brass and silver coins, fragments of urns, and other relics of antiquity, were dug up on the south side of Wanstead Park.

WANSTROW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (S. W.) from Frome; containing 438 inhabitants. It comprises 2054*a. 1r. 11p.*, of which about 1378 acres are pasture, 424 arable, 117 wood, and 111 common. A new road has been formed in the parish, which has

added considerably to its advantages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½, and in the gift of John Shore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £320; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 57¾ acres.

WANTAGE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS; containing, with the chapelry of Grove, and the hamlets of Charlton and West Lockinge, 3650 inhabitants, of whom 2850 are in the town, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Abingdon, 24 miles (W. N. W.) from Reading, and 60 (W.) from London. This town, celebrated as the birthplace, in 849, of Alfred the Great, and as a royal residence in the time of the West Saxons, was made a borough after the Conquest, through the influence of Fulk Fitz-Warren, who had obtained a grant of the manor from Bigod, earl-marshal of England. It is situated at the edge of the Vale of White Horse, on a branch of the river Ock; the streets are irregular, but contain many good houses; the town is lighted, paved, and watched, under a local act, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells, and from a brook which runs into the river. The principal branches of trade and manufacture are those of sacking, twine, malt, and flour. Coal is brought hither, and corn, flour, and malt are sent to different parts, by means of a branch of the Wilts and Berks canal, which comes up to the town, affording a communication with Bath, Bristol, and London; and the Great Western railway passes two miles to the north. The market is held every alternate Saturday, chiefly for corn, but also for pigs and cattle. Fairs take place on the first Saturdays in March and May, for cattle and cheese, and on July 18th, for cherries; on October 18th is a statute-fair, and a cheese-fair occurs on the first Saturday in every month. The town-hall, in the centre of the market-place, was erected in 1835. The petty-sessions for the division are held here every Saturday, and a manorial court annually.

The parish comprises 5889 acres, of which 3566 are arable, 2308 meadow and pasture, and 12 wood. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £35. 2. 8½: the tithes have been commuted for £750; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church, a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the intersection, is said to have been built by some of the Fitz-Warrens, to different members of which family are several monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. About £400 per annum, the proceeds of town lands bequeathed in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII., and in 1598, and vested in twelve governors for the support of a free grammar school, are now appropriated to the purchase of cloth to the amount of £100, the payment of £160 in pensions to aged widows, the maintenance of apartments for poor persons, and to the support of an English school. Twelve almshouses were founded and endowed by Richard Styles, in 1680, with land in Hampshire, producing about £70 a year. The union of Wantage comprises 34 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,826. King Alfred's memory is here retained by a petrifying spring called Alfred's Well. Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, and

author of *The Analogy*, was born here in 1692; as was also the Rev. Isaac Kimber, a learned theological writer, who died in 1755.

WANTISDEN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 110 inhabitants, and comprising 2000 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. The church has many Norman details.

WAPLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 366 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bristol to Malmesbury, and comprises 2448 acres, of which 41 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18.; net income, £400; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes of Wapley, with Codrington, have been commuted for £95, and the vicarial for £340; £9 are paid to the rector of Tate, and there is a glebe-house.

WAPLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ALLERTHORPE, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of the county of YORK, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing 45 inhabitants. The township is situated near the York and Hull road, and comprises by measurement 790 acres, of which 647 are arable, 53 meadow and pasture, 50 wood, and 40 moorland; the surface is level, and the soil of a sandy nature. There are marl and clay pits of fine quality, and kilns for the manufacture of bricks and draining-tiles. Within the last few years, about 300 acres of land, forming a rabbit-warren, have been brought into a good state of cultivation; and a house has been built in the rustic style, called Waplington Manor, surrounded with plantations, and the property and residence of Robert Denison, Esq. The Pocklington canal passes at a short distance. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £61. 2. 6., payable to the Dean of York, and the vicarial for £13. 12.

WAPPENBURY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Leamington; containing 260 inhabitants, of whom 85 are in the township. The parish comprises 1356 acres, of which 576 are in the hamlet of Eathorpe, separated from that of Wapenbury by the river Leam. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; the income is derived from 32 acres of land, situated at Bishop's-Itchington and Napton-on-the-Hill, and valued at £60 per annum, which sum is augmented by a donation of £10 from Lord Clifford, who is patron and impropriator. The church was built about the beginning of the 15th century, and has a chancel of more ancient date. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WAPPENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Towcester; containing, with the hamlets of Astwell and Falcutt, 641 inhabitants, of whom 513 are in Wapenham township. The parish comprises 3933a.

3r. 3p., of which 1790 acres are in Astwell and Falcutt. At Astwell is an ancient mansion-house, formerly the seat of the earls Ferrars. Most of the females are employed in making pillow-lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 9½. and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1761; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises about 314 acres. The church is in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WAPPING (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, adjoining the eastern portion of the city of London, in the union of STEPNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 4108 inhabitants. This place, originally overflowed by the Thames, was recovered from inundation, and denominated *Wapping Wash*, in the time of Elizabeth, under whose auspices it was inclosed and defended by walls. In the early part of the reign of Charles II. it comprised one street, which extended from within a quarter of a mile of the Tower, along the northern bank of the Thames, to the entrance of St. Katherine's Docks. In the reign of William and Mary it was made a parish, by act of parliament. About the end of the last century, upwards of 60 houses and other buildings were destroyed by fire, and several lives were lost, from the explosion of some barrels of gunpowder; the damage sustained on which occasion was estimated at more than £200,000. On the abdication of James II., the notorious Judge Jeffreys, who had fled in order to escape the probable effects of popular rage, assumed the disguise of a sailor, and concealed himself for a short time in an obscure part of Wapping, but was at last discovered and committed to the Tower, where he died in a few days. The parish, a portion of which is in the precincts of Well-close, in the liberty of the Tower, consists of several streets, paved, and lighted with gas; the main street has been widened in several places within the last few years, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, for the recovery of debts under £5. The business transacted is chiefly of a maritime and commercial character, to the growth of which the construction of the London Docks has materially contributed. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £258; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church contains a very fine monument by Roubilliac. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. A free school was established by subscription, in 1704; and, in 1822, its funds were augmented by a bequest of £5000 from Samuel Troutbeck, of Madras, Esq. Thomas Dilworth, author of the spelling-book, and system of arithmetic, was master of the school.

WARBLETON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of HAWKESBOROUGH, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 12 miles (E. by S.) from Uckfield; containing 1300 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5762a. 23p., of which 2277 acres are arable, 1466 meadow and pasture, 213 hops, 72 garden and orchard, and 1677 wood and roughs; the surface is diversified with hill and dale. Iron and sand stone are abundant, and the smelting of the former was once carried on to a great extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift

of Dr. John Haviland: the tithes have been commuted for £930; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with an embattled tower: on a slab in the chancel is a fine brass monument to the memory of W. Prestwick, Dean of Battle, who is habited in his canonicals. The poor have a few bequests. About two miles and a half eastward of the church, are remains of a priory built for Augustine canons in the 14th year of Henry IV.

WARBLINGTON, a parish, in the union of HAVANT, hundred of BOSMERE, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, ½ a mile (S. E. by E.) from Havant; containing, with the chapelry of Emsworth, 2270 inhabitants, of whom 1105 are in Warblington township. The parish is bounded on the south by Langstone harbour, and situated on the road between Chichester and Portsmouth, and comprises about 3000 acres, of which 1542 are arable, 444 meadow, and 473 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. W. Norris: the tithes have been commuted for £740, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church was built about the beginning of the 13th century, and is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an oratory at the end of each aisle. The ruins called Warblington Castle are the remains of a quadrangular mansion of the Montacutes and the Cottons, of which there are only the gateway and tower, the whole surrounded by a deep fosse.—See EMSWORTH.

WARBORNE, with PILLEY, a tything, in the parish of BOLDRE, union of LYMINGTON, E. division of the hundred of NEW-FOREST, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 435 inhabitants.

WARBOROUGH CUM SHILLINGFORD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Wallingford; containing 737 inhabitants, of whom 537 are in Warborough. The parish is partially bounded by the rivers Thame and Thames, and comprises about 1700 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £350; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower, built in 1666; the font is of lead, on an octagonal stone shaft, and there are several interesting monuments, among which is one of marble to Francis Randolph, Margaret professor of divinity, and for some time principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. The Society of Friends have a place of worship.

WARBOYS (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 7 miles (N. E.) from Huntingdon; containing 1800 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8103a. 3r. 9p., of which about 2736 acres are arable, 575 grass, and 142 wood; the soil in the high lands is clay, and in the low grounds fen. A pleasure-fair is held in the beginning of July, and continues for three days. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 10.; net income, £1250; patron, T. Daniel, Esq. Some tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795, and a commutation has taken place under the recent act for a rent-charge of £200; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 109 acres. The church

has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by the incumbent, at whose cost also the premises were built. The Rev. Robert Fowler, in 1824, bequeathed £200, of which the interest is distributed among the poor.

WARBRICK, with **LAYTON**, a township, in the parish of **BISPHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Poulton**; containing 1968 inhabitants. In this township is **Blackpool**, *which see*.

WARBSTOW (*St. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of **LAUNCESTON**, hundred of **LESNEWTH**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Camelford**; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3237 acres, of which 1133 are common or waste land; the ground is hilly, and the soil light. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of **Treneglos**: the church has a curious Norman font. There are places of worship for **Bryanites** and **Wesleyans**; and a national school. **Warbstow Barrow**, here, is a remarkably ancient fortification.

WARBURTON (*St. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Warrington**; containing 509 inhabitants. It comprises about 1732 acres, of which 400 are under tillage, 1200 meadow and pasture, 8 woodland, and 32 uncultivated moss. The rivers **Mersey** and **Botling** run through the parish, the surface of which is flat, and the chief produce cheese and potatoes. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the second mediety of the rectory of **Lymm**: the tithes have been commuted for £249. 18., and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, a small ancient structure, appears to have been originally of wood and plaster-work, but has received many additions of brick, of which material a tower was erected at the east end, in 1711; it contains about 250 sittings. Here was anciently a monastery of **Præmonstratensian** canons, dedicated to **St. Werburgh**.

WARCOP (*St. COLUMBA*), a parish, in **EAST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Brough**; containing 705 inhabitants. This place is situated near the road between **Brough** and **Appleby**, and is bounded on the north by the lofty ridge of mountains that extends from **Stainmore** to the borders of **Scotland**. The parish is intersected by the river **Eden**, and comprises about 11,000 acres, of which a large portion is high waste land; the soil in some parts is light and sandy, and in others mixed with red or blue clay; red freestone is quarried for all kinds of buildings, and lead-mines are in operation. In the village is an ancient cross, which was recently brought from the common, at the expense of the lord of the manor, who holds his court in June or July. A large fair takes place on the last day in Sept. and first day in Oct., called **Brough Hill Fair**; it is chiefly for the sale of cattle, horses, and sheep, but there is also an extensive traffic carried on in cloth by the **Yorkshire** clothiers, and articles of hardware, &c., form part of the numerous commodities exposed for sale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £194; patron, incumbent; and impropiator, the Rev. **W. M. S. Preston**. The tithes of the township

were commuted for land in 1815; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 160 acres. The church is a plain structure, with some handsome windows. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. **Castle-hill**, here, is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle, and **Kirksteads** that of a chapel. A singular festival, called the **Rush-bearing**, is celebrated on **St. Peter's-day**.

WARD-END, a village, in the hamlet of **LITTLE BROMWICH**, parish and union of **ASTON**, **Birmingham** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (N. E.) from **Birmingham**. A chapel was erected about the year 1516, but, the Reformation following immediately after, it is doubtful whether divine service was ever performed in the chapel, which fell into a state of dilapidation, and so continued till the year 1835. At this time, the remains were taken down, and a church was erected at a cost of £1500, raised by voluntary contributions, and was licensed by the bishop, but not consecrated till the 23rd of October, 1841. It is a handsome structure of brick coated with Roman cement, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and windows and doorways of stone; there are 306 sittings, including 178 free, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Aston**, endowed with £1000 in the funds, of which £600 have been since laid out in the purchase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and three cottages near the church, which, like the old chapel, is dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**, the **Blessed Virgin**, and **St. Margaret**.

WARDEN (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union, and within the liberty of the **ISLE** of **SHEPPY**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Queenborough**; containing 52 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £90; patron, **V. B. Simpson, Esq.** The tower of the church was built at the expense of **Delmark Banks, Esq.**, in 1834, with part of the materials of the old **London bridge**.

WARDEN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **HEXHAM**, N. W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Hexham**; containing, with the townships of **Brokenheugh**, **Deanraw**, and **Lipwood**, and the parochial chapels of **Newbrough** and **Haydon**, 2987 inhabitants, of whom 532 are in the township of **Warden**. This place derives its name, originally **Wardon**, from the remarkable don or hill under which the church and village are beautifully situated on the south-east, and on the rocky summit of which are vestiges of a circular British camp, subsequently occupied by the **Romans**, who raised additional works. Within the area of this encampment, the foundations of buildings and several querns have been found; and not far from the vicarage-house, are traces of a similar fort, most probably connected with the wall of **Severus**, between which and the **North** and **South Tyne** rivers, the parish is situated, near their confluence. The manor and the church, in 1298, belonged to the convent of **Hexham**, to which they had been granted, according to the record, "from a time beyond all memory," by **Adam de Tyndale**; and from the **Dissolution** till 1610, the manor was held by the crown, since which time it has been the property of various private families.

The township comprises 2995 acres, of which about

two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 200 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. The surface rises from the banks of the North and South Tyne to an elevation of about 480 feet; the soil in the valleys is a rich sandy loam, of lighter quality on the rising grounds, and on the ridges of the hills, various, and resting upon limestone, freestone, and whinstone. Works are carried on for obtaining coal, freestone, lime, and lead, which last was wrought in the Hawden and Settlingstones' ground from 1687 to 1697, and was resumed a few years since. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes for nearly 8 miles through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with Newbrough and Haydon annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 3.; net income, £504; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.; impropiators, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, the Allgood family, and others. The church, a very ancient cruciform structure in the early English style, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1765, and contains 300 sittings: the churchyard is spacious, and ornamented with some rows of beech and elm trees, and there is a vicarage-house. A school has been established.

WARDEN, CHIPPING (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing 545 inhabitants. The river Cherwell passes through the parish, and the Banbury and Lutcherworth road through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 10., and in the patronage of the Rt. Hon. Lady Susan North, with a net income of £277: the tithes have been commuted for £34. The Rev. William Smart, in 1466, bequeathed an estate, the rental of which, amounting to about £80, is distributed among the poor. In the neighbourhood are some Saxon or Danish intrenchments called Arberry Banks.

WARDEN-LAW, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 60 inhabitants. It was formerly the property of the families of Claxton and Bowes, and, in the beginning of the 17th century, of that of Belasyse. The township is east of the road between Sunderland and Durham, and comprises by measurement 440 acres, of which 240 are arable, 193 grass land, 1 wood, and 6 waste; it occupies a lofty eminence, the highest ground on the eastern coast of Durham, crossed by a railway having a steam-engine on its summit, for drawing up and letting down waggons employed in conveying coal from the Hetton pits. The only remains of the vill of Warden are a few straggling cottages along the side of the ancient track called Salters-way.

WARDEN, OLD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 630 inhabitants. A market and fair, granted in 1218, were formerly held, but have been long disused. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Southill. In the cemetery is the mausoleum of Lord Ongley. An abbey for Cistercian monks from Rivaulx was founded here in 1135, by Walter L'Espee; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £442. 11. 11.

WARDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CROPPEDY, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Banbury; containing, with the hamlets of Coton and Williamscoote, 865 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the manufacture of plush and girth-webbing. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

WARDLE, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Nantwich; containing 181 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £48, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

WARDLE, with WUERDALE, a township, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Rochdale; containing 6875 inhabitants, of whom 2164 are in Wardle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WARDLEWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 11,400 inhabitants, and comprising the principal part of the town of Rochdale, *which see*.

WARDLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Uppingham and Leicester, and bounded on the south by the river Eye, which separates it from Leicestershire. It comprises 730 acres, of which 163 are wood, and the rest grass; the soil is a black fertile earth, with a gravelly substratum; the woodland was formerly part of Beaumont Chase. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Belton annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £287; impropiators of Belton, Dr. Bishop and J. Eagleton, Esq.: the glebe contains 23 acres. The church is Norman, and contains, on the south side of the nave, four handsome arches in that style. A school is endowed with £10 per annum, and the master also receives £12 from the trustees of thirty acres of land belonging to the poor.

WARDLOW, a township, in the union of BAKEWELL, partly in the parish of HOPE, but chiefly in that of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Tideswell; containing 171 inhabitants, of whom 71 are in Wardlow Mires. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1810. In making a turnpike-road through the village, in 1759, a circular heap of stones was opened, and found to contain the remains of about seventeen bodies, interred in rude cells or coffins of stone, and supposed to have been the bodies of men slain during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, or of persons interred in a family burial-place.

WARDOUR, WILTS.—See TISBURY.

WARDY-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of COVENEY, hundred of SOUTH WITCHEFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 146 inhabitants.

WARE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hertford, and 21 (N.) from London; containing 4653 inhabitants.

This place, anciently called *Guare*, derived both its origin and name from a *weare*, or dam, constructed on the river Lea, and strongly fortified by the Danes in 894, in order to defend their vessels; but Alfred, by draining the bed of the river, is said to have stranded them and destroyed the fort. His son Edward built a town here, which was, however, of no importance till the reign of John, when Sayer de Quincy forced the thoroughfare of the bridge over the Lea, by breaking the chain placed there until toll was paid to the king's bailiff at Hertford. This led to the diversion of the northern road through this town, instead of Hertford, which essentially conduced to its prosperity. In the time of Henry III., a tournament was held here by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in which he was slain; and, in the same reign, a Benedictine priory was founded by Margaret, Countess of Leicester, as a cell to the monastery of Ebralf, at Uttica, in Normandy, and was eventually bestowed by Henry V. on the Carthusian monastery of Sheen, in Surrey: here was also a house of Franciscan friars. The town is situated in a valley, on the east side of the river Lea, and consists of several streets, the principal extending about a mile along the high road from London to Cambridge; it is lighted, well supplied with both river and spring water, and is in a state of general improvement. A public library was established in 1795. The place was formerly subject to floods; but, from diverting into the river the water that flowed through Baldock-street to near the centre of the town, the inconvenience has been removed. The trade is chiefly in malt, which is made to a very great extent; most of the London breweries are supplied from this town, and there are above seventy malting establishments. The river is navigable hence to Hertford and London, furnishing ample facilities for the conveyance of malt and corn to the metropolis, and for bringing back coal and manure; and a branch railway has been formed to the town from the Northern and Eastern line. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the last Tuesday in April, and the Tuesday before September 21st, for cattle. A market-house, erected by subscription, supported on sixteen arches, and containing an elegant assembly-room, was completed in 1827, on a site given by the lord of the manor. The town is under the superintendence of four constables and three headboroughs; the county magistrates hold a petty-session every alternate Tuesday, and a court baron occurs annually.

The parish comprises about 4493 acres, exclusive of waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, with that of Thundridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 10.; net income, £333; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, which has been repewed, is situated in the centre of the town, and is an ancient cruciform edifice, with two sepulchral chapels and a west tower surmounted by a low spire; there is an antique font in the later English style. In the churchyard is a tombstone bearing an inscription to the memory of William Mead, M.D., "who departed this life on the 28th day of October, 1652, aged 148 years, 9 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days." A church has been erected at English-Hall, containing 500 sittings, 380 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense; and a chapel of ease has just been

completed, near the hamlet of Wareside, in the Norman style, by subscription. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; also an old school-house belonging to the governors of Christ's Hospital, with a range of buildings for the accommodation of the nurses and children. Here are seventeen almshouses for widows and others, some of which have small endowments; and bequests to the amount of about £300 per annum have been left for the poor. The union of Ware comprises fifteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,528. Near the town are two springs of excellent water, called the Chadwell Spring, or New River Head, and the Amwell Spring, which, under the superintendence of the New River Company, supply the metropolis. In the grounds of Amwell House is a beautiful grotto. The great bed of Ware, sufficiently capacious to accommodate six couple, is of uncertain and conjectural origin; at the head is carved the date 1453. Four stone coffins were found in 1802, in Bury field, at the south-west corner of the town, supposed to have been the burial-place of the priory.

WAREHAM, a borough and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, locally in the hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 17 miles (E. by S.) from Dorchester, and 119 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the liberty of Stoborough, 2746 inhabitants. This town, which was once



Seal and Arms.

of great note, and existed in the time of the Britons, was by them called *Durngueis*, and by the Saxons *Væpham*, *Vepham*, *Veapham*, and *Thornsæta*, and in ancient records is designated *Werham*, and *Varama*, a compound of *Var-Ham*, "a habitation on a fishing shore." It has been supposed to occupy the site of the *Morionium*, or *Moriconium*, of Ravennas; and that it was known to the Romans is demonstrated by the existence of a Roman way proceeding to Dorchester, and by the discovery of coins in the vicinity. In the Saxon times it was of some importance, and the burial-place of Brithric, the West Saxon king, about the year 800. The Danes soon afterwards massacred the inhabitants, and reduced the town to ruins; but it had so recovered in the time of Athelstan, that he established two mints in it. In 978, the body of Edward the Martyr, after his assassination at Corfe Castle, was temporarily interred here, and was removed by St. Dunstan, with much ceremony, to Shaftesbury. After the lapse of twenty years more, the town was again ravaged by the Danes, who making the Isle of Wight their general place of rendezvous, proceeded thence to the mouth of the river Frome, and kept Wareham in a state of continual alarm. In 1138, the castle and town were seized for the Empress Maud, by Robert de Lincoln, but retaken and burnt by Stephen; and on the intended expedition of John against France, in 1205, that monarch landed here, and three years afterwards garrisoned the town, which, in 1213, became the scene of the cruel execution of Peter of Pomfret, a religious enthusiast, and his son, because

the former had foretold the deposition of that monarch. During the parliamentary war, Wareham was alternately possessed by the king and the parliament, but was finally given up to the former, on the surrender of Corfe Castle. In 1762, two-thirds of it were destroyed by fire; but by a liberal subscription and an act procured for its restoration, it was, within two years, completely rebuilt.

The town, which has been greatly improved, and is lighted with gas, is pleasantly situated between the mouths of the Frome and the Piddle, on an eminence which commands a prospect of Poole harbour, and in form resembles a parallelogram, occupying an area of about 100 acres, inclosed, except on the south, by a high wall, or rampart of earth; the intervening space between the wall and the town is laid out in large garden-grounds, divided into regular squares by lanes, which still exhibit traces of some ancient buildings. The four principal streets, as well as the minor streets and lanes, diverge at right angles, and the former are open and spacious, corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The south and north entrances are by bridges over the Frome and the Piddle, the former a handsome stone structure, erected in 1775, in lieu of an old edifice which had stood from the time of William Rufus. Wareham was once a noted port, and in the reign of Edward III., furnished three ships and 59 men for the siege of Calais; but the retreat of the sea from its harbour has long destroyed its importance, and withdrawn its commercial traffic, although, at very high tides, the water flows up nearly five miles to Holme bridge: the quay is on the south side of the town. The river Frome was anciently a celebrated salmon-fishery, of which the profits formed part of the dowry granted by Henry VII. to his queen; but the fishery has long since declined, and few fish are now caught. The manufacture of shirt-buttons and straw-plat, and the knitting of stockings, employ a great number of females; pipeclay is obtained in large quantities from pits in the neighbourhood, and considerably more than 10,000 tons are annually shipped at Poole. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held on April 17th and September 11th, for cattle, cheese, and hogs; and of late years six cattle-markets have been held during the spring, and are well attended: the toll of the market and fairs belongs to the mayor. This is a BOROUGH by prescription, and the inhabitants have had their privileges confirmed by several charters, whereof the last was granted by Queen Anne, in 1703, under which the municipal body consists of a mayor, and six capital and twelve assistant burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and inferior officers. The town returned two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the right of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprehending 13,950 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The mayor, who is a justice of the peace, and coroner for the town and the isles of Purbeck and Brownsea, and the capital burgesses, hold quarter-sessions of the peace, having exclusive jurisdiction; a court of record occurs on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under £40, and a court baron is held annually by the lord of the manor.

Wareham includes the parish of the *Holy Trinity*, Within and Without, containing, with Stoborough liberty,

769 inhabitants; the parish of *St. Martin*, Within and Without, 531; and *Lady St. Mary*, Within and Without, 1446. The first comprises 1421*a. 2r. 38p.*; the second, 3154*a. 3r. 33p.*, of which 1290 acres are common or waste; and the third, 372*a. 2r. 32p.* The living of Holy Trinity parish is a rectory, to which those of St. Martin's and St. Mary's were united in 1678, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 5., and in the patronage of J. Hales Calcraft, Esq.: the church has been appropriated for a school on the national plan. The living of St. Martin's is valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 6.: only the burial service is read in this church. The living of St. Mary's is a rectory not in charge: the church, a spacious and ancient structure containing early and decorated portions, is believed to have been attached to a priory founded here before 876, when the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and to have been rebuilt about the period of the Conquest. Over a small north door is a rude piece of sculpture, representing the Crucifixion, surmounted by a Norman arch. In a south chapel, of which the ceiling is richly groined, are the recumbent effigies of two warriors in complete mail: in this chapel the remains of Mr. Hutchins, rector of the place, and author of the *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, are deposited; and in the chancel are several mural monuments to members of the Calcraft family. Two other parochial churches, St. Peter's and St. Michael's, formerly existed. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; also a free school, in the parish of Lady St. Mary, founded by George Pitt, Esq., with a salary of £20 for a master, which was augmented in 1703, with £10 a year, now paid to a mistress. The poor law union of Wareham and Purbeck comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,542. The antiquities comprise the walls, supposed to have been built by the Britons. Bloody-bank was the place of execution, in 1684, of Mr. Baxter, Holman, and others, for their attachment to the Duke of Monmouth. Of the castle, situated in the south-west angle of the town, and thought to have been originally built by the Romans, and renewed by the Conqueror, only the mound, or keep, called Castle Hill, remains; and the relics of the priory have been converted into a dwelling-house. At Stoborough, on opening a barrow, in 1767, a large hollow trunk of an oak was discovered, in which were human bones wrapped up in a large covering composed of several deer skins, and a small vessel of oak, in the shape of an urn, conjectured by Mr. Hutchins to have been the drinking cup of the deceased, who, in the opinion of Mr. Gough, was some Saxon or Danish chieftain. Dr. John Chapman, tutor to the great Lord Camden; and Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, were natives of the town.

WAREHORNE (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, partly in the hundred of HAM, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division, and partly in the hundred of BLACKBOURNE, lathe of SCRAY, W. division, of KENT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ashford; containing 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3000 acres, of which that part at the foot of the hill, southward, is in the level of Romney Marsh, and in the borough of Great Kenardington. The village is situated on an eminence near the western extremity of the hills, and this eminence, with the whole of the land above the

marsh, is within the weald, the soil whereof is in general a very deep clay. The river Rother has its source here, and the Royal Military canal crosses the southern portion of the parish. Fairs are held on May 14th, for toys, and October 2nd and 3rd, for cattle; the former on Ham-Street Green, and the latter on Warehorne Green. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £298. A glebe-house has been lately built, a handsome residence in the Elizabethan style, and beautifully situated on elevated ground near the village, which latter stretches itself round the green; the glebe contains 40 acres. The church is a structure of great antiquity, in the early Norman style, to which a square brick tower was added about eighty years since, the old one having fallen down.

WARENFORD, or WARRINGTON, a township, in the chapelry of LUCKER, parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford, on the road to Alnwick; containing 41 inhabitants. The village was formerly considerable, and, though now very small, has been much improved: the Waren burn passes in the vicinity, crossing the great north road. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians; also a school built in 1839.

WARESLEY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Potton; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises 1976 acres by admeasurement, and is on the road from St. Ives to Biggleswade. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £335, and the vicarial for £188; the glebe contains 98 acres. The old church fell down in 1724, in consequence of which the present edifice was erected in 1728; it is a plain stone edifice, and has a slated roof with a cupola.

WARFIELD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EAST HAMPSTEAD, hundred of WARGRAVE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Wokingham; containing 1317 inhabitants. This parish, which once formed part of Windsor Forest, comprises 3360*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*; about 1447 acres are arable, 1554 meadow, 165 coppice and plantations, and 71 heath, and the neighbourhood is thickly studded with gentlemen's seats. At New Bracknell, fairs are held on April 25th, August 22nd, and October 1st. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Maxwell Windle, Esq.; impropriators, the Landowners: the great tithes have been commuted for £668. 12., and the vicarial for £200, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church contains some handsome monuments; and in a chapel, the burial-place of the Stavertons, attached to the north side of the chancel, is an ancient brass, with an effigy of one of that family. The sum of £200, bequeathed by the Hon. Gen. William Hervey, has been expended in the erection of premises for a national school, on land given by the late Lord Braybrooke. There are some remains of an intrenchment called Cæsar's Camp, where many Roman coins have been found.

WARFORD, GREAT, a township, in the parish of ALDERLEY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N.

division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 404 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WARFORD, LITTLE, with MARTALL, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 254 inhabitants.

WARGRAVE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of WARGRAVE, county of BERKS, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Henley; containing 1739 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and comprises 4308 acres, of which 2691 are arable, 844 pasture, 430 woodland, 25 lavender-grounds, 38 fisheries, and the remainder roads, sites of houses, &c. A market granted in 1218 to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, which was held here on Monday, has long been disused. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Braybrooke, as lord of the manor and impropriator, to whose ancestor, Sir Henry Nevill, the Billingbear estates, and the hundred of Wargrave, once attached to the see of Winchester, were granted by Edward VI. The great tithes have been commuted for £820, and the vicarial for £300; there is a parsonage-house, and the impropriate glebe contains 43 acres. The church has a tower in the later English style. The first stone of a church dedicated to St. Peter, was laid at Knowl-Hill, on the 20th of July, 1839, by Lady East; a district has been assigned, consisting of outlying parts of Wargrave and Hurley, and the building is situated in the parish of Hurley. Richard Aldworth, in 1692, left an annuity of £5, and Robert Pigot, Esq., in 1796, £6700 three per cent. stock, which bequests have been applied to the support of a national school.

WARHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wells; containing 337 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1174*a.* 29*p.*, of which 734 acres are arable, 430 pasture and meadow, and 10 salt-marsh: the German Ocean forms the northern boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style. In the valley of the Stifkey stream are remains of an intrenchment supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes; and in the grounds of Chalk Farm is the ancient font of the church, where it has remained for centuries.

WARHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wells; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2056 acres, of which about 1080 are arable, 860 pasture and meadow (the greater part salt-marsh), 80 wood, and 36 roads and water. It was consolidated in 1795, for all except ecclesiastical matters, with Warham All Saints. The living consists of the united rectories of *St. Mary* and *St. Mary Magdalene*, with that of Waterden annexed, valued jointly at £11. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Leicester. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £373. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly

in the later English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, and a chapel, with a square embattled tower: the chancel contains a neat monument to the late rector, the Rev. A. W. Langton, at whose expense several of the windows were ornamented with stained glass; and the floor of the chapel is covered with marble slabs to members of the Turner family, who resided at the Hall, an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, taken down in 1815. There are small remains of the church dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

WARK, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of WARKSBURN, and Shitlington High and Low Quarter, 940 inhabitants, of whom 490 are in Wark township, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. The manor was a possession of the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, and was granted to the Earl of Suffolk in 1603, and afterwards sold to the Earl of Derwentwater, by whose son it was forfeited for high treason, when it was given, together with his other large estates, to Greenwich Hospital. The parish is one of the six into which the parish of Simonburn was divided in 1814, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1811; it is bounded on the east by the North Tyne, across which is a ferry, and comprises 20,944*a. 1r. 2p.*, whereof about 20,579 acres are meadow and pasture, 95 woodland, and 270 roads and waste. The village is ancient, and was considerably improved a few years since, by the erection of a handsome row of houses, with stone taken from some extensive ruins. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, who erected a handsome church, which was opened on Aug. 10th, 1818, and also built a parsonage-house, the whole at the cost of £7410, exclusively of the ground: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and there is a small portion of glebe land. The Presbyterians and Wesleyans have places of worship. A school is endowed with £45 per annum, and a house for the master; and there is a fund for apprenticing children, and the relief of the poor. About half a mile to the north of the village are, the site of an old church, a tumulus, and a cairn, in which urns and other relics have been found. Within the parish, also, are vestiges of several fortifications, said to have been thrown up by Edward III.; and on the bank of the river is Moat Hill, formerly occupied by a tower, and more recently used as an observatory to watch the movements of an enemy. There are two mineral springs in the neighbourhood, slightly impregnated with sulphur.

WARK, a township, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Coldstream. It is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, and comprises about 3000 acres of land, mostly arable; the surface, on the banks of the Tweed, is rather level, and the soil is a good deep loam. The whole of the township is the property of the Earl of Tankerville, with the exception of 100 acres, the occupiers of which claim exemption from rent. The village is situated on the road from Kelso to Cornhill; and a little to the west are the ruins of Wark Castle, upon a circular mount apparently formed by art. This fortress was a formidable bulwark in the 12th century, when, according to Leland, it was built by order of Henry II.;

and it formed a prominent object in the annals of the border wars.

WARKLEIGH (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from South Molton; containing 291 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Taw, and on the east by the Mole, and comprises 2000 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 7., and in the gift of James Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains about 22 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure in the early English style, of which the interior contains a piscina and a beautifully carved oak screen.

WARKSBURN, a township, in the parish of WARK, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S.) from Bellingham; containing 272 inhabitants. This place extends along both sides of a rivulet of its own name, and consists of numerous farms, several of which are held by the tenure of customary freehold, paying a fine when the lord dies, and giving the best cow on the death of the tenant. The area of the township is 10,387 acres. At a short distance from a farm-house called Roses Bower, is a medicinal spring known as the Holy Well, said to be of great efficacy in the cure of ague, the gravel, and similar complaints.

WARKTON (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Kettering; containing 313 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1867 acres, of which 216 are woodland, and the rest about equally divided between arable and pasture; the soil varies, but consists chiefly of clay, with an occasional admixture of loam, resting on a substratum of limestone; barley and turnips are grown, but wheat and beans constitute the main produce. The surface, which is undulated, is beautifully ornamented with rows of elm and lime trees, forming noble avenues of imposing appearance, planted by John, Duke of Montagu. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 3.; net income, £293; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807, and there is a glebe-house. The church was originally of early English character, but the windows of the nave have been altered to the style of the chancel, which is Grecian, and was built for the reception of monuments to the Montagu family, two of which are by Roubilliac.

WARKWORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E.) from Banbury; containing 42 inhabitants, and comprising about 2900 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Marston St. Lawrence: the tithes for the township were commuted for land in 1764. The church was repaired in 1841.

WARKWORTH (*St. LAWRENCE*), an ancient borough and parish, in the union of ALNWICK, partly in the E. division of COQUETDALE, and partly in the E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. E.) from Alnwick; containing 3512 inhabitants, of whom 785 are in the township of Warkworth. This place is of great antiquity, and during the heptarchy was of considerable importance: a church was founded here in 736, by Ceolwulph, King of Northumbria, who is supposed to have granted the

inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the provisions of which the town still retains the privileges of a borough by prescription. In 1174, William the Lion, King of Scotland, took up his head-quarters here, and sent Earl Duncan, who commanded his army, to lay waste the adjacent country; and on the same day that William was defeated and taken prisoner at Alnwick, the earl, entering the town with his soldiers, set fire to it, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex. The baronial CASTLE here, is thought to have been erected in the 11th century; and, on its forfeiture by the first earl of Northumberland, was granted to Roger de Umfraville, by Henry IV., who, in his progress northward, reduced it after a siege of eight days; but it was restored to the Percys by Henry V. On subsequent attainders of the family, the castle was frequently forfeited to the crown, and became the property of various nobles till the reign of Mary, when, in 1557, it was, with all the honours and estates appertaining to it, restored to Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, whose descendants are the present proprietors. The castle, which is now an interesting ruin, is situated on a lofty eminence on the south side of the river Coquet, commanding a splendid prospect over sea and land. It appears never to have been a favourite residence of the Percys, and in 1608 the lead was stripped off the roofs of the towers in the inner court, then in a dilapidated state, and in 1810, the timber was removed and sold; the lead was subsequently taken from the keep, and of this once magnificent structure, little more than the walls are now remaining, which, however, from the excellence of the masonry, are likely to endure for centuries to come.

The TOWN is at a small distance from the sea, towards the west, and is almost encircled by a bend of the Coquet, over which is a bridge of two ribbed arches, built, it is supposed, about the year 1380, for which purpose 20 marks had been previously bequeathed by John Cooke, of Newcastle. At the south end of the bridge is a gateway tower of more ancient date, through which the road passes. The town consists principally of three streets diverging from the market-cross, of which one forms an ascent to the castle, another leads to the bridge, and the third to the church; the houses are well built, and of modern appearance. A lucrative fishery was formerly carried on here, in which five boats were employed, and the number of fish taken averaged annually from 15,000 to 17,000; but, either from a change in the channel of the river, or the erection of a wear, and of a tin-plate manufactory, soon afterwards, about 6 miles higher up, the number of fish taken has been diminished to about 5000, chiefly salmon-trout of small size, and two boats only are employed. An act of parliament has been lately obtained for improving the navigation of the river, under commissioners, by Mr. Browne, of Amble, one of the owners of a most extensive colliery, upon which, and in the erection of two breakwaters at the mouth of the river, upwards of £200,000 have been expended by that gentleman and his partners. From 50,000 to 60,000 tons of coal are yearly shipped from Warkworth; and as there is a virgin coal-field of 200 square miles in extent in this part, it is estimated that, when the works now in progress are completed, the port will become of considerable note, more especially because there is no other

affording any remarkable facilities on this portion of the coast. The market, granted by King John, has long been discontinued; but there is a customary market for butchers' meat and provisions in the market-place every Saturday, and fairs are annually held on the second Thursday in May, the third Thursday in August, and the last Thursday in November, when a cattle-market is also held. The chief remains of the privileges of the ancient borough consist in 77 burgage tenures, of which the occupants have a right of pasture on the common for their cattle; and the holding of a court leet by the steward of the Duke of Northumberland, annually, within 21 days after Michaelmas, at which a borough reeve, two moor grieves, constables, ale-tasters, bread-weighers, and other officers are appointed.

The parish comprises the townships of Amble, Acklington, Acklington-Park, Birling, Brotherwick, Bullock's-Hall, High and Low Buston, East and West Chevington, Gloster-Hill, Hadstone, Hauxley, Morwick, Sturton-Grange, Togston, Walkmill, and Warkworth; it extends for about eight miles and a half from north to south, and about five from east to west, and comprises by computation 16,110 acres, whereof 892 are in Warkworth township, of which latter number 170 are common or waste land. The substratum of the parish abounds with coal, iron-stone, limestone, freestone, and whinstone, all of excellent quality. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 5. 7½.; net income, £528; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, founded in 736, and rebuilt at a later period, is situated at the northern extremity of the town, near the river; it retains many of the original details of Saxon architecture, and has a very handsome spire of more recent date, 108 feet in height, forming a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape. In the south-west angle of the church is a monument on which is the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar in armour, with a dog at the feet, and, in a panel in front, the inscription, "The effigies of Sir Hugh de Morwicke who gave the common to the towne of Warkwarthe;" and in the churchyard, which is shaded with stately lime-trees, are numerous ancient monuments. There are places of worship for Scottish Seceders and Wesleyans; and national schools for boys and girls, and an infants' school, are supported by subscription. Nearly adjoining the churchyard, may be traced some foundations of a small Benedictine priory erected and endowed by Nicholas Farnham, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1257. About a mile to the west of the castle, is an ancient hermitage, with a small chapel hewn out of the solid rock, supposed to have been the secluded retreat of one of the Bertram family; the chapel is 18 feet long, and about 8 feet in width, and in close imitation of the early English style of architecture. The roof is groined, and rests on semi-hexagonal columns projecting from the walls; at the east end is the altar, to which is an ascent of two steps, and under a window in a recess at the south end, is formed a table monument with the recumbent figure of a female, at the feet of which is that of a hermit, in a pensive attitude, having the head reclining on the right hand, and the left hand placed across the breast. There are various other apartments in this retreat, all cut out of the solid rock, among which is a kitchen, with a chamber over it; and above the hermitage is a garden, to which is an ascent by a winding

staircase in the rock. Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, in 1771, and author of the poem called the *Hermit of Warkworth*, says that the Percy family maintained a chantry priest to reside in the hermitage and celebrate mass in the chapel, of whom, according to records still preserved, the last, whose appointment is dated Dec. 3rd, 1532, received an annual stipend of 20 marks, with pasture for cattle, a garden, and other perquisites. Warkworth gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Northumberland.

COQUET ISLAND, situated about one mile and a half from the mouth of the river, towards the south-east, is of elliptical form, three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and comprises about 13 acres of good pasture land. It was formerly the site of a Benedictine cell subject to the priory of Tynemouth, and a favourite resort of pilgrims during the time of St. Cuthbert; and in the reign of Charles I., it was taken by the Scots, with 200 prisoners and seven pieces of cannon. Part of the ruins of the ancient convent was converted, some years since, into a cottage for the residence of a family who had the care of a warren of Angola rabbits belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, who is proprietor of the island. Between it and the shore is a safe roadstead for shipping, though difficult of entrance both on the north and the south from sunken rocks; and a lighthouse was erected here in 1841, with some houses for the light-keepers built on the site of the Benedictine cell.

WARLABY, a township, in the parish of AIN-
DERBY-STEPPLE, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapen-
take of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles
(S. S. W.) from North-Allerton; containing 82 inhabit-
ants. It is situated in the vale of the Wisk, and com-
prises by computation 754 acres.

WARLEGGON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in
the union of BODMIN, hundred of WEST, E. division of
CORNWALL, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bodmin; contain-
ing 277 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1900
acres, of which 500 are common or waste; the surface
is hilly, and the soil peaty, and in many parts encum-
bered with slate. The living is a discharged rectory,
valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 6., and in the gift of
G. W. F. Gregory, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted
for £170; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe
contains 9 acres.

WARLEY, a township, in the parish and union of
HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,
2 miles (W.) from Halifax; containing 6857 inhabitants.
This township, which is in the manor of Wakefield, is
divided into Upper and Lower, the former in the cha-
pelry of Luddenden, and the latter in that of Sowerby-
Bridge, and comprises by computation 3980 acres,
chiefly meadow and pasture. Warley House, an exten-
sive mansion with fine views, is the seat of Thomas
Milne, Esq. The village is situated on an eminence, and
the surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque; the
inhabitants are principally employed in woollen and
worsted mills, iron-foundries, and chemical-works.
There are places of worship for Independents; and a
school partly supported by subscription. In the neigh-
bourhood is one of the remarkable rocking-stones, sup-
posed to be of Druidical origin.

WARLEY, GREAT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in
the union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division
of ESSEX, 4 miles (S.) from Brentwood; containing 596

inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from Little
Warley by a rivulet that flows into the Thames, com-
prises 2793a. 28p., whereof about 1339 acres are arable,
1029 pasture, 209 wood, and 159 common; the surface
is hilly, and the soil in the higher grounds gravelly, and
in the lower loamy. About 5 acres were appropriated
for recreation, under an act in 1838, for inclosing waste
land. The village, about two miles in length, con-
sists of well-built houses widely detached from each
other; and the Eastern-Counties' railway passes through
the north-eastern extremity of the parish. The living is
a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in
the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the master of
Ilford Hospital is impropiator of two-thirds of the
great tithes of 903 acres, which have been commuted
for a rent-charge of £90, and the rectorial tithes have
been commuted for £520, with a glebe of 10 acres. The
church is an ancient edifice of brick, with a belfry
tower of wood surmounted by a small spire. Dr.
Fulke, a puritan divine, and author of annotations on the
Rhemish Testament, was rector of the parish; and Mr.
Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, was born here.

WARLEY, LITTLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the
union of BILLERICAY, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. divi-
sion of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Brentwood;
containing 216 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1651
acres, of which 140 are common or waste; it is bounded
on the west by a stream which flows into the Thames,
and the Eastern-Counties' railway passes within a mile.
A barrack for horse artillery, capable of receiving two
troops, was erected in 1804. The living is a rectory,
valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 9., and in the gift
of the Rev. John Pearson: the tithes have been com-
muted for £280; there is a parsonage-house, and the
glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a small ancient
edifice, with a tower, which has been rebuilt of brick.
A small farm, with a house, producing £25 per annum,
was bequeathed to the poor by Hugh Chappington,
Esq., about a century since.

WARLEY-SALOP, a township, in the parish of
HALES-OWEN, union of BRMSGROVE, Hales-Owen divi-
sion of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP;
containing 356 inhabitants.

WARLEY-WIGORN, a hamlet, in the parish of
HALES-OWEN, union of WEST BROMWICH, Lower divi-
sion of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Dudley and E. divi-
sions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.)
from Hales-Owen; containing 964 inhabitants, and
comprising 1450 acres of land.

WARLINGHAM CUM CHELSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*),
a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, Second division of
the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, $4\frac{1}{2}$
miles (S. S. E.) from Croydon; containing 512 inhabit-
ants. The parish comprises 5091 acres, of which 479
are common or waste. The living is a vicarage endowed
with the rectorial tithes, united with Chelsham, and
valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 11.; net income,
£471; patron, A. D. Wigsell, Esq. The church is
principally in the early English style. H. Atwood,
Esq., in 1675, bequeathed two annuities of £10 each to
the curate, and erected an almshouse, which he endowed
with £20 per annum, for four aged persons.

WARFIELD, or KIRKTHORPE (*St. PETER*), a pa-
rish, in the union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the
wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing

with Sharleston township, 1050 inhabitants, of whom 829 are in the township of Warmfield with Heath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Wakefield. The parish comprises 2592a. 3r. 17p., of which 1318 acres are arable, 967 pasture and meadow, 33 woodland, and 203 common or waste: there are mines belonging to the Earl of Westmorland, producing inferior coal, and at Heath is a valuable stone quarry. The water in the neighbourhood is celebrated for its fine quality. The Leeds and Manchester railway skirts the parish, and the North-Midland railway runs through it: the village is situated a short distance east of the river Calder. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 2.; net income, £148; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, the impropiators of the other half of the rectorial tithes. The church is a neat substantial fabric, with a square tower, and contains handsome monuments to the Smyth family, of Heath Hall. Lady Mary Bowles, in 1660, conveyed to trustees a building to be used as a school-house for 10 boys, and a rent-charge of £20; and John Smyth, Esq., in 1729, left three houses and an annuity of £3, for educating six children. Othoneus Sagar, in 1558, founded, and endowed with a rent-charge of £12, an almshouse for four women, situated at Kirkthorpe; and there is another house at the same place, containing a common hall with seven apartments, and an adjoining cottage for a matron, founded and endowed with about £30 per annum, by John Freeston, in 1592, for aged unmarried men.

WARMINGHAM (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, partly in the union of NANTWICH, but chiefly in that of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Elton, Moston, and Tetton, 1396 inhabitants, of which number 490 are in Warmingham township, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Sandbach. The parish comprises 4732a. 1r. 18p., and the Trent and Mersey canal, and the Grand Junction railway, pass through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 7., and in the gift of Lord Crewe: the tithes have been commuted for £556. 12.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 116 acres. A free school, founded by Thomas Minshull, has endowments in land of the annual value of £23.

WARMINGHURST, a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Shoreham; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1120 acres, of which 700 are arable, 300 pasture, and 120 woodland. The incumbent of the living receives a voluntary stipend from the Duke of Norfolk: the church is in the later English style, and contains neat monuments to the families of Shelley and Butler. W. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, resided for several years in the parish.

WARMINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, chiefly in the hundred of POLEBROOK, but partly in that of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Oundle; containing 640 inhabitants. The parish extends from the right bank of the river Nene to the borders of the county of Huntingdon, and consists of 3732 acres; it is intersected by the road from Oundle to Stamford and Peterborough. The living is a discharged vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £107; patron, the Earl of Westmorland; impropiator, T. Gardner, Esq. The church is a beautiful structure, principally in the early English style, with an enriched tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The water of Chadwell Spring, in the neighbourhood, possesses some mineral properties.

WARMINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Banbury; containing, with the hamlet of Arlescote, 496 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Warwick to Banbury, and comprises 1779 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £450; patrons, the Trustees of Mr. Hulme's exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford. The tithes were exchanged for land and a money payment in 1776, except those of Arlescote, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £187. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, was founded here in the time of Henry I., and, after the suppression of alien houses, was granted by Henry VI. to the Carthusian priory at Witham, in Somersetshire. Nadbury camp, in the vicinity, where some fix the ancient *Tripontium*, is of a square form, rounded at the angles, and comprises about twelve acres. Captain Alexander Gordon, who was killed in the battle of Edge-Hill, was buried in the churchyard.

WARMINSTER (*St. DENIS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WARMINSTER, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 21 miles (W. N. W.) from Salisbury, and 97 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 6211 inhabitants. According to Camden, this place was the *Verlucio* of the Romans, and the first syllable of its name is considered by him to be a corruption of that of its ancient appellation; but others deduce the name from the little stream Were that runs through the town, and from a minster, or monastery, stated to have been once situated in its vicinity; which conjecture receives confirmation from the supposed site being still called The Nunnery, and a walk upon the neighbourhood hill, Nuns' Path. At the Conquest it was denominated *Guerminstre*, and having been held in demesne by Edward the Confessor, paid neither Danegeld nor Hidage: at a later period it became celebrated for its corn-market, which, in the time of Henry VIII., appears to have been of considerable note. The town is situated on the river Willey, near the southwestern extremity of Salisbury Plain, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile long, well paved, and of clean appearance; it is one of the most healthy towns in England, and has been remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. The malt trade was formerly carried on to a greater extent here than at any other town in the west of England, and it is still a considerable branch of trade; the manufacture of broad-cloths and kerseymers was also extensive until of late years, but these branches are at present entirely discontinued: the silk business, however, has been recently introduced, and affords employment to many females and children. The market, which is on Saturday, is very considerable for the sale of corn, of which the whole is previously warehoused in the town, and a

sack from every load pitched in the market-place. Fairs are held on April 22nd, August 10th, and October 26th, the last pre-eminently called "The Great Fair," for sheep, cattle, and cheese. A high constable, deputy constables, and tythingmen, are chosen annually at the manorial court of the Marquess of Bath. The county-sessions of the peace for the summer quarter take place here in July; petty-sessions occur monthly; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held every fortnight, on Tuesday, at Warminster and Westbury alternately. The town-hall was pulled down a few years since, and the Marquess of Bath has erected, at his own expense, an elegant building in the centre of the market-place, comprising every accommodation for holding the sessions, and a handsome suite of apartments for assemblies, public meetings, &c.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 0. 2½.; net income, £324; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The tithes were commuted in 1780, for land and annual money payments. The parochial church, situated on the Bath road, near the north-western extremity of the town, is a spacious and handsome structure of various styles, with a low tower rising from the centre, originally built about the time of Edward III.; but the body and aisles were rebuilt on the old foundation, in 1724. A proprietary chapel, founded in the reign of Edward I., and dedicated to St. Lawrence, stands near the market-place; it was endowed by two maiden sisters named Hewett, and after the surrender was granted by Edward VI. to Richard Robertes in free socage, and is vested in feoffees; the original tower remains, but the body of the chapel was rebuilt in 1725, and has lately been repaired and beautified. Christ Church, to which a district has been assigned, was built in 1831, at an expense of £4708, defrayed by subscription, &c., aided by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it occupies an elevated site, and forms an interesting object in the view of the town: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £121; patron, the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians: also a free grammar school, built and endowed by the first Viscount Weymouth, in 1707. The poor law union of Warminster comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 17,109. In the vicinity are many British tumuli, and several remains of Roman encampments, particularly Battlesbury, a strong earthwork with double sides, where spear-heads and other weapons have been ploughed up. Near this intrenchment, on the edge of the river Willey, a beautiful tessellated pavement, and the foundations of a Roman villa, with its hypocaust, sudatory, &c., were discovered in 1786; among other portraits was the figure of Diana, with a hare, the former of which was too much injured to be removed, but the latter is carefully preserved at Longleat House. On the west side of the town is Clay or Cly hill, a steep conical eminence surmounted by a tumulus, 900 feet above low-water mark at Bristol. The environs are rich in fossil remains, many of which have been deposited in the British Museum; and in the year 1816, a toad and a newt, both living, were found imbedded in a thick stratum of rock, which had not the smallest crack or orifice. Dr. Samuel Squire, Bishop of St. David's, an able and learned writer, was a native of the town.

WARMLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **SUTTON-COLDFIELD**, union of **ASTON**, Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**; containing 600 inhabitants. A church and parsonage-house, on a site given by the corporation of Sutton, have been completed at an expense of £1500, towards which £400 were presented by Miss Riland, who has also assigned £1000 towards the endowment of the living.

WARMSWORTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAF-FORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Doncaster; containing 358 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1032a. 3r. 33p., of which 652 acres are arable, 325 grass, and 55 woodland and quarries; the soil is fertile, and there are extensive limestone quarries on the banks of the navigable river Don, which separates the parish from that of Sprotbrough. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Sheffield to Doncaster, and in the vicinity is a flint-mill. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of W. B. Wrightson, Esq., who resides at the Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £112. 12., of which £59. 17. are paid to the Archbishop of York, £2. 5. to the vicar of Conisbrough, and £49. 16. to an impropiator; the glebe contains 44¾ acres. The church, erected at the expense of the late Mr. Wrightson, on the site of the old edifice, which was pulled down in 1810, is a neat structure about half a mile from the village, on an eminence overlooking the Don. At the angle of the wall of the garden belonging to the parsonage is a tower containing the church bell. There was formerly a place of worship for the Society of Friends, founded in the time of George Fox, and one of the first establishments belonging to that sect. Premises accommodating 100 children, with a house for the mistress, were erected in 1831, at a cost of £500, by William Aldam, Esq., M.P., by whom the school is supported, and who has a beautiful residence at this place.

WARMWELL, a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **WINFRITH**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing 94 inhabitants. It is situated half a mile north of the road from Wareham to Dorchester and Weymouth, and comprises about 1200 acres, of which 800 are cultivated, 250 heath, and 150 rough land. The living is a rectory, with which that of Poxwell was united in 1749, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of John T. Trenchard, Esq.: the tithes of Warmwell have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 34 acres.

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of **ODIHAM**, union of **HARTLEY-WINTNEY**, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (N. W.) from Odiham; containing 704 inhabitants.

WARNBOROUGH, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **HARTLEY-WINTNEY**, hundred of **BERMONDSPIT**, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON** 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Odiham; containing 371 inhabitants. It is on the road from Odiham to Alton, and comprises 2569a. 2p., of which 100 acres are meadow, 200 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's

books at £14. 12. 3½, and in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £720; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 38½ acres. The church is very ancient, having a fine Norman arch at the entrance; in the chancel is a curious monument to Sir Thomas White and his family. Tradition says that Queen Elizabeth, then occasionally residing at Odiham, rode over to the manor-house, and after partaking of breakfast with this gentleman, knighted him in his own saloon. The Rev. John Duman, D.D., rector, in 1785, gave £200 in the three per cents., the interest to be applied in support of a school. There is a singular mound in the churchyard, apparently covering the remains of combatants. Peter Mews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and Peter Heylin, the cosmographer, were rectors of the parish.

WARNDON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Worcester; containing 187 inhabitants, and comprising 850a. 2r. 12p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2½; net income, £151; patron, R. Berkeley, Esq. The Birmingham and Worcester canal passes through the parish.

WARNFORD, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 13 miles (S. W. by S.) from Alton; containing, with the hamlet of Riversdown, 381 inhabitants. The manor, in the reign of William I., belonged to Hugh de Port, whose descendant, William, assumed the name of his maternal grandmother, St. John, and whose mansion, near the church, is now a ruin called King John's, by corruption of the family name. The parish comprises 3010 acres, of which 396 are common or waste land: Warnford Park is a spacious mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 4½, and in the gift of W. Abbott, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £615; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 22 acres. The church, in the early English style, with a Norman tower, was founded by Wilfrid, and rebuilt in the reign of the Conqueror; the font is large and of Norman character, and there are numerous ancient details, among which are a confessional and a recessed niche, in which the sacred vessels were deposited. The building also contains a marble monument, in the Italian style, to the family of Neale, with recumbent effigies of the parents, and those of their children in kneeling attitudes.

WARNHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Horsham; containing 1007 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, and comprises 4100a. 3r. by computation, of which 495 acres are coppice; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and enriched with wood, and near Warnham Mill is a large sheet of water covering about 100 acres. Warnham Court is a spacious mansion in the Elizabethan style, on an elevated site commanding extensive views. On Oldhouse farm is a large quarry of stone, much used for paving. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½; net income, £191; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The church is an ancient structure, containing in the north chancel the effigies of Sir John Caryll and his lady, with their children. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, was born at Field Place, here, the residence of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart.

WARNINGCAMP, an ancient chapelry, annexed to the parish of LEOMINSTER, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 1¼ mile (E.) from Arundel; containing 119 inhabitants. The tithes belong to Eton College, and have been commuted for £191. 10., and there is a glebe of 4 acres: the chapel has long since disappeared.

WARPSGROVE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD; containing 23 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 11. 10½, and in the patronage of the Crown. There being no church here, the parishioners attend that of Chalgrove.

WARRENTON, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S.) from Belford, on the road to Alnwick; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises about 1380 acres, mostly arable; the remainder is pasture, with 90 acres of plantation; the surface is undulated, the soil light and gravelly, and coal and freestone are wrought. Newlands, here, with 980 acres around the house, belongs to Thomas H. Graham, Esq., and is occupied by Henry Dinning, Esq., of Elford.

WARRINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of OLNEY, union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1¼ mile (N. by E.) from Olney; containing 75 inhabitants.

WARRINGTON (*St. HELEN*), a newly-enfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelry of Burtonwood, and the townships of Poulton with Fearnhead, Rixton with Glazebrook, and Woolston with Martinscroft, 21,901 inhabitants, of whom 18,981 are in the town, 52 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 188 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is supposed by Mr. Whitaker, in his *History of Manchester*, to have been originally a British town, and on the invasion of the Romans under Agricola, in the year 79, to have been converted into a Roman station; which opinion rests chiefly on the circumstance of three Roman roads leading respectively from the stations of *Condate*, *Coccium*, and *Mancunium*, to a ford here over the Mersey; the vestiges of a castrum and fosse still discernible; and the discovery of some coins on both sides of the river, near the ancient ford, and other antiquities, which have been subsequently dug up. On its occupation by the Saxons, it obtained the appellation of *Weringtun*, from the Saxon *Wæring*, a fortification, and *tun*, a town, and was at that time of sufficient importance to give name to a wapentake, which afterwards merged into the hundred of West Derby, and formed part of the demesne of Edward the Confessor; it had been previously the head of a deanery, of which the jurisdiction still remains. In Domesday book it is noticed under the name of *Wallintun*; and in the reign of Edward I. it was in the possession of William le Boteler, who obtained for it the grant of a market, and other privileges. From the earliest period, the river Mersey at this place was passed only by the

ancient ford, till the close of the 15th century, when Thomas, first earl of Derby, in compliment to Henry VII., on his visit to Latham and Knowsley, in 1496, erected the first bridge of stone, soon after which the passage of the river by the ford ceased. In the reign of Henry VIII., Leland, speaking of Warrington, says, "it is a pavid towne of a prety bignes; the parochie church is at the taylor of the towne; it is a better market than Manchestre."

Nothing of importance is recorded of it from this period till the commencement of the civil war, when the inhabitants openly declared in favour of the royal cause, and the town was garrisoned for Charles. In 1643, a detachment of the parliamentary forces, stationed at Manchester, laid siege to it, on which occasion the royalists under Colonel Norris, the governor, took refuge in the church, and, fortifying that edifice against the assailants, obstinately resisted their attack for five days; but the enemy having erected a battery, which they brought to bear upon it, the king's party was compelled to surrender. Their number was 1600, of whom 300 were taken prisoners; and ten pieces of ordnance, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, fell into the hands of the enemy. The royalists seem, however, to have soon regained possession of the town, for in less than three months it was again attacked by the parliamentarians, who carried it by storm, when the former lost 600 men and eight pieces of cannon. In 1648, a numerous body of Scottish troops, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton, on their retreat after the battle of Ribblesdale, rallied at Warrington; and, after an obstinate but unsuccessful encounter with the parliamentary troops under General Lambert, in which 1000 men were slain, the remainder, consisting of 2000, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The same general, in 1651, encountered and repulsed the Scottish army, under the command of the young king, near the town. Towards the close of the interregnum, Sir George Booth, knight of the shire, who had been a strenuous opponent of Charles, being dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs, and anxious for the re-establishment of a free parliament under a legitimate head, raised a considerable force, in 1658; but, after a severe engagement with the troops under General Lambert, at Winnington Bridge, near Delamere Forest, he was defeated, and part of his army retreating to Warrington, the men were arrested in their flight by the parliamentary garrison stationed in that town. Since the erection of the bridge over the Mersey, Warrington, as a military station, was regarded as commanding the entrance into the county of Lancaster; and in 1745, on the approach of the army under Prince Charles Edward, the young pretender, who was advancing from Wigan, the central arches were demolished by the Liverpool Blues, who, having thus intercepted their progress, captured part of the rebel army, whom they sent prisoners to Chester Castle. The bridge was repaired in 1747, but afterwards becoming much dilapidated, it was taken down, and a wooden one on stone piers was constructed in 1812, at the joint expense of the counties of Chester and Lancaster; this has since been replaced by the present substantial structure of stone.

The town, which is pleasantly situated on the river Mersey, consists of four principal streets diverging from the centre, and intersected by several smaller; they are in general narrow and inconvenient, but have undergone

considerable improvement, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by an act of parliament obtained in 1813; the houses are, for the greater part, of indifferent appearance, but interspersed with numerous respectable modern edifices, which form a striking contrast. Prior to the construction of the railroad from Liverpool to Manchester, it was the great thoroughfare between these two places, and seventy stage coaches passed through it daily. The town is well paved, under the provisions of the act, and is lighted with gas by a company incorporated in 1822, whose works on a very extensive scale in Mersey-street, were erected at an expense of £15,000, advanced on shares of £20 each; it is amply supplied with water. A public subscription library was established in 1760, and is well supported; there is a floral and horticultural society, and a mechanics' institute was established in 1825. A neat and well-arranged theatre is opened occasionally, and a handsome suite of assembly-rooms has been erected.

Warrington has been long celebrated as a place of TRADE: until the early part of the 18th century, the principal branches of manufacture were coarse linen and checks, to which succeeded that of sail-cloth, which was carried on so extensively, that one-half of that used by the British navy is computed to have been made here. On the decline of this branch of business after the peace, the spinning of cotton was introduced, together with the manufacture of muslin, calico, velveteen, and other cotton goods, which, with sail-cloth on a less extensive scale, constitute a very great portion of the trade of the town, and for the sale of which two cloth-halls have been erected. There are several considerable pin-factories, which is the principal staple trade; and the making of files, for which the artificers have obtained a high degree of reputation, and other articles of hardware, employs a great number of men. The manufacture of glass and glass bottles is also largely carried on, and there are several establishments, of which the Bank Quay Glass Company's is the chief. Some business is done in malt, and there are several tanneries, soap-factories, and breweries: the ale of the place is in high repute. The soil in the neighbourhood is extremely fertile, and productive of early vegetables for the supply of the neighbouring markets. The Mersey and Irwell navigation affords a direct communication with Manchester, and the other districts with which that town is connected by various canals. The Sankey canal, commencing at the river Mersey, about one mile westward of the town, and approaching very near its northern extremity, was the first formed in the county, the act for its construction having been obtained in 1755; it extends about twelve miles to the collieries near St. Helen's. In 1830, a railway, with two collateral branches, was constructed from Warrington to join the one between Manchester and Liverpool, at Newton-in-Mackerfield; and subsequently this line was purchased by the Grand Junction Company, and converted into a part of their own railway from Birmingham to Liverpool, which has a principal station here.

On the Mersey was formerly a valuable fishery, which, in 1763, was let for £400 per annum; it abounded with salmon and smelts of a very superior kind, but has now greatly declined, not only in the quantity, but also in the size and flavour, of the fish. At spring tides, the water in the river rises to a height varying from ten to

twelve feet at Warrington bridge, at which time vessels of from 70 to 100 tons burthen can sail up to the quay, a little above the town, where warehouses and other accommodations have been erected. The town, from its situation as regards Liverpool and Manchester, enjoys considerable traffic, having a constant communication, both by land and water, with those places. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former, the principal, is abundantly supplied with corn; there is a large cattle-market every alternate Wednesday, and fairs are held on July 18th and November 30th, each continuing ten days, for the sale of woollen-cloth and other goods, and for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-hall is a neat and convenient building, over which is a good suite of rooms, where the assemblies were formerly held; adjoining it is the principal cloth-hall, occupying three sides of a quadrangle; and there is another on a smaller scale, in Buttermarket-street. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division on the first and third Wednesdays in every month; and constables and other officers are appointed in October, at the court leet of the lord of the manor. A court of requests was established under an act passed in 1839. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Warrington was constituted a borough, with the privilege of returning a member to parliament; the boundaries comprise by estimation 5657 acres, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The town-hall was erected in 1820, at an expense of £2800, raised by subscription.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40; patron, Lord Lilford. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Elfin, which was of Saxon origin, existed at the time of the Conquest, but of this there are few remains, and the site is occupied by the present church, dedicated to St. Helen, a spacious and ancient cruciform structure, of various styles, with a central tower, which, with the piers and arches supporting it, and the chancel, are parts of the original building, and a fine specimen of the decorated English style. The windows of the chancel, particularly the east one, are enriched with tracery of beautiful design; the north transept is later English, of an inferior character, and the nave and south transept are modern additions. Two of the ancient sepulchral chapels are remaining, in one of which is the magnificent tomb of Sir Thomas Boteler and his lady, with their effigies, the former in armour, and both surrounded by various sculptured figures; in the other chapel, that once belonged to the family of Massey, are several monuments to the Pattens, one of which is embellished with an elegant specimen of Italian sculpture, to the memory of T. Wilson Patten, Esq., who died in 1819. Trinity Chapel, in Sankey-street, is a neat and commodious edifice: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, Thomas Legh, Esq. A district church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in Bewsey-street, in 1830, at an expense of £5347: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patron, the Rector of Warrington. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, Independent Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded and amply endowed in 1526, by a member of the Boteler family; the trustees pay the master a salary of £300, with the use

of the school-house, garden, and land adjoining, and there are an usher and writing-master. The late Right Hon. George Tierney was educated here. A Blue-coat school, in Winwick-street, instituted in 1677, is supported partly by benefactions, producing more than £200 per annum, and the establishment has also the reversion of an estate at Sankey, worth £6000, granted by John Watkins, Esq., in 1797, and the reversionary interest of an estate in the county of Bedford, given in 1685, by Arthur Borron, Esq. There is a society for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen of the archdeaconry of Chester, established in the early part of the last century, under the patronage of the bishop of the diocese, and liberally supported. A dispensary was formed in 1810, and an appropriate building erected for its use in 1818, at an expense of £1030; and there are various other institutions and provident societies for promoting the instruction and the comfort of the poor. The union of Warrington comprises 15 chapelries and townships, in the parishes of Warrington, Winwick, and Prescot, containing a population of 31,732. Orford Hall, about a mile from the town, was the residence of John Blackburne, Esq., a celebrated botanist, who died in 1796, at the advanced age of 96; and Litherland, the inventor of the patent-lever watch, was a native of the town. Warrington gives the title of Earl to the family of Grey, who are now earls of Stamford and Warrington.

WARSILL, a township, in the parish and liberty of RYON, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E.) from Pateley-Bridge; containing 81 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, chiefly the property of John Greenwood, Esq., J.P. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WARSLOW, a chapelry, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Leek; containing 519 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, the Vicar of Alstonfield; impropiator, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat modern structure. A school, erected in 1728, is endowed with about £17 per annum.

WARSOP (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Mansfield; containing with the chapelry of Sokeholme, 1384 inhabitants, of whom 1318 are in Warsop township. The parish comprises 6953a. 3r. 10p., of which about 200 acres are in woods and plantations; the soil is of a sandy nature, incumbent on limestone, which is quarried for roads and building, and for burning into lime; the forest land was partly inclosed in 1775, and the remainder by an act of 1818. The small river Meden, and the road from Nottingham, through Mansfield, to Worksop and Doncaster, intersect the parish. The village is considerable, and fairs for cattle and horses are held in it on the Monday before Whitsuntide, September 29th, and November 17th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income £1020; patron, Henry Gally Knight, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1818; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 713 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a neat edifice, thoroughly repaired in 1831, at a cost of £600. There is a chapel of ease at Sokeholme. Thomas Whiteman, in 1811, bequeathed £400 for instruction, now producing

£15. 15. per annum. Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph, a prelate of deep erudition, died also rector of this parish, in 1790.

WARTER (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Pocklington, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Pocklington; containing 439 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7830 acres, of which 7270 are under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture. It embraces a large portion of the hills and dales of the wolds, and the scenery in many parts, especially in the deep vale where the village is situated, is highly picturesque; the soil is flinty, though much improved of late by good cultivation. The air is very salubrious, and from the excellence of the water the place is supposed by some to have derived its name. The wold road from Driffield to Pocklington intersects the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £100; patron and impropiator, Lord Muncaster. The church is an ancient edifice, of which the chancel was repaired in 1842. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. James, was founded here in 1132, by Geoffry Fitz-Pain, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £221. 3. 10. In the vicinity are various tumuli.

WARTHERMASK, with SWINTON, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bedale; containing 214 inhabitants. Large tracts of moor in this neighbourhood were brought into cultivation by the late Mr. Danby, who also planted many of the acclivities, and built a bridge over a deep glen.

WARTHILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK; containing 159 inhabitants, of whom 117 are in the township, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from York. The parish consists of about 860 acres, the surface being generally flat, and the soil of rather inferior quality. Brockfield, the seat of Benjamin Agar, Esq., J.P., is situated here, surrounded with thriving plantations. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Warthill in the Cathedral of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 8.; net income, £100. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1812, under an inclosure act. The church, a brick building, rebuilt, in 1778, at the sole expense of Mr. Agar, stands in an elevated position, upon a ridge of gravel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

WARTLING (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of FOXEARLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Hailsham; containing 962 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4461 acres, of which 20 are common or waste; the road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings passes through. A considerable portion of land is employed as hop-grounds. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 2½.; patron, the Rev. John Pratt; impropiators, the Rev. J. B. Hayley and Miss Rosarn. The great tithes have been commuted for £450, and the vicarial for £475; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 9 acres. The church is in the decorated style, with later additions, and having a spire rising from the western portion of the

roof; the chancel contains handsome monuments to the Curteis family, of Windmill Hill. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WARTNABY, a chapelry, in the parish of ROTHLEY, union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 107 inhabitants. The tithes for the fields of the chapelry were commuted for land in 1764. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

WARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Kirkham; containing 522 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £86; patron, the Vicar of Kirkham, whose tithes here have been commuted for £77. 13. 4., and those of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, for £198. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1725. A national school is supported by endowments producing an annual income of nearly £100.

WARTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, union, and N. division of the county, of LANCASTER; containing 2209 inhabitants, of whom 633 are in the township of Warton with Lindeth, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Lancaster. The parish comprises 22,000 acres by computation, and includes the chapelries of Borwick and Silverdale, and the townships of Carnworth, Priest-Hutton, Yealand-Conyers, and Yealand-Redmayne. The ground is hilly, with the exception of that portion of it contiguous to the sea, and the soil is in general a thin earth resting occasionally on layers of gravel, but chiefly on limestone. Morecambe bay bounds the parish on the west; and the Kendal and Lancaster road, and the Lancaster canal, pass through it. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £74. 10. 2½.; net income, £187; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is ancient, and contains portions of the several styles of English architecture. A free grammar school and an hospital were founded and endowed in 1594, by Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, and their income afterwards increased with bequests from Robert Lucas and others. The remains of a Roman encampment may still be traced; and under Warton Cragg is a coppermine, but not now worked.

WARTON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 74 inhabitants. It was formerly a member of the Hepple barony. The land in the neighbourhood is called the "core of Coquet," from the general excellence of its soil. The tithes have been commuted for £20.

WARWICK (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, partly in CUMBERLAND ward, and partly in ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Aglionby and Little Corby, 645 inhabitants, of whom 225 are in Warwick township, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Carlisle. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Eden, and on the west by the Irthing; and, from large earthworks still remaining, is supposed to be the site of the ancient *Virosidum*, where the sixth cohort of the Nervii was stationed. The village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the

Eden, which is crossed by a bridge of four arches, near the base of an eminence on which are the remains of trenches, probably thrown up to guard the pass during the border feuds. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Wetheral. The church is a small stone edifice, of singular appearance, partly in the Norman style, with a semicircular chancel, and 13 lancet windows.



Corporation Seal.

WARWICK, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, of which it is the chief town, 90 miles (N. W.) from London; containing 9775 inhabitants. This place is said by Rous, the historian of the county, to have been a British town of considerable importance prior to the Roman invasion, and this statement is confirmed by Camden, Dugdale, and other writers. The same author relates that, after its devastation by the frequent incursions of the Picts, it was rebuilt by Caractacus, on whose defeat by Claudius, in the year 50, the Romans, in order to secure their conquests in Britain, erected several fortresses on the banks of the Severn and Avon, of which latter, Warwick Castle was one; but this is very doubtful, the nearest Roman station having, probably, been that at Chesterton. Upon the establishment of the Saxons in the island, the town, included in the kingdom of Mercia, fell under the dominion of Warremund, who rebuilt it, and, after his own name, called it *Warre-wyke*: it appears, however, from a coin of Hardicanute, that its Anglo-Saxon name was *Werhica*; but from either of these sources its present name may be derived. The place was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, and, according to the most authentic records, Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and Countess of Mercia, restored it, about the year 913, and built a fort, which evidently forms the most ancient part of the present castle. At the time of the Conquest, this fortress was considerably enlarged, and the town was surrounded with walls and a ditch, of which there are still some vestiges, and a memorial is preserved in the appellation of a certain part of the town, called "Wall-dyke." In the reign of Edward I., the fortifications were repaired by Guy, Earl of Warwick, who, in 1312, with the Earl of Lancaster, having taken Piers Gavestone, the favourite of Edward II., on his route to Wallingford, brought him to this castle, where he was secured for the night under the barons' guard, and in the morning removed to Blacklow hill, about a mile from the town, where he was tried and beheaded.

In 1571, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, celebrated in St. Mary's church the ceremony of the order of St. Michael, which, by permission of Elizabeth, had been conferred upon him by Charles IX. of France. William Parr, brother of Catherine, the last consort of Henry VIII., assisted at this ceremony, and, dying soon after, was buried in the chancel of the church. Queen Elizabeth visited Warwick, in 1572, on her route to Kenil-

worth Castle; and, in 1617, James I. was splendidly entertained in the great hall of the Earl of Leicester's hospital, in commemoration of which, a tablet, with an appropriate inscription, was put up on one of the walls of that building. During the great civil war, in the reign of Charles I., Robert Greville, Lord Brooke, who embraced the cause of the parliament, defended the castle against the king. Having occasion to repair to London, in order to procure a supply of arms and ammunition, he deputed Sir Edward Peto governor during his absence. The supply being obtained, he was met on his return by the Earl of Northampton, with a considerable force, near Edge Hill; but an accommodation taking place, Lord Brooke deposited his artillery and ammunition in Banbury Castle, and returned to London. After his departure, the earl, having attacked Banbury Castle, and taken the military stores, advanced to Warwick, and laid siege to the castle, which was defended by the governor for fourteen days, till Lord Brooke, on his return from London, after a successful skirmish with the earl near Southam, came to his assistance, and compelled the royalists to abandon the siege. William III., in 1695, visited the town, of which, in the course of the preceding year, more than one-half had been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, occasioned by a spark, from a lighted piece of wood in the hand of a boy, communicating with the thatched roof of a dwelling-house. A great quantity of goods, probably in a state of ignition, having been removed for safety into the collegiate church of St. Mary, set fire to that venerable pile, which, with the exception of the chancel, the Beauchamp chapel, and the chapter-house, was destroyed. In a few years after, the town was rebuilt by means of a national contribution amounting to £110,000, of which £1000 were bestowed by Queen Anne.

The town is pleasantly situated on a rock of freestone, rising gently from the north side of the river Avon, which winds round its base; the approaches on every side are beautiful, and the surrounding scenery is richly diversified. The entrance from the Banbury road is strikingly picturesque: a handsome stone bridge, of one noble arch 100 feet in the span, leads into the town, which rises gradually from the bank of the river, and presents in succession the venerable castle on the left, the spire of St. Nicholas' church in the lower ground, and the lofty tower of St. Mary's in the distance. The entrance from the Birmingham road, after passing through the suburb called Saltisford, commands a view of the priory, the county hall, and the fine tower of St. Mary's church. The approach from the Stratford road is through a long ancient arched gateway, with a lofty tower on the west; and that from the Emscote road through an archway, which supports the chapel of St. Peter. The streets are spacious and regularly formed, consisting chiefly of two principal ones running east and west, crossed by another inclining to the centre of the town; the houses are in general modern and well built, interspersed with elegant mansions, and others affording occasional specimens of the style which prevailed before the fire. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from springs about half a mile distant. Assemblies are held in the town-hall, and for larger meetings, and during the races, in the county-hall; the theatre is opened during the race-week, and occasionally at other times, by the Chel-

tenham company. Races take place in the first week of September, and continue for three days; the course is a fine level, with a little rising ground in one part, and has undergone such improvement as to make it one of the best in the kingdom; the grand stand is handsome and commodious.

The CASTLE, which is on the south side of the town, is one of the most splendid and entire specimens of feudal grandeur in the kingdom, and is not less remarkable for its stately magnificence than for the elegance of its architecture and the beauty of its situation; it incloses within its walls an area of nearly three acres, and the plot surrounded by the moat is more than five acres and a half. A winding road cut through the solid rock, the sides of which are covered with ivy and skirted with shrubs, leads from the outer lodge to a massive gateway flanked with two towers connected by an embrasure above, and formerly defended by a portcullis. This gateway leads into the inner court, in the north angle of which is a lofty octangular tower, with a projecting and embattled parapet resting upon corbels; in the south angle is Guy's tower, of a duodecagonal form, but more ancient, and having an exploratory turret rising from within the battlements; on the north-east side are two low embattled towers, in one of which bears were anciently kept, for the purpose of baiting. The range of state apartments on the east, as viewed from this side of the castle, is strikingly magnificent; the windows are in fine proportion, and every part is in the highest preservation. At the western extremity, and commanding, from its elevated site, an extensive view of the surrounding country, is the keep, erected by Ethelfleda, as a place of security against any sudden irruption of the Danes, and also an exploratory tower, from which their movements might be observed; the ascent is by a winding path, now richly planted with forest trees, among which are some cedars of Lebanon. The façade of the castle, rising from the river Avon, is a long line of flat masonry relieved only by the number and variety of its windows; the broken arches of an ancient bridge, which formerly led into the town, are still preserved, and add greatly to the beauty of the scene. The state-rooms, the armoury, and the other various apartments, are preserved in a style of appropriate grandeur; the lawns and gardens are tastefully laid out, and in the greenhouse, built expressly for its reception, is the beautiful Grecian vase of Lysippus, which was dug from the ruins of Adrian's palace, at Tivoli, near Rome, and brought to England by Sir William Hamilton, under the direction and at the expense of his nephew, the late Earl of Warwick.

Very little TRADE is carried on beyond what is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants: the cotton manufacture, which was formerly introduced, has entirely declined; and a worsted factory, subsequently established, is decreasing. There are several large malting-houses, and lime, timber, and coal wharfs on the banks of the Warwick and Birmingham, and Warwick and Napton canals, which form a junction at Warwick, and come up to the northern part of the town, and, communicating with the Oxford and Birmingham canal, afford every facility of inland navigation. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 21st, Feb. 11th and 23rd, April 1st, May 13th, June

3rd, July 5th, Aug. 12th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 12th (which is a pleasure and statute fair, during which an ox is generally roasted in the market-place), Nov. 8th, and December 16th. The market-place is an extensive area surrounded by respectable houses, in the centre of which is the market-house, a neat substantial building of stone, of which the upper story, surmounted by a cupola and dome, is occupied by the interesting museum of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society. Warwick was first incorporated in the 37th of Henry VIII., and made a "mayor town" by Queen Mary, in 1553: the GOVERNMENT is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are eight others. It first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, and the limits of the borough comprise 5273 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, for all offences not capital; and a court of record occurs every Wednesday, except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40, at which the town-clerk generally presides; a court leet takes place annually before the same officer as steward, and petty-sessions are held every Monday. The court-house, in which the borough sessions and courts of record are held, is a handsome stone building in High-street, ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and having over the entrance a sculptured figure of Justice, surmounted by the arms of the borough; in the upper story is an elegant assembly-room. The assizes and general quarter-sessions of the peace for the county, take place in the county-hall, Northgate-street, an elegant building of freestone, in the Grecian style, of which the façade is embellished with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and with a central portico of Corinthian columns supporting a triangular pediment. On the left of the county-hall is the judges' mansion, a neat stone edifice with a handsome portico, and on the right hand is the county gaol, a large structure, also of stone, of the Doric order, with massive columns in front. Opposite to the side entrance of the gaol is the county bridewell, inclosed within a high stone wall.

The town comprises the parish of *St. Mary*, with 6328; and that of *St. Nicholas*, with 3447, inhabitants; and the former consisting of 2744, and the latter of 2374, acres. The living of *St. Mary's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; the vicar's stipend is £280, besides surplice fees, and an assistant minister is paid £120 out of charity estates; it is in the gift of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to the Corporation. *St. Mary's* CHURCH, formerly collegiate, of which the tower and the greater part were destroyed in the conflagration, and rebuilt in 1704, though comprising an incongruous mixture of styles, blending Roman and later English architecture, is, notwithstanding, a very stately and magnificent structure. The exterior, in many parts, is strikingly handsome, but the eastern part, in particular, is elaborately embellished with pannelled and richly-canopied buttresses; the tower, which

risers in successive stages, variously embellished, to the height of 130 feet, is supported on four pointed arches, affording a spacious passage underneath, and crowned by lofty pinnacles at the angles, and with others in the centre, of less elevation. The chancel, which is in its original state, is an elegant and highly-enriched specimen of the later English style, and contains a fine altar-tomb to the memory of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and his lady, Catherine, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first earl of March. In the south transept is the entrance to the chapel of St. Mary, erected by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and thence called the Beauchamp chapel; it is of later English character, and, both in its external and internal embellishments, is inferior only to the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. Its roof is elaborately groined and enriched with fan tracery, and the altar is adorned with a well-executed representation of the Salutation, in basso-relievo, by Collins; behind it is an apartment within the buttresses, said, but on insufficient authority, to have been the library of John Rous, the historian; and on the north side is a chantry, from which an ascent of four stone steps, deeply worn, leads into an apartment supposed to have been formerly used as a confessional. In the centre of the chapel is the splendid monument of the founder, in gilt brass, in which his effigy, recumbent on an altar-tomb decorated with shields of armorial-bearings and numerous figures, and surmounted by a canopy, is finely executed; on the north side is a large monument, in the Elizabethan style, to the memory of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. On the north side of the church is the ancient chapter-house, the interior of which is entirely occupied by the stately monument of Sir Fulke Greville, the first Lord Brooke. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Countess of Warwick, by purchase from the Corporation, who are impropiators; net income, £920, besides surplice fees. The church was rebuilt in 1780, the tower and spire having been rebuilt about 40 years previously; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, of which the roof is groined, and supported on clustered columns. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel at Hampton Cottage, Grove Park.

The *Free Grammar school*, situated on the Butts (a place formerly set apart for the young men of the town to exercise themselves in the use of the bow, prior to the invention of gunpowder), was established by Henry VIII., and endowed with a portion of the lands of dissolved monasteries; the master is appointed by the crown, with a salary of £200. There are two exhibitions, of £70 per annum each, to any of the colleges at Oxford, founded by Mr. Fulk Weale, of Warwick; and the school is also entitled to two exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge, in failure of candidates from Combrook school, founded by Lady Verney. The premises occupy a quadrangle, with a cloister on two sides, built by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, for the dean and canons of the church of St. Mary, in which he founded a collegiate establishment. A charity school, now held in the ancient chapel of St. Peter, was endowed by Lady Greville, Lord Brooke, and Mr. T. Oaken; the master's salary is £70. Warwick hospital, founded by Robert, Earl of Leicester, occupies the

buildings formerly used by the ancient guild of St. George; which, after being united in the reign of Richard II. with the guild of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Trinity, became, at the Dissolution, vested in the corporation. By them the buildings were conveyed to the earl, and he converted them into an hospital, which he endowed for a master and twelve aged brethren, especially such as had been wounded in the service of their country; the income is £2015. 16. per annum. The premises, near the west end of High-street, form a quadrangle, on one side of which is the great hall, and on another are the master's apartments, the two remaining sides being occupied by the brethren, who have separate dwellings, and a common kitchen. The chapel of St. James, over the west gate of the town, annexed to, and forming part of the hospital, is neatly fitted up, and its altar is embellished with a painting of the Ascension, by Millar, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds: behind the quadrangle is a spacious and well-planted garden, bounded on one side by part of the ancient walls of the town. Those portions of the building which were embellished in the time of the guilds, were, during the Commonwealth, concealed with a covering of lath and plaster, to preserve them from mutilation by the emissaries of the parliament; but in 1833, part of this covering, having fallen into decay, was blown down, and on the discovery of the ornamented parts, the original exterior of the edifice was restored by the master and brethren. Warwick is one of the towns included in Sir Thomas White's charity, by which young tradesmen are assisted with a free loan of £100 for nine years, to enable them to commence business. There are not less than 40 almshouses in various parts of the town, chiefly for aged women; and large funds for charitable uses and for distribution among the poor, are vested in trustees. The union of Warwick comprises 34 parishes or places, and contains a population of 37,209.

About a mile from Warwick, on the road to Kenilworth, is *Guy's Cliff*, the solitary retreat, for some years prior to his death, of the celebrated Guy, Earl of Warwick, of whom so many legendary tales are recorded: the cave in which he is said to have lived in retirement and devotion, and in which he was buried, is hewn in the rock near the bank of the Avon. Near it is a range of cells, having the appearance of a nunnery, and some cloisters hewn in the rock, and rudely arched, called Phillis' Cloisters, after the countess, who survived him only a few days, and was buried near him. Under a Roman arch, built by the late proprietor to sustain an ancient pointed one, which was falling to decay, are preserved two stone basins, called *Guy's Well*, covered with moss, into which a fine spring of clear water is constantly flowing. On this cliff, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, built a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, in which he erected a colossal statue of Guy in armour, in the attitude of drawing his sword; the edifice, now dismantled, is in the later English style, with a very beautiful porch, the roof of which, like that of the chapel, is richly groined. The mansion built on this cliff by the late Mr. Greatheed, and now the seat of the Honourable Charles Bertie Percy, is a handsome modern structure, with a stately avenue of noble fir-trees in front; the Avon winds beautifully round the base of the cliff, and through the grounds, in which is a

water-mill for grinding corn, erected prior to the Conquest. Nearly opposite to Guy's Cliff, on the other side of the road, is Blacklow Hill, a rocky eminence planted with forest trees: in the hollow part of the rock, which appears to have been quarried, Piers Gavestone was beheaded, in commemoration of which event a monument of four slender upright shafts, resting upon a pedestal, with a suitable inscription, and supporting a flat stone surmounted by a cross, has been erected on the summit.

Numerous monastic establishments anciently existed in the town. The *Priory* was instituted by Henry de Newbury, Earl of Warwick, and completed by his son Roger, in the reign of Henry I., for canons regular of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, and its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £49. 13. 6.; the remains have been converted into a private mansion, but retain very considerable portions of the ancient architecture, and are situated at the entrance into the town from Birmingham. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist* was established in the time of Henry II., by William, Earl of Warwick, for the reception of strangers and pilgrims, and had an income of £19. 17. 3.: the building, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time, is now occupied as a private boarding-school, and is situated near the extremity of the town, on the road to Leamington. Within the precincts of the castle was the collegiate church of *All Saints*, of which John Rous relates, that St. Dubricius made it an episcopal seat, about the latter end of the 6th century, the Secular priests, or canons, of which establishment were, in 1125, united to the college of St. Mary. In the north-west part of the town was an *abbey*, which was destroyed by Canute, in 1016, who also reduced to ashes a *nunnery*, occupying the site of St. Nicholas' churchyard. In the north suburb was the chapel of *St. Michael*, to which was annexed an hospital founded about the close of the reign of Henry I., or the beginning of that of Stephen, by Roger, Earl of Warwick, for a master and leprous brethren, whose revenue was £10. 19. 10.: the remains are appropriated as an almshouse for aged women. Of the hospital of *St. Thomas*, stated by Rous to have been instituted by William, Earl of Warwick, not even the site is known. The convent of *Dominican* friars, which was situated in the western suburbs, was established in the reign of Henry III., by the Botelers, lords Studley, and the Montforts; the income was £4. 18. 6. Attached to the chapel of St. James, now forming part of the Leicester hospital, was a college for four *Secular priests*, founded in the reign of Richard II., which continued till the Dissolution; and there were also numerous churches in the town, which were suffered to fall into decay. Edward Plantagenet, son of George, Duke of Clarence, and the last male heir of that family, was born in Warwick Castle; he was beheaded in 1499. Warwick gives the title of Earl to the family of Greville.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the east by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, on the south by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, on the west by Worcestershire, and on the north-west and north by Staffordshire. It extends from 51° 58' to 52° 42' (N. Lat.), and from 1° 10' to 1° 57' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 902 square miles, or 577,280 statute acres. There are 81,321 inhabited houses, 6905 uninhabited, and 668 in progress of erection; and the

population amounts to 401,715, of whom 195,679 are males, and 206,036 females. At the period of the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, the county was included partly in the territory of the Cornavii, and partly in that of the Wigantes, or Wiccii; the former occupying the northern, and the latter the southern portion of it. It was first subjected to Roman sway by Ostorius Scapula, the second Roman governor of Britain, who entered it with his forces about the year 50, and constructed a line of intrenched camps along the banks of the Avon; and it was afterwards included in the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the complete establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was included in the powerful kingdom of Mercia, the sovereigns of which selected Warwick, Tamworth, and Kingsbury, as occasional places of residence. Warwickshire was formerly partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; but under the new ecclesiastical arrangements, made pursuant to the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is now entirely within the latter diocese, in the province of Canterbury. It contains the deaneries of Arden, Coventry, Marton, and Stonely, in the archdeaconry of Coventry; and those of Kington and Warwick, in the archdeaconry of Worcester. For purposes of civil government it is divided into four hundreds; viz., Barlichway, having the divisions of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford; Hemlingford, having those of Atherstone, Birmingham, Solihull, and Tamworth; Kington, having those of Brails, Burton-Dassett, Kington, and Warwick; and Knightlow, having those of Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam. Warwickshire contains the city of Coventry, the boroughs and market-towns of Warwick and Birmingham, and the market-towns of Alcester, Atherstone, Coleshill, Henley-in-Arden, Kenilworth, Kington, Leamington-Priors, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Sutton-Coldfield. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into two electoral portions, called the Northern and Southern divisions, each empowered to send two members to parliament. Two citizens are returned for the city of Coventry, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs of Birmingham and Warwick. The county is in the Midland circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Warwick, where stand the common gaol and house of correction.

A considerable part of the county, on its south-western border, is separated from the rest by a detached portion of Worcestershire; and a smaller isolated district, lying at a short distance beyond its western confines, is surrounded by Worcestershire. The general SURFACE is undulated, and, though seldom presenting romantic scenery, has, for the most part, a rich and pleasing appearance, greatly heightened by numerous small tracts of woodland. The banks of the Avon, though in some places flat and uninteresting, are in many, particularly near Warwick, highly beautiful and picturesque. The soils are generally fertile, comprehending almost every kind, except such as contain chalk or flints. The courses of crops are various; those commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, and tares or vetches. This is a noted grazing county; the permanent meadow and pasture amount by computation to 235,000 acres, and the quantity of land under artificial grasses to 60,000,

making a total of 295,000 acres : on each bank of the Avon, during the whole of its course through the county, there is much rich meadow and grazing land ; and numerous other parts abound with fine old pastures. The middle, western, and northern parts of the county are those most abounding with timber, of which a large proportion is oak of remarkable growth, those parts having been formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Arden : there are numerous thriving plantations of different kinds of forest trees in various parts. The extent of uninclosed land is inconsiderable : the commons of Sutton-Coldfield and Sutton-Park are the most extensive. The chief *Mineral productions* are coal, limestone, freestone, and a blue flag-stone. The coal of the best quality is found at Bedworth, between Coventry and Nuneaton, where the seam varies in thickness from three to four feet, and is worked to a considerable extent. Large quantities are also raised at Griff-hollow, Chilvers-Coton, Nuneaton common, Hunts-hall, and Oldbury, lying to the north of the first-mentioned place, and the same vein extends still further northward, by Merevale, to Polesworth and Wilnecote. Limestone is found to a great extent, and quarried at numerous places, where it is also burned into lime ; and abundance of freestone exists in the neighbourhoods of Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, Coventry, and many other places, chiefly where the soil is light and sandy. At Coton-End, near Warwick, a light-coloured sandstone is quarried, which is one of the beds of the upper new red-sandstone ; these quarries have recently attracted much notice from the discovery of fossil remains of an extinct genus of animals, which, from the structure of the teeth, Professor Owen has called *Labyrinthodon*, and has determined to belong to a gigantic *Batrachian* reptile of the frog or toad family. Blue flag-stone, of the lias formation, used for paving and flooring, is found in many places, and is quarried in the neighbourhoods of Bidford and Wilnecote. There is iron-stone at Oldbury and Merevale, near the former of which it was anciently worked. The western part of the county abounds with marl of different colours and qualities, much of which is strong and excellent ; and a peculiar kind of blue clay, having some of the properties of soap, exists in great quantities in the eastern part of it. The hardware *Manufactures* of Birmingham and its vicinity are the principal in the county ; the next in importance is that of silk, ribbons, &c., at Coventry and the surrounding villages, and that city is also noted for the making of watches. There are considerable flax-mills at Berkeswell and Balsall, and in the vicinity of Tamworth, where much linen-yarn is spun ; at Kenilworth horn-combs of all descriptions are manufactured ; at Alcester are made fish-hooks and needles ; and at Atherstone are several factories for hats and ribbons, which latter article is also manufactured at Nuneaton.

The principal *Rivers* are the *Avon* and the *Tame*, of which the former, called the Upper Avon, to distinguish it from the river that forms the harbour of Bristol, was made navigable for vessels of 40 tons' burthen up to Stratford, in 1637. The county has an extensive artificial navigation ; and Birmingham is the grand centre from which most of the important lines of communication radiate, enabling that town to send the produce of its manufactures, by a direct and easy water carriage, to the four great ports of the kingdom. The *Birmingham*

Old canal affords a medium for the conveyance of coal and iron to Birmingham and other places, from the numerous mines on its banks, and the manufactured goods of that town to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. The *Birmingham and Worcester canal* was formed principally for the conveyance of coal, and for opening a more direct communication between Birmingham and the Severn. The *Dudley Extension canal* branches from this a little before it enters the county near Birmingham ; and the *Stratford-on-Avon canal* commences in it at King's-Norton, in Worcestershire, and proceeds through this county to its termination in the navigable channel of the Avon at Stratford. This canal has a short branch to the village of Tanworth, and a longer one to the Grafton lime-works ; and it also communicates by a short cut with the Warwick and Birmingham canal, near Lapworth-street. The *Birmingham and Fazeley canal*, commencing in the Coventry canal at Whittington brook, was formed chiefly for the conveyance of the produce of the Birmingham manufactures towards London and Hull, and for supplying Birmingham with grain and other commodities. The *Coventry canal* is an important line in the communication between London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., and, by means of it, great quantities of coal are conveyed from the pits in its vicinity, chiefly to the city of Coventry ; it has a branch, about a mile in length, extending to the Griff collieries, and another, from which are several minor branches, to those near Lees-wood, Pool, and Bedworth. The *Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal* begins in the Coventry canal at Marston Bridge, near Nuneaton, and, taking an irregular north-easterly course, soon quits the county near Hinckley. The *Oxford canal* commences in the Coventry canal at Longford, about four miles from Coventry, and finally quits for Oxfordshire a little to the south of Wormleighton ; the *Grand Junction canal* commences in the last-mentioned at Braunston, on the eastern border of Warwickshire, but in the county of Northampton. The *Warwick and Birmingham canal*, commencing in the Digbeth cut of the Birmingham and Fazeley canal at Digbeth, near Birmingham, proceeds south-eastward near Solihull to Warwick, whence the navigation is continued by the *Warwick and Napton canal*, which terminates in the Oxford canal near Napton-on-the-hill. The *London and Birmingham railway* enters the county to the south-east of Rugby, where it is joined by the Midland-Counties' railway, and passes by Coventry to Birmingham, where the Grand Junction line commences. The *Birmingham and Derby railway* has a branch from the London line at Hampton-in-Arden, and another near Birmingham, that unite near Kingsbury, whence the railway proceeds to Tamworth, where it quits the county for Staffordshire. A railroad has been constructed from Stratford-upon-Avon to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in the county of Gloucester ; and an act was obtained in 1833, for making a branch to Shipston-upon-Stour.

Warwickshire contained the *Roman station* of *Manduessedum*, situated on the Watling-street, at Mancetter ; and that of *Alauna*, at Alcester ; while another was probably fixed at Chesterton. It was traversed by the Watling-street, the Fosse-way, the Ikeneld-street, and the Ridge-way ; and several vicinal ways diverged from each extremity of the great roads. The Roman camps are not very numerous ; the principal are situated along the course of the Fosse-way, and on the banks of the

river Avon. In the vicinity of these and of the roads are found many tumuli and coins, and various other vestiges of Roman occupation have been discovered in almost every part of the county. On Welcombe hills, to the west of the village of Alveston, are extensive earthworks called the Dingles, supposed to be of Saxon origin. The number of *Religious houses*, including hospitals and colleges, was about 57; and there yet exist the remains of the abbey of Merevale, comprising some interesting specimens of early Norman architecture; of the priories of Coventry, Kenilworth, and Maxstoke; and of the nunneries of Nuneaton, Pindley, and Polesworth. There are remains of the *Castles* of Astley, Brandon, Kenilworth, Maxstoke, Tamworth, and Warwick, the last of which are particularly extensive, and form the chief part of the present magnificent residence of the Earl of Warwick. The most remarkable ancient *Mansions* are Clopton House, Compton-Wyniates House, and Aston Hall, near Birmingham; and some of the most distinguished of the more modern seats of the nobility and gentry, besides Warwick Castle, are Ragley Hall, Combe Abbey, Packington Hall, and Stoneleigh Abbey. There are various chalybeate *Springs*, particularly at Birmingham, Ilmington, and Newnham-Regis: but the waters of Leamington are by far the most celebrated, and their reputation has of late years converted this formerly obscure village into a place of fashionable resort.

WARWICK-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of WITHERAL, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Carlisle; containing 439 inhabitants. The river Eden is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of four arches to the opposite village of Warwick. A strong party of royalists stationed to defend its passage, in June, 1648, was put to the rout by General Lambert. Extensive cotton-mills and bleaching-grounds, established by Messrs. Dixon and Sons, employ more than 500 persons. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WASDALE, or NETHER WASDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (E.) from Gosforth; containing 203 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 15,200 acres by computation, of which 14,000 are common and waste, and the rest arable, pasture, and woodland, in nearly equal portions. Here is the beautiful lake Wast-water, three miles long, half a mile broad, and forty-five fathoms deep, or about fifteen fathoms below the level of the sea, which disproportion as to its extent and depth accounts, perhaps, for its never having been known to freeze. A fair for sheep is held on the first Monday in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron, the Incumbent of St. Bees.

WASDALE-HEAD, with ESKDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 11 miles (S. W. by S.) from Keswick; containing 375 inhabitants, of whom 35 are in Wasdale-Head. It is pleasantly situated at the head of Wast-water lake, in a narrow valley almost surrounded by lofty hills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, the Incumbent of St. Bees. The chapel is very small.

WASHAWAY, a hamlet, in the parish of EGLOSHAYLE, union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. divi-

sion of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. W.) from Bodmin. The petty-sessions for the division are held here, on the last Monday in every month.

WASHBOURN, GREAT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 650 acres, the whole, with the exception of about 100 acres, the property of the Craven family. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, J. B. Smith, Esq. The church has recently been newly pewed and beautified, and is a neat edifice, situated on an elevation commanding extensive views of the beautiful country by which it is surrounded.

WASHBOURN, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of OVERBURY, union of WINCHCOMB, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 37 inhabitants, and comprising 449 acres.

WASHBROOK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation, and hundred, of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 506 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Copdock, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £191. 10., and the vicarial for £217; the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church contains several ancient stalls, which have been recently renovated; and over the communion-table, a window of stained glass has been placed, at the expense of Lord Walsingham. Felchurch was formerly a chapel to Washbrook, but has been for many years destroyed.

WASHFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Tiverton; containing 503 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 6., and in the gift of J. Francis Worth, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church contains an old oak screen, which has been painted white, and a curious monument with brasses to the family of Worth. Ancient swords and other military weapons have been found upon the site of what is supposed to have been a Roman encampment.

WASHFORD-PINE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Crediton; containing 197 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Exeter to South Molton, and comprises 1140a. 3r. 7p., of which about 112 acres are moor now in progress of being drained and inclosed, 75 coppice and plantations, 15 orchard, and the remainder arable, with a little pasture; the soil in general is a dark earth, upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½., and in the gift of William Comyns, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £90; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 90 acres. There was formerly a chapel at Whenham, in the parish.

WASHINGBOROUGH (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LIN-

COLN, 3 miles (N. E.) from Lincoln; containing, with the chapelry of Heighington, 1099 inhabitants, of whom 573 are in Washingborough township. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Witham, and includes by admeasurement 4860 acres, consisting of two distinct portions, one of which is high, and the other fen land. The former, comprising 2734 acres, is considerably undulated, and the soil runs through several varieties from light loam to heavy clay; about 550 acres are pasture, and the rest, with the exception of 42 acres of wood, good corn land. The fenny tract consists of a peaty earth, formed chiefly by the decomposition of vegetable matter, and nearly all suited to the growth of grain and hardy vegetables. Washingborough is a considerable village on the banks of the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart.; there is an excellent parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 536 acres, valued at £785 per annum, in addition to which there are corn-rents amounting to £850. The church is a large handsome structure, with a lofty tower, and accommodates 450 persons. There is a chapel at Heighington, at which place, also, is a Wesleyan meeting-house. A school for young children has an endowment of £15. 10. per annum; and there is a free grammar school at Heighington, founded in 1619, by Thomas Garrett, who endowed it with lands and houses of the present annual value of £134. In 1701, Sir Edward Clarke left land now producing £70 per annum, for apprenticing children.

WASHINGLEY, a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Stilton; containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Lutton: there being no church, the inhabitants attend at Lutton.

WASHINGTON, a parish, in the union of CHESTERLE-STREET, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the chapelry of Usworth, and the township of Barmston, and part of North Bidick, 2396 inhabitants, of whom 941 are in Washington township, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Gateshead. The township comprises 1802 acres; the surface of the parish generally is elevated about 100 feet above the river Wear, by which it is bounded on the south and south-east. The soil is various, but in a good state of cultivation, producing excellent crops, and the scenery embraces extensive views, including the cathedral of Durham, the vale of the Wear, and Gateshead Fell. There are several quarries of fine building-stone, and one of fire-stone of great value; and three coal-mines are in operation, affording employment to 700 or 800 hands. A small manufactory of magnesia and other chemicals belongs to Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., of Gateshead. The river is navigable for small vessels as high as the staiths just on the southern borders of the parish, about a mile from the village; and the Pontop and Shields, and the Great North of England, railways pass through the parish. The Hall, a large gavel-ended old mansion with windows divided by stone mullions and transoms, stands a little south of the church: the village is scattered and on irregular, broken ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £528, and the glebe

comprises 130 acres of good land, with a parsonage-house. The church is a neat structure, erected in 1832. A national school is supported by the rector and by subscription. There are several sulphureous springs. The family of Washington, the American general, is said to have come from this place.

WASHINGTON, a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 10 miles (N. W.) from Shoreham; containing 880 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the road from London to Worthing, is remarkable for its fine sweep of lofty down land, and comprises 3164 acres, of which 1470 are arable, 1106 pasture, 265 wood, and 323 waste and roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the gift of the impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £398. 5., and the vicarial for £201. 14.; the glebe contains $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is in the early English style.

WASING (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Newbury; containing 87 inhabitants. It comprises 685 acres, of which 206 are arable, 205 pasture, 221 woodland, and 53 waste, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4.; net income, £100; patron, W. Mount, Esq.

WASPERTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 283 inhabitants. The parish is partly bounded on the west and north by the river Avon, and intersected by the road from Warwick to Shipston; it comprises 1619 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and appropriator, the Rector of Hampton-Lucy. The great tithes have been commuted for £290, and the vicarial for £108; the glebe comprises 50 acres.

WASS, a township, in the parish of KILBURN, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Helmsley; containing 137 inhabitants. The township comprises about 800 acres: the village is pleasantly situated near the source of a rivulet, in a secluded spot sheltered by moorland hills richly wooded, and within half a mile of the picturesque ruins of Byland Abbey.

WASSAND, a hamlet, in the township of SEATON, parish of SIGGLESTHORNE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Hornsea. It is called in Domesday book *Wadsande*, and after passing through the abbeys of Meaux and St. Mary, York, and several families, came, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Constables, by whom it is still possessed, and whose seat, Wassand Hall, occupying the site of the old mansion, is an elegant edifice in the Italian style, surrounded by grounds very agreeably disposed, which in some parts command beautiful views. The Wassand family resided at the place for about two centuries. The lordship consists of nearly 400 acres of land, chiefly laid out in pasture; the soil in general is a mixture of sand, gravel, and light clay.

WASTE-LANDS, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of SWINESHEAD, union of BOSTON, wapen-

take of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Boston.

WATCHETT, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of ST. DECUMAN, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E.) from Dunster, and 154 (W. by S.) from London; containing 916 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called *Weced-poort*, and suffered severely from the Danes in 886, is agreeably situated in a pleasant valley, on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and consists chiefly of four paved streets. It once had an extensive trade, and was noted for its herring-fishery: vessels are now employed in the coasting trade, and in the importation of coal from Newport and Swansea; and two packets ply between the place and Bristol every fortnight. A pier, originally erected by the Wyndham family, was repaired by Sir William Wyndham previously to 1740. The cliffs in the vicinity abound with alabaster and limestone. There is a small manufacture of woollen-cloth and paper. The market is on Saturday; and a fair takes place on November 17th. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WATCHFIELD, a township, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of SHRIVENHAM, union of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Farringdon; containing 375 inhabitants, and comprising 1476*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* The chapel was taken down about 1770.

WATCHHOUSE, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 49 inhabitants.

WATER, EAST, a tything, in the parish of St. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of Wells, union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 49 inhabitants.

WATERBEACH (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 1270 inhabitants. The road from Ely to Cambridge passes within about half a mile on the west, and the river Cam at nearly the same distance on the east; the parish comprises 3373*a.* 3*r.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½, and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £9. 6., and the vicarial for £73; the glebes comprise allotments of land consisting of 332 and 288 acres, respectively. The church is in the early English style, and is supposed to have been built about the beginning of the 13th century. A charity school, now conducted on the national plan, was instituted in 1687, and endowed with lands, by Grace Clarke and Dorothy Staines; the master's salary is upwards of £40. An almshouse for six widows was founded in 1628, by a bequest from Mr. John Yaxley, alderman of Cambridge, and endowed with £12 per annum, to which a rent-charge of £15 was added by Mrs. Jane Brigham, in 1705. About the year 1160, a cell to the monastery of Ely was established in a small island called Elmeneye, but was shortly after removed to Denney, both in this parish; in the following century, it was occupied by the Knights Templars, who then possessed the manor of Waterbeach. In 1293, an abbey for minoresses of the order of St. Clare was founded by Dionysia de Mountchensi, which, in 1338 (the order of the Templars being then abolished),

was transferred to their house at Denney; at the Dissolution there were twenty-five nuns, and the annual value of the lands was estimated at £172. The abbey house and the demesne have been many years rented as a farm, and the refectory converted into a barn.

WATERCOMBE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of WINFRITH, Dorchester division of DORSET; containing 27 inhabitants.

WATERDEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of BROTHERCROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burnham-Market; containing 29 inhabitants. It comprises 793*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, of which 640 acres are arable, 120 pasture and meadow, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Warham St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 18½ acres. The church is chiefly in the early style; there was formerly a south aisle, but it has been removed, and the tower is in ruins.

WATER-EATON, a township, in the parish of BLETCHLEY, union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 267 inhabitants. There is an ancient manor-house, with a chapel, in which divine service is performed every Sunday.

WATER-EATON, a hamlet, in the parish of KIDLINGTON, union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Oxford; containing 104 inhabitants.

WATER-EATON, a tything, in the parish of EISEY, union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSET, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Cricklade; containing 51 inhabitants.

WATEREND, a tything, in the parish and union of BASING, hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 32 inhabitants.

WATERFALL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Leek; containing, with the chapelry of Calton, 517 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in Waterfall township. The river Hamps, which encompasses about two-thirds of the parish, enters the ground at Waterhouses, and pursues a subterraneous course of about three miles to Ilam, where it emerges and joins the river Manifold. The parish comprises about 1200 acres by computation, of which the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is various, but chiefly marked by strong clay. Limestone (a considerable quantity of which is burned), gritstone, and lead-ore, are found in the neighbourhood; and at the adjoining hamlet of Winkshill are two paper-mills, a flax-mill, and an iron forge and foundry. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £65; it is in the patronage of Mrs. Jane Wilmott, and the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Townsend. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WATERGALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S.) from Southam; containing 14 inhabitants, and comprising 507 acres. This place gives name to a river which unites with the Avon.

WATERHEAD, a township, in the parish of LANERCOST-ABBEY, union of BRAMPON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Brampton; containing 366 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the east by the river Irthing, which here separates the county from Northumberland; the surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery and views beautiful. Burdoswald, the *Amboglana* of the Romans, and next station, westward, from *Caer Voran*, stands on a large plain, at the head of a steep descent towards the Irthing. Camden discovered here six altars, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, and an inscription, "The Sixth Legion, victorious, pious, and happy, made this;" and other altars have been found, as have also several sepulchral and other memorials.

WATERINGBURY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WEST MALLING, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 1273 inhabitants. The parish, situated on the road between Tonbridge and Maidstone, is bounded on the south by the river Medway, and comprises 1420*a.* 27*p.*; the scenery is agreeably enlivened by several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood of the village. Fruit is extensively raised for the supply of the London market. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: the great tithes have been commuted for £96. 16., and the vicarial for £820; there is a glebe-house, with 2 acres of garden-ground. The church, an ancient edifice in the early English style, with a spire, formerly exhibited a profusion of stained glass, with portraits of Edward III. and his consort Philippa; it has been enlarged, and a handsome vestry-room was added in 1838, at the expense of M. P. Lucas, Esq.

WATERLOO-VILLE, an extra-parochial district, in the union of CATHERINGTON, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 175 inhabitants. It is on the road from Horndean to Portsmouth. A church, a neat edifice consecrated in 1841, and dedicated to St. George, has been erected at the cost of £1400, and contains 530 sittings, of which 370 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, the income of which arises from an endowment of 8 acres of land and the pew-rents; the patronage belongs alternately to the Bishop of Winchester and Winchester College.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. W.) from Penrith; containing 524 inhabitants. This place, sometimes called Newchurch, (from the present chapel, which was built in 1558, on a more convenient site than the former,) is situated on the north side of Ullswater lake, in a district abounding with diversified scenery, the natural beauties of which have been heightened and improved by the erection of several handsome private residences, with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. In a deep glen in Gow-Barrow Park, rushing impetuously through the thick foliage of full-grown trees, is Airey Force, a beautiful cataract, which, dashing violently from rock to rock, emits a considerable spray. The discharge of a gun produces, from the reverberation of the hills, an effect somewhat like thunder, and one or two French

horns that of a harmonious concert of musical instruments. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, the Rector of Greystock. A school for boys is endowed with £525 in the three and a half per cent. consols.

WATER-OVERTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Coleshill; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £115; patrons and impropriators, Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

WATERPERRY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S. W.) from Wheatley; containing, with the hamlet of Thomley, 270 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Joseph Henley, Esq. The church consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a wooden tower of singular construction, and contains some fine brasses to the Curzon family, whose ancient mansion near it is now the property of Mr. Henley. In the south aisle is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of a crusader, supposed to be one of the family of Ledwell; and in the chancel is a splendid monument, by Chantrey, to Mrs. Greaves.

WATERSFIELD, a tything, in the parish of COLD WALTHAM, union of THAKEHAM, hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 225 inhabitants.

WATERSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of CHESHAM, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 753 inhabitants.

WATERSTOCK (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Wheatley; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £58; patron, William Henry Ashurst, Esq. The chancel of the church is of modern erection, and contains a monument to the memory of Sir George Crook, one of the judges of the court of king's bench in the reign of Charles I.

WATFORD (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Cashio, Leavesden, and Oxhey, 5989 inhabitants, of whom 3697 are in the town, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford, and 15 (N. W.) from London. This place, situated on the river Colne, derives its name from the Watling-street, which passes in the vicinity, and from a ford over the river, to which latter its origin also is attributed; it consists of one principal street, about a mile in length, irregularly built, and is supplied with water by a forcing pump, erected by subscription. By means of the Grand Junction canal, which runs a mile to the westward, a communication is maintained with the metropolis and the northern part of the kingdom. The manufacture of straw-plat, and three mills for the throwing of silk, employ a considerable number of persons; and there are likewise eight malt-kilns, and two extensive breweries. The London and Birmingham railway intersects the southern part of the parish, and at a short distance from the town is a first-class station; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond is the Watford

tunnel, about a mile in length, and here also the line crosses the valley of the Colne, on a viaduct 312 feet in length and 30 in breadth. The market, granted by Henry I., is held on Tuesday: the market-house is an indifferent building, supported on wooden pillars, with granaries over it. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday, and on August 29th and 30th, for cattle and pedlery; and a statute for hiring servants in September. A meeting of the magistrates takes place every Tuesday; and there is a weekly court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which is co-extensive with the liberty of St. Alban's.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 1.; net income, £730; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Essex. The church, situated in the centre of the street, on the south side of the town, has two chapels annexed, with a tower; a monument has been erected in the private chapel belonging to the Capel family, to the memory of the late Earl of Essex, who died in 1839. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, and Wesleyans. The free school was founded in 1708, by Elizabeth Fuller, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £52, which has been augmented by bequests, altogether producing a revenue of £178: the school-house is a handsome structure, at the south-west corner of the churchyard. A parochial free school was founded in 1641, and endowed with a rent-charge of £10, by Francis Coombe, who also left an estate, the rent of which, with the produce of bequests from others, amounting altogether to about £100 per annum, is distributed among the poor. Almshouses for eight widows were founded by Francis, Earl of Bedford, and his Countess, in 1580, and were endowed by Charles Morrison in 1583, Lady Mary Morrison in 1629, and Mary Newman in 1789, with property now yielding an income of £72. Almshouses were erected in Lote's-lane in 1824, in lieu of a building given by Lady Dorothy Morrison, in 1614, as a free residence for a lecturer and four widows; the present income is £55. 10., and the lecturer receives about £100 a year, arising from a corn-mill given by Lady Elizabeth Russell, in 1610. The annual rent of the church lands is £151. 6.; and there are £70 per annum for apprenticing children. The poor law union of Watford comprises 6 parishes or places, containing a population of 18,009.

WATFORD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 415 inhabitants. It comprises 3361*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, the soil of which is a strong loam, and the surface in general hilly; the union canal passes through the parish: on the west is the ancient Watling-street. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £296; impropiator, Lord Henley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771. Sarah Clarke in 1702, gave £400, now producing £33 a year, applied in aid of a national school. There are some springs strongly impregnated with iron.

WATH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, partly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, and partly in that of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Melmerby, Middleton-Quernhow, and Norton-Conyers, 709 inhabitants, of whom 208 are in Wath

township, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ripon. The parish comprises 3563*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*, of which about 134 acres are woodland, and the rest pasture and meadow, and arable, in nearly equal portions. About 737 acres are in the township of Wath: the village is distant from the river Ure a mile and a half. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Marquess of Ailesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £918. 10., and the glebe comprises 74*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* The Rev. Peter Samwaise, in 1690, founded a free school, and endowed it with lands and houses producing about £75 a year.

WATH, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Malton; containing 28 inhabitants. It comprises about 300 acres of land: the village lies south of the river Rye, at a short distance south-east of Hovingham.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Brampton-Bierlow, and the chapelries of Nether Hoyland, Swinton, and Wentworth, 8911 inhabitants, of whom 1453 are in Wath township, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Rotherham. This parish, which is bounded by the rivers Dearne and Don, is six miles in length, and four in average breadth, and comprises 10,536*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.*, of which 1522*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.* are in the township; of the latter, 832 acres are arable, 578 grass land, 47 wood, 41 homesteads and orchards, and 23 canal. The parish is principally the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the several manors, and whose princely seat is within its limits. Cross House, the residence of William Carr, Esq., is also situated here. The soil is generally fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; the substratum is rich in mineral wealth, and considerable numbers of the population are employed in the iron-works, coal-mines, stone-quarries, and potteries, and in the various manufacturing establishments with which the district abounds, and for which it has long been celebrated. The village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity near the Dearne and Dove canal, and consists of numerous well-built houses and handsome shops, amply stored with every requisite for the supply of the populous neighbourhood by which it is surrounded. There are several good inns and houses of public entertainment; and for some years a periodical work, called the Village Magazine, was published here monthly, under the auspices of some literary gentlemen of the vicinity. The North-Midland railway has a station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Adwick-upon-Dearne annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., net income, £315, patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. Chapels of ease are situated at Swinton, Wentworth, and Hoyland, and in the hamlets of Elsecar and Thorpe-Hesley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. Thomas Wombwell, in 1663, gave £30 towards the erection of a school, which was subsequently endowed by Anthony Sowdrie, Esq., with land worth £13 per annum. Five cottages and five acres of land producing £26. 10. a year, a rent-charge of £5, given by W. Spencer, Esq.,

and some other benefactions, are appropriated for distribution among the poor. The Roman Ikeneld-street passed through the parish.

WATLESBOROUGH, a township, in the parishes of ALBERBURY and CARDESTON, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 301 inhabitants.

WATLINGTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Downham-Market; containing 502 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Great Ouse, over which is a bridge of wood, and comprises 1709a. 32p., of which about 823 acres are arable, 746 pasture, 38 wood, and 73 roads and rivers. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 8., and in the gift of C. B. Plestow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £488. 11., and the glebe contains 24 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a small spire; on the south side of the chancel are a piscina and three sedilia of stone; and the font is elaborately embellished with sculpture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WATLINGTON (*St. LEONARD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 15 miles (E. S. E.) from Oxford, and 43 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1855 inhabitants. The name is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon *Watelar*, hurdles or wattles, alluding to the way in which the Britons are described to have built their towns, "as groves fenced in with hewn trees." It is traditionally said that a military chest of money was left at the house of Robert Parslow, in the town, and never afterwards reclaimed, in consequence of which he bequeathed a liberal donation to the poor of the parish. The town is situated between the two high roads leading from London to Oxford, about half a mile from the line of the Ikeneld-street; it is irregularly built, and consists of some narrow streets, the houses, with a few exceptions, being of mean appearance; water is supplied from an adjacent brook, that rises in one of the Chiltern hills. On the hill immediately above the town is an obelisk, from the summit of which is obtained a view over nine counties. The market, granted in the reign of Richard I., is on Saturday: a substantial market-house was built in 1666, by Thomas Stonor, Esq., and over it is a room where public business is transacted. A fair is held on April 5th, and on the Saturday before and after Old Michaelmas is a statute-fair; two courts leet take place annually, and petty-sessions for the hundred occur once a fortnight. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and has a net income of £175: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1808; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Tilson. The church stands on the north-western side of the town; in the chancel is a burial-place of the Horne family, with some interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, once a noted classical institution, but now confined to English instruction, was founded in 1664, and endowed with a rent-charge of £10, by Thomas Stonor, Esq., which sum has been augmented; the master receives a salary of £20 per annum. Twenty men are provided with coats from Parslow's bequest, and there are several charities for the repair of

the church, and for distribution among the poor. On Bretwell hill are remains of trenches, indicating the site of an encampment. Of Watlington Castle, which stood south-east of the church, there are only some traces of the moat by which it was surrounded.

WATNALL-CANTELOPE and **WATNALL-CHAWORTH**, hamlets, in the parish of GREASLY, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing, respectively, 192 and 200 inhabitants.

WATTISFIELD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Botesdale; containing 601 inhabitants. It is on the road from Bury to Norwich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Morgan; net income, £336. The church is in the decorated style, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A rental of £71. 17., derived from town lands, is appropriated to general parochial purposes. The Rev. Thomas Harmer, author of *Observations on Divers Passages of Scripture*, and other works, resided in the parish, as minister of the Independent meeting-house, for more than 50 years.

WATTISHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bildeston; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1298 acres, of which about 15 are roads and waste, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. In the church is a tablet recording a singular calamity that happened to a poor family, by which six persons lost their feet through mortification. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WATTLEFIELD, a division, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wymondham; containing 500 inhabitants.

WATTON (*St. MARY AND St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of BROADWATER, union and county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Hertford; containing 920 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the old north road, and comprises 3499 acres by admeasurement, of which 378 are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the surface is hilly, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful. The river Beane runs through the parish, which was also intersected by one of the Roman vicinal ways, on the supposed line whereof is still a large stone, apparently of high antiquity. A pleasure-fair is held at Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Abel Smith, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £700; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church has a square embattled tower, and a chapel is attached to the north side of the chancel. Sir William and Maurice Thompson, in 1662, founded a free school, and endowed it with property, now producing a rental of about £25 per annum for a national school: in 1818 a school-room was erected at the expense of Samuel and Abel Smith, Esqrs. A battle between the British and the Danes is said to have been fought near Broom Hall.

WATTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 21 miles (W. by S.) from Norwich, and 94 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 1188 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and appears to have had the grant of a market prior to 1204, which during that year was suspended by writ of inquiry, but soon after restored to Oliver de Vaux, lord of the manor; in 1673 an accidental fire destroyed a great portion of the town, with property to the amount of £10,000. The town is situated nearly in the centre of the hundred, on the verge of that part of Norfolk called Filand, or the "open country," and consists principally of one spacious street at the junction of several cross roads; it is lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. There is a brewery, and also a malting establishment; but the chief trade arises from its situation on a great public thoroughfare. The market, which is on Wednesday, and chiefly for corn, was formerly celebrated as a mart for butter, of which large quantities were sent weekly to London. The ancient fairs are on the 10th of July, 11th of October, and the 8th of November, for cattle; and those of more modern establishment, on the second Wednesday in July, and the first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day, for sheep. A neat obelisk was erected in 1820, on the site of the ancient market-cross, which was then taken down; and a curious sculptured device, containing a rebus on the name of the town, with which it was ornamented, was placed in the front of a small square building erected soon after the fire, containing a clock and one bell, which is rung on Sundays preparatory to divine service. A manorial court is held annually, and a court of petty-sessions for the hundred on the first Wednesday in the month. The parish comprises 1807*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, of which 1169 acres are arable, 503 meadow and pasture, and 85 woodland. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 4., and in the gift of the Trustees of W. H. Hicks, Esq.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £290, and the vicarial for £188. 4.; the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a good house. The church appears to have been originally erected in the reign of Henry I.; the present structure is chiefly in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower, octagonal in the upper stage, and surmounted by a spire; it was enlarged by widening the aisles in 1840, and an ancient crucifix of stone was removed from the north porch, and placed at the east end of the nave. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. On the inclosure of the common, 48 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel. In Wayland Wood near the town, and which gives name to the hundred, the sheriff's court was anciently held.

WATTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S.) from Great Driffield; containing 329 inhabitants. A nunnery of the Sempringham order, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1150, upon the site of a more ancient priory, which existed in the year 686: at the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at £453. 7. 8., when its site and remains, which are still considerable, were granted to the Earl of Warwick,

The parish is west of the river Hull, and comprises 4277 acres of fertile land, of which 3190 are arable, 1069 pasture, and 18 woodland, all tithe-free. A considerable portion of the parish, known as Watton Carr, was formerly a complete morass with a decoy in the centre, but was reclaimed by drainage, and is now sound and useful land. A great portion of the soil belongs to Richard Bethell, Esq., whose family were long seated at Walton Abbey, a brick mansion in the Tudor style, with octagonal turrets, stone dressings and buttresses, and fine gardens attached; it is now, by permission of Mr. Bethell, the residence of the incumbent. The village is situated on the banks of a rivulet, and on the road between Driffield and Beverley. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Mr. Bethell. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower at the west end, and contains some mural tablets to the Bethell and Dickinson families. Two schools are chiefly supported by Mr. Bethell.

WAULDBY, a township, in the parish of ELLOUGHTON with BROUGH, union of SCULCOATES, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (E. by S.) from South Cave; containing 48 inhabitants. It comprises about 990 acres of land, and is situated south of the road from South Cave to Kirk-Ella. There are remains of an ancient chapel, in which is a mural tablet in memory of John Parkinson, "lord of Wauldby," who died in 1676.

WAVENDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Woburn; containing 846 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Woburn to Newport-Pagnell and Northampton, and comprises 2600 acres by admeasurement: there are pits for obtaining fullers'-earth. The manufacture of bone-lace is carried on by women and children, and a few are engaged in making straw-plat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 10½., and in the gift of Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £702; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 82 acres. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. George Wells, in 1714, bequeathed £800, and his niece, Beatrice Miller, added £200, for founding and endowing a free school, which sums were invested in land now producing a clear rental of £84. 18. The Duke of Bedford annually supplies coal to the amount of £150, for the poor, in lieu of waste land awarded under an inclosure act in 1791; and the parish is in possession of town lands, the rents of which, amounting to about £20, together with the produce of some minor charities, are distributed among the poor. Almshouses for four widows were lately built by Sir H. Hugh Hoare.

WAVERLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Farnham; containing 69 inhabitants. An abbey of Cistercian monks, said to have been the first of that order established in England, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1128, by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £196. 13. 11. The remains are considerable, and have an interesting effect, much enhanced by the luxuriant ivy with which they are overgrown. The property has been greatly improved,

and now forms one of the most magnificent seats in the county.

WAVERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Hatton and Huxley, 776 inhabitants, of whom 341 are in Waverton township, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Chester. This parish comprises 3946 acres by admeasurement; and the road from Chester to Whitchurch, the Chester and Crewe railway, and the Chester and Nantwich canal pass through it. There is a quarry of excellent red stone, with which Chester cathedral was repaired a few years since. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester: the rectory is valued in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and is annexed to the bishopric: the tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church has a very fine tower.

WAVERTON, a township, in the parish and union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Wigton; containing 543 inhabitants. The river Waver intersects the township, dividing it into High and Low. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

WAVERTREE, a chapelry, in the parish of CHILDWALL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Liverpool; containing 2669 inhabitants. Its proximity to Liverpool has made it the residence of several respectable families. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patrons, certain Trustees. There is a well at which contributions were formerly received by some monks; it bears a curious Latin inscription, and the date 1414. Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, resided here.

WAXHAM (*St. John and St. Margaret*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Stalham; containing 90 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1955a. 2r., of which 718 acres are arable, 1007 pasture, 29 wood, and about 200 marsh land, which last, by prescription tithe-free, are the property of Lord Braybrooke, constituting the only remaining part of the parish of Little Waxham, the rest having been swallowed up by the sea. Hickling Hall, a respectable farm-house, was the ball-room of the ancient mansion, and the principal entrance still remains, exhibiting specimens of well-executed sculpture. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Palling annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of H. J. Conyers, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £343; the glebe comprises 1½ acre, and about 20 acres of land in the parish of Hickling belong to the benefice.

WAXHOLME, a township, in the parish of OWTORNE, union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 15½ miles (E.) from Hull; containing 99 inhabitants. The township has been much wasted by the incursions of the German Ocean, and now comprises about 502 acres of land: the coast here and at Tunstall is called *Sand la Mare*, from the knightly family of la Mare, who were anciently seated in the neighbourhood. Here is a coast-guard station, established in 1826.

WAYBOURNE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Holt; containing 311 inha-

bitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the North Sea, and comprises 1625a. 2r. 9p., of which 1168 acres are arable, 30 pasture and meadow, 274 heath or sheep-walks, and 152 woodland. The village is picturesquely situated on the coast, in a deep romantic bay, sheltered by a semicircular range of lofty hills extending on each side of the beach; the sea is so deep that ships are able to ride almost close to the shore. There are a brewery and malting establishment, and a house for curing fish; and several boats are employed in crab and lobster fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy and donative, in the patronage of the Earl of Orford, the impropiator, whose tithes have been commuted for £300. The church is in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower: near it are the remains of a church belonging to a priory of Augustine canons founded in the reign of Henry II.

WAYFORD, a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of CREWKERNE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Crewkerne; containing, with the tything of Oathill, 223 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1460 acres, of which 20 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 5½.; net income, £132; patron, John Pinney, Esq.

WEALD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (S.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1036 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Earl Amherst, with reversion to the Vicar of Seven-Oaks; net income, £100. The church, an elegant structure in the early English style, was erected in 1820, and the tower was added in 1839, by subscription.

WEALD, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2½ miles (N.) from Harrow; containing 1031 inhabitants.

WEALD, a hamlet, in the parish of BAMPTON, union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD; containing 826 inhabitants.

WEALD, NORTH, or NORTH-WEALD-BASSET (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, partly in the hundred of HARLOW, but chiefly in that of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Epping; containing, with the hamlets of Hastingwood and Thornwood, 886 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the northern extremity of the hundred, and comprises 3065 acres, of which 1338 are arable, 1348 pasture, and 300 common; the soil is heavy, but under good management has been rendered abundantly productive. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £353; patrons, the Bishop of London and R. P. Ward, Esq.; impropiator, J. King, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £426, and the vicarial for £446; the impropriate glebe comprises 24 acres, and the vicarial 11. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a substantial tower of brick. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

WEALD, SOUTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX; containing, with the town of Brentwood, 3812 inhabitants, of whom 1450 are in the township of South Weald. This parish, which, from its name, is supposed to have been that portion of the forest first inhabited, is

situated on the road between Romford and Chelmsford, and comprises by admeasurement 5053 acres, which, with the exception of 150 acres of woodland, are about equally divided between arable and pasture. The Eastern-Counties' railroad runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of London; improprator, C. T. Tower, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £215, and the vicarial for £680; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a handsome stone structure, and has a fine old embattled tower, and a curious Norman porch. There are five almshouses founded by Sir Anthony Brown, the inmates of which, three men and two women, receive £10 per annum each. In front of the ancient Hall is a mild chalybeate spring, much resorted to in summer, possessing properties somewhat similar to those of seawater. Bishop Horsley was vicar of the parish.

WEARDALE, ST. JOHN, or ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, a chapelry, within the limits of the parish of STANHOPE, union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from the village of Stanhope. This is a small thriving town, situated in the Vale of Wear, through which runs the river of that name; its chief support is derived from the neighbouring lead-mines, in which the population is employed. A customary market, on Saturday, has been established for more than a century; and there are cattle-fairs in spring and autumn: the market-cross was erected at the expense of the late Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £186; patron, the Rector of Stanhope: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe is valued at about £150 per annum. The chapel, a handsome structure, was rebuilt at the expense of the late Sir William Blackett, Bart., aided by a bequest of £50 from Dr. Hartwell, rector of Stanhope. Dr. Shute Barrington, late Bishop of Durham, erected another chapel, at Heathery-Cleugh, which is presented to by the rector; and, about the same time, two national schools, which he partly endowed. There are several places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists in the vicinity. About a mile below West-gate, in the chapelry, the army of King Edward III. was encamped by the Wear, and the Scots on the opposite hill, when Sir James Douglas, in the dead of night, attacked the English camp, and is said to have killed the king's chaplain. Emerson, the celebrated mathematician, had a house in the neighbourhood of the town, where he occasionally resided.

WEARDLEY, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Otley; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises about 1080 acres of land, lying south of the river Wharfe: the village is on the road from Otley to Wetherby, and a mile west of Harewood.

WEARE (ST. GREGORY), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Axbridge; containing 784 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Axe, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and on the road between Bristol and Exeter, and comprises 2215 acres. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the

gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £378; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 37 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Bryanites. That part of the parish termed Nether Weare enjoyed, among many other privileges granted by different monarchs, that of sending members to parliament in the 34th and 35th of Edward I., and had a market, on Wednesday, with an annual fair.

WEAR-GIFFORD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 576 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1360 acres by admeasurement, and is situated on the river Torridge, which forms about two miles of the boundary line, and is navigable for coal-barges when the tide is up. Good building-stone is abundant; and there is a small woollen factory. The ancient manor-house, built by the Denzells in the 15th century, is a stone building, the hall of which is ceiled with oak richly carved, and the walls curiously plastered and ornamented with escutcheons of armorial-bearings; the mansion has lately been repaired, and the interior fitted up in the original style. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the gift of Earl Fortescue: the tithes have been commuted for £175; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 8 acres of coppice, and 4 of arable land. The church contains the figures of a cross-legged knight and his lady, carved in stone, and now placed in an erect position against the wall, though formerly recumbent on an altar-tomb, and most probably the effigies of some of the Gifford family. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and 16 children are taught to read for £15 per annum, the bequest of John Lovering, in 1671.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, partly in the union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, but chiefly in that of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 11 miles (S. E.) from Newcastle; containing, with the chapelries of Ford and Ryhope, and the townships of Bishop-Wearmouth Pans, Burdon, Silksworth, and Tunstall, 27,092 inhabitants, of whom 24,206 are in Bishop-Wearmouth township. This place, which is on the south side of the river Wear, adjoining the town of Sunderland, appears to have derived the affix to its name, by which it is distinguished from Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite side of the river, from its having belonged to the bishops of Durham, under whom the rector of the parish holds the lordship of the manor. The first notice of it occurs during the reign of Athelstan, who, on an expedition against Constantine, King of Scotland, about the year 930, visited the shrine of St. Cuthbert here, on which occasion he restored to the church the ancient possessions of which it had been unjustly deprived, granted to it additional lands, and confirmed to it all its ancient privileges. The township, from its advantageous position, the rapid increase of the coal trade, and the numerous manufactories in the vicinity, has greatly advanced in importance and prosperity; and is connected with the town of Sunderland by a spacious and well-formed street, rather more than a mile in length, from which several handsome and uniform streets branch off to the north and south, consisting of well-built houses, many of which are of elegant appearance. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas; the inha-

bitants are amply supplied with water, and very considerable improvements have been made under the provisions of an act of parliament for lighting and watching the town during the winter months. Hot and cold baths were established at Hendon in 1800; and in 1821 an establishment of hot, cold, vapour, and medicated baths, was erected in the parish, at the extremity of Sunderland Moor, with every requisite accommodation. There are also on the sands several bathing-machines in constant attendance.

The subscription library of Bishop-Wearmouth, for which a handsome building has been erected in the principal street, at an expense of £1300, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders, contains a collection of about 3000 volumes; and a select library belonging to the Wesleyans is supported. The Literary and Philosophical Institution, and the Society for promoting the study of Natural History, which has a valuable museum, hold their meetings in the Athenæum, a Grecian building, in Fawcett-street, erected in 1840, at an expense of £5000, by a proprietary of shareholders, and in which is also a newsroom. The Mechanics' Institute in Bridge-street was established in 1836, and attached to it is a good library, with a reading and newsroom. Among the many improvements that have taken place within the last fifty years, the most important is the construction of a cast-iron bridge across the Wear, connecting the town with Monk-Wearmouth; it was commenced 24th September, 1793, and completed in 1796, at a cost of £33,400, of which sum £30,000 were advanced by Rowland Burdon, Esq., M.P. for the county, to whom the origin of the undertaking is attributed. The bridge was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of this place, and the iron-work was cast at the foundry at Masbrough, near Rotherham, in the county of York. The arch is 236 feet in span, and 100 feet in height from low-water mark, admitting vessels of considerable burthen to pass under it, without lowering more than their top-gallant masts; the whole weight of the arch is 260 tons, of which 46 are of malleable, and the remainder of cast iron, and the piers on which it rests are 42 feet in breadth at the base, 37 feet at the summit, and 24 in thickness.

The parish comprises 8880 acres, of which 3280 are in the township; the lands under cultivation are fertile; the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery in some parts is pleasingly picturesque. On the side of an eminence called Building Hill, is a quarry of fine limestone, which, on the division of the lands in 1694, was reserved for the use of the copyholders within the manor, on payment of one penny per load as compensation for surface damage; and from time immemorial the inhabitants have enjoyed the privilege of bleaching their linen on a piece of ground called the Burnfields, near the road leading to Durham. The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £89. 18. 1½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £2899: the church, altered in 1807, mostly on the walls and foundation of the ancient structure, which had existed from the commencement of the 9th century, is a handsome edifice of freestone, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1100 sittings. A church dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in John-street in 1829, at an expense of £5000, of which £1260 were raised by subscription, towards which £500 were contributed by Mrs. Woodcock, £200 by Bishop

Barrington, £300 by the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity, £100 by the Rev. Dr. Gray, £150 by John Fawcett, Esq., and various smaller sums by different individuals; the remainder of the cost was defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners. The edifice, which is handsome, is of freestone, in the later English style, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 700 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth; net income, £200. Churches have been erected likewise at Deptford, Ford, Ryhope, and Hylton-Ferry. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Wesleyans, Scottish Burghers, Presbyterians in connexion with the Scottish Church, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends; also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jews' synagogue.

In Low-row is a national school, built by subscription, aided by grants from the trustees of Lord Crewe, the executors of Dr. Paley, and the late Bishop of Durham, at an expense of £500; the school is at present supported by the rector, and affords instruction to 200 boys and 200 girls. A British and Foreign school in Nicholson-street, and a school of industry for girls in Sans-street, are maintained by subscription; and there is an infirmary, now combined with a dispensary, for which an appropriate and handsome building was erected in 1822, at a cost of £3000. The Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth Maritime Institution was founded and endowed in 1820, by Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, for ten widows, or unmarried daughters, of master mariners, who have each an annuity of £10. Almshouses were built in Church-lane, and endowed under a bequest of Mrs. Jane Gibson in 1725, for twelve poor women, each of whom receives a half-yearly payment of £5. 9. 6., arising from funds purchased with the residue of the bequest, after paying the cost of the erection of the building. There are also almshouses on the Green, built by the Rev. John Bowes, rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, in 1712, for twelve persons, and endowed in 1725 with £100 by Mr. Thomas Ogle. In the vicinity is the Grange school, founded about the year 1820, by James Cowan, Esq., LL.D., in which are about 180 pupils under the care of 15 masters, and which has since its foundation been much distinguished as a classical, mathematical, and commercial academy.—See SUNDERLAND.

WEARMOUTH, MONK (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of SUNDERLAND, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, Fulwell, Hylton, and Southwick, 12,493 inhabitants, of whom 2155 are in Monk-Wearmouth township, ½ a mile (N.) from Sunderland. This place derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Wear, and the prefix from the foundation of a Benedictine monastery about the year 674, by Biscopius, a Saxon noble, who obtained from Egfrid, King of Northumbria, a grant of land on the north bank of the Wear, for the erection of the splendid abbey, which he dedicated to St. Peter. In the reign of Ethelred, the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and though subsequently restored, the greater number of the monks, among whom was the Venerable Bede, remained in the abbey of Jarrow, erected by the same founder, into which they had retired; and a few only returned to Monk-Wearmouth, which afterwards became a cell to the monastery of St. Cuthbert, in the

city of Durham, and remained as such till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £26. 9. 9. Of the church, which was splendidly decorated with paintings, and relics brought by its founder from Rome, the nave and tower, with a few scattered details, only remain; and the conventual buildings, which, about the middle of the last century, occupied three sides of a spacious quadrangle, have entirely disappeared.

The TOWN is situated on the north bank of the Wear, opposite to Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth, with which it is connected by a beautiful iron bridge, and comprises two distinct portions, called the Upper and Lower, the former in the township of Monk-Wearmouth, and the latter in that of Monk-Wearmouth-Shore. The upper town consists of a long and spacious street, extending from east to west, parallel with which is a narrower street, both intersected by several streets of recent formation connecting it on the south with the lower town; on the west is the Sunderland and Newcastle turnpike-road. The lower town, which originally consisted of a few fishermen's huts, and, till within the last twenty years, of three narrow streets extending along the shore, has been greatly improved by the erection of some streets of handsome houses, under the more liberal leases granted by the proprietor, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and contains by far the greater portion of the population. Public baths have been erected by a company, and several commodious lodging-houses, with a good hotel for the reception of visitors, forming together a handsome terrace overlooking the sea. The principal manufactures carried on are those of rope, blocks, masts, chain-cables, and anchors, and other articles connected with ship and boat building, for which there are spacious yards; and there are various establishments requisite for the fitting out of vessels. The chief trade of the port is the exportation of coal and lime, procured in the collieries and lime-works in the parish, and sent to Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, and other Scottish ports; of the former, about 30,000 chaldrons are annually shipped, and of the latter about 70,000, exclusively of 20,000 chaldrons consumed in the surrounding districts. Large quantities of blue, white, and brown earthenware, for which there are extensive potteries in the villages of Southwick and Hylton, are also shipped for France, Holland, and Germany. For the conveyance of the produce of the mines and potteries to the port, great facility is afforded by the river, which is navigable for vessels of light burthen for several miles. The Brandling Junction railway, likewise, from which is a branch leading to the docks, connects the towns of Sunderland, Bishop and Monk Wearmouth, South Shields, and Newcastle, and opens a communication with the Carlisle railway, and, southwards, with the Clarence, Durham Junction, Darlington and Stockton, and Great North of England railways. The docks, situated about 350 yards from the mouth of the river, comprise an outer basin about an acre and a half in extent, having an entrance from the river 120 feet in width, and surrounded on all sides with massive walls of freestone; this basin has, in ordinary tides, from 12 to 18 feet depth of water, and communicates, by a floodgate, 45 feet wide, with an inner dock to the north, which is six acres and a half in extent, and has an average depth of 16 feet, in which 100 vessels may lie in safety. These docks were commenced in 1835, and completed in 1837.

The parish comprises an area of 5196 acres, of which 547a. 2r. 24p. are in the township of Monk-Wearmouth, and 250 acres in Monk-Wearmouth-Shore; the surface is almost uniformly level, and from the small proportion of woodland and plantations, the scenery is but little varied, and has few interesting features. The lands are well cultivated, and produce favourable crops; the soil in the west and south-west parts is a strong clay, and in the eastern portion an argillaceous loam, resting on a substratum of magnesian limestone, which prevails throughout the neighbourhood. About half a mile to the west of the town is one of the deepest and most scientifically constructed coal-mines in the kingdom, belonging to Messrs. Pemberton and Company, and affording a striking example of enterprise and unwearied perseverance. The shaft, which is of cylindrical form, 12 feet in diameter, and 264 fathoms in depth, was commenced in 1826, and completed in 1836; and in order, by proper ventilation, to guard against the numerous accidents, a second shaft has been sunk, partly perpendicular, and partly diverging in a diagonal line to the seam of coal. To the north-west of the town are the extensive lime quarries and kilns of Fulwell, wrought by Sir Hedworth Williamson, at which about 9000 chaldrons of lime are annually produced, and conveyed by an iron railway to the staiths on the river. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir H. Williamson: the tithes have been commuted for £215. 16. 6. The church, originally that of the monastery, retains but little of its ancient splendour: the tower, of Norman character, supported on four massive circular arches, the nave, and the north aisle, are alone remaining, the rest having long since been destroyed; the interior has undergone many alterations and repairs, and is chiefly modern. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, members of the Church of Scotland, and Seceders; also a school supported by the Wesleyan congregation, and a school for girls under the patronage of Lady Williamson, built in 1832, partly by subscription, and partly by the profits of a bazaar.—See SUNDERLAND.

WEARMOUTH-PANS, BISHOP, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, borough and union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM; containing 298 inhabitants.

WEARMOUTH-SHORE, MONK, a township, on the northern bank of the river Wear, adjoining the town of Sunderland, in the parish of MONK-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 7742 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to extensive yards for ship-building, constructed during the late continental war, and to the increased commerce of the port of Sunderland.

WEARNE, a hamlet, in the parish of HUISH-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 232 inhabitants.

WEASENHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E. by N.) from Rougham, containing 363 inhabitants. It comprises 1988a. 2r. 1p., of which 1578 acres are arable, 226 pasture and meadow, and 140 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Weasenham St. Peter

annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Earl of Leicester. Certain vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1806: the great tithes have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the vicarial for £225; the glebe contains 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style; the tower fell down about the year 1665, when the church was shortened at the west end; the south porch, which was exceedingly handsome, has been raised, and now forms the belfry. The commons of this parish, and of that of Weasenham St. Peter, were inclosed in 1806, when 40 acres were allotted to the poor of both places, for fuel. Sir John de Wesenham, in the reign of Edward III., was the king's butler.

WEASENHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Rougham; containing 310 inhabitants. It comprises 1423*a. 1r. 32p.*, of which 1074 acres are arable, 200 pasture and meadow, and 71 heath. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Weasenham All Saints: certain vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1806; the impropriate tithes have been just commuted for £222, and the vicarial for £150, and the glebe contains about 19 acres, with a good house. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower; the font is handsome, and on the south side of the chancel is a piscina.

WEATHERSFIELD.—See WETHERSFIELD.

WEAVERHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of EDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 2596 inhabitants, of whom 834 are in the township of Weaverham *cum* Milton, and 580 in the lordship of Weaverham, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Northwich. The parish comprises 7000 acres, and includes the townships of Acton, Crowton, Cuddington, Onston, and Wallerscoat. The road from Manchester to Chester runs along the southern and eastern boundary, and the river Weaver on the north; and the Grand Junction railway passes through the parish for about three miles, nearly from the Hartford station to the Great Dutton viaduct over the valley of the Weaver. There are pig-fairs in spring and autumn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Chester: the great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £340; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 30 acres. The church was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also a free school, endowed by Mr. William Barker. The interest of £100, left by Mary Barker, is applied to apprenticing children; and here is a charity for six decayed housekeepers selected by the vicar.

WEAVERTHORPE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with Lutton township, 952 inhabitants, of whom 547 are in the township of Weaverthorpe, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Sledmere. The parish comprises 3000 acres, of which about 200 are pasture and woodland; it belongs to several proprietors, of whom Sir Tatton Sykes is the principal and the lord of the manor. The village is well built, and pleasantly

seated in a valley of the wolds. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £168: the tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The church stands on the brow of a hill, and has a lofty tower of Norman architecture. At West Lutton is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a school is supported by Sir Tatton Sykes and the Hon. M. Langley.

WEBDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDENHAM, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 176 inhabitants.

WEBHEATH-YIELDS, a township, in the parish of TARDEBIGG, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 792 inhabitants, and comprising 2024 acres.

WEDDINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of NUNEATON, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Nuneaton; containing 77 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Watling-street, and comprises 919 acres, whereof 90 are woodland; the soil is in general marly. The river Anker runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; the tithes have been commuted for £176. 19.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 45 acres. The church, built about the year 1736, is a brick edifice with a tower, and contains 90 sittings, of which 20 are free.

WEDGWOOD, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. E.) from Burslem; containing 132 inhabitants. This place, which comprises 431 acres of arable land, is supposed to have been originally the residence of the ancestors of the Wedgwood family, of whom several have been eminent for their improvements in the earthenware and porcelain manufacture.

WEDHAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of URCHFON, union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from East Lavington; containing 237 inhabitants.

WEDMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Axbridge, and 8 (W. by N.) from Wells; containing 3995 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Wet-moor*, was the residence of the West Saxon monarchs. Few districts have undergone such rapid and extensive improvement, since, within memory, the immediate neighbourhood was usually under water nine months in the year. The parish comprises 10,000 acres of rich pasture, and the situation of the village is extremely pleasant, being considerably elevated above the adjacent level, which from the drainage effected during the last half century, has been rendered valuable land: there are some quarries of building-stone. Two sheep and cattle fairs are held, one in July, on the first Monday after St. James's-day, and the other on the last Monday in September. The ancient borough of Wedmore, by which distinction a part of the parish is still known, is under the superintendence of a portreeve, chosen annually at the manorial court, with water-bailiffs, constables, and other officers. The living

is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 6½; the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £340, the vicarial for £210, and the impropriate for £30; there are 63 acres of glebe. The church contains accommodation for 700 persons, and is a handsome cruciform edifice in the later English style, with a stately tower at the intersection; on each side of the chancel is a chapel, and annexed to the south aisle is another of smaller dimensions. Over the porch is a library, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, a former vicar. Blackford Chapel, erected in 1824, contains 320 sittings; and a chapel built in 1828 at Theale, 349 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WEDNESBURY, or WODENSBURY (*St. Bartholomew*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WEST BROMWICH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 19 miles (S. S. E.) from Stafford, and 117 (N. W.) from London; containing 11,625 inhabitants. This place, denominated by the Saxons *Weadesbury*, and now commonly called *Wedgebury*, was fortified in 916, against the Danes, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great: at the Conquest it was held in royal demesne. The shops are lighted with gas from the extensive works at West Bromwich, three miles distant. The trade consists principally in the manufacture of articles of iron, both cast and wrought, such as screws, hinges, gun-locks, gun-barrels, coach-ironmongery, agricultural implements, apparatus for gas-lights, &c., many of which are prepared for exportation. In the vicinity are numerous mines, yielding a superior kind of coal, which, from its great heat, is admirably adapted for the forges; and a species of iron is here manufactured, termed Damascus iron, of which the best gun-barrels are made; it passes through several processes, and when finished throws up a beautiful figure on the surface of the barrel by some chymical application. The works of Messrs. James Russell and Sons, where wrought-iron gas-tubes, patent machinery, and other articles are manufactured, employ 200 hands. On a small rivulet near the place are an extensive manufactory for edge-tools, and some corn-mills. A branch of the Walsall and Birmingham canal extends to the western extremity of the town; and about a mile from it is the Bescot-bridge station of the Grand Junction railway, which passes through the parish. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on May 6th and August 3rd, for cattle. The town is governed by a constable chosen at the manorial court held here in October; and a court of requests occurs occasionally, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2096 acres, of which between 300 and 400 are broken up by pits. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301; impropiators, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart., and E. T. Foley, Esq. The church, occupying an elevated site, supposed to be that of the ancient castle, and commanding a beautiful prospect, is a fine structure, principally in the later English style, with an octagonal east end, and contains some old wooden seats, and monuments to several families of eminence; it has undergone complete repair, at an expense of £5600, towards which the Incorporated Society gave £500; the organ cost £500, and was the gift of Benjamin Wright, Esq., of

Birmingham. Two church districts, named *St. James'* and *St. John's*, were formed in 1844, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Divine service is also performed in a licensed school-room, erected by subscription, in 1837. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. William, the first lord Paget, secretary of state to Henry VIII., was a native of the town.

WEDNESFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of WOLVERHAMPTON, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 3168 inhabitants. Edward the Elder, in 911, here defeated the Danes, when two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs, were slain; and there were formerly two barrows on the supposed site of the battle, one of which has been levelled. The township comprises 3326a. 3r. 11p. Coal and iron-stone are plentiful, and three of four mines are at present in operation: locks and keys, and other articles in iron, among which are chain-cables, are manufactured here, the latter branch recently established. The Essington and Wyrley canal, and the Grand Junction railway, run through the township, the Wolverhampton station of the latter being within its limits, and a hotel has lately been built by John Gough, Esq. A pleasure-fair is held on the Monday nearest to the 25th of June. There is a living, which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Gough, with a net income of £136: the tithes have been commuted for £1011. 16. 6., payable to the Duke of Cleveland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a plain brick building, erected in 1750, and enlarged in 1843, to accommodate 885 persons, at the cost of the patron and parishioners, assisted by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.

WEEDON, a hamlet, in the parish of HARDWICKE, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¾ miles (N.) from Aylesbury; containing 428 inhabitants.

WEEDON, or WEEDON-BEC (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Daventry; containing 2195 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden and other antiquaries to have been the *Benecenta* of the Romans, but that station is now generally referred to Borough Hill, near Daventry. Wulfhere, the first Christian king of Mercia, had a palace here, which, after his death, was converted by his daughter Werburgh into a nunnery, of which she became abbess, and which was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. William the Conqueror made a religious establishment at this place a cell or alien priory to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, whence Weedon is said to have derived the affix to its name. The parish comprises 2000 acres by admeasurement, and is watered by the river Nene, which takes its rise a few miles distant: the village, pleasantly situated in a valley, is divided into Upper and Lower Weedon, of which the latter is partly on the Holyhead road, at its junction with the road from Northampton to Daventry. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, where is a tunnel 418 yards in length; and a first-class station has been established here. Shoes are extensively manufactured,

for the sale-shops in London, and for exportation, especially to the West Indies; and many young females are engaged in making lace. Above the village is the royal military depôt, one of the most magnificent establishments of the kind in Europe, consisting of a handsome centre with two detached wings forming the residence of the governor and of the principal officers, and, on the summit of the hill, barracks for 500 men, where troops are always stationed. At the bottom of the lawn, to the south of the governor's house, are eight storehouses and four magazines, capable of containing 240,000 stand of small arms, exclusively of a proportionate quantity of artillery and ammunition. Between the two ranges of building is a cut communicating with the Grand Junction canal, and affording a facility of conveyance for stores to any part of the kingdom; attached to the buildings are shops for artificers of every kind connected with the establishment, and an hospital, with accommodation for forty patients. Courts leet are held occasionally, and a court baron annually; and near Dodford Mill is a spot called Gallows Furlong, where criminals were anciently executed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £180; patron and impropiator, T. R. Thornton, Esq. The tithes, under certain conditions, were commuted for land in 1776; and there are 18 acres of glebe. The church was, with the exception of the tower, taken down and rebuilt in 1825, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, the incumbent: the parsonage-house occupies the site of the ancient palace of Wulf here. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school endowed with about £100 per annum. The Roman Watling-street passes through the parish.

WEEDON-LOYS (*St. Peter and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TOWCESTER**, hundred of **GREENS-NORTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Towcester; containing, with the hamlets of Milthorpe and Weston, 501 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; net income, £462; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring called *St. Loy's*, or *St. Lewis's* well.

WEEFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Lichfield; containing, with the hamlets of Packington and Swinfen, 426 inhabitants, of whom 276 are in the township of Weeford. This place is supposed to have taken its name from a ford on the line of the Roman Watling-street, called *Wayford*. Within the parish is the lowe termed *Offlow*, which gives name to the hundred. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; appropriator, the Prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford in the Cathedral.

WEEK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **STRATTON**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 6 miles (S.) from Stratton; containing 788 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have been formerly of more importance than it is at present, is in old records denominated a borough, and the occupiers of certain fields are still called *Burgage-holders*. The parish is situated on the road from Launceston to Stratton, and comprises 5600 acres, of which 216 are common or waste: stone

is quarried for building and for the repair of roads. The surface is undulated, and some of the higher grounds command pleasing views of the surrounding scenery, which is finely varied. Fairs for bullocks and sheep are held on the 29th of July, 15th of September, and the Wednesday before Christmas-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the gift of **Sydney-Sussex College**, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 84 acres, with a house. The church, situated on elevated ground, is an ancient building with a stately tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A chantry, with a free school, was founded and endowed in the time of **Henry VIII.**, by *Dame Thomasine Percival*, but was suppressed in the reign of **Edward VI.**; some portions of the building may be traced, and the well is still remaining. Adjoining the churchyard is the site of an old fortress called *Castle Hill*.

WEEK, a hamlet, in the parish of **SOUTH BRENT**, union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **BRENT** with **WRINGTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 72 inhabitants.

WEEK, a tything, partly in the parish of **DRAYTON**, but chiefly in that of **CURRY-RIVELL**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 60 inhabitants.

WEEK, or **WICK**, a tything, in the parish of **St. Cuthbert**, without the limits of the city of **WELLS**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 93 inhabitants.

WEEK, a hamlet, in the parish of **Stogursey**, union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CANNINGTON**, W. division of the county of **SOMERSET**; containing 28 inhabitants.

WEEK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **New Winchester**, hundred of **Buddlesgate**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; adjoining the city of Winchester (N. W. by W.), and containing 341 inhabitants. On the boundary of this parish formerly stood the church of *St. Anastasia*; and another, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is supposed to have existed in 1300, at *Fullfood*, in the parish, to which the present church was a chapel. The seal of *Ælfric*, Earl of Mercia in the tenth century, notorious for his treacheries, was found a few years since in a field, and presented to the British Museum. The parish, which comprises 1000 acres by computation, is traversed by the road from Winchester to Stockbridge, and the Winchester station of the South-Western railroad is situated within it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 2., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises one acre. Part of the parish is bounded by the old castle walls of Winchester; the ancient fosse which surrounded the western walls of the city has been filled up, and thirteen houses erected on the site, within this parish. The union workhouse is situated here. In the field opposite the site of the church of *St. Anastasia*, are some remains of intrenchments thrown up by the royal army, under *Lord Hopton*, previously to the fatal battle of *Cheriton*.

WEEK, a tything, in the parish of **Bourne**, union of **Whitchurch**, hundred of **Evingar**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 88 inhabitants.

WEEKE-CHAMPFLOWER, county of SOMERSET.
—See WYKE-CHAMPFLOWER.

WEEKLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Kettering; containing 271 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Kettering to Stamford, and comprises 1560*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.*, of which about 264 acres are woodland, and the rest arable and pasture; the soil is marked by several varieties, consisting in some parts of light earth, and in others of clayey admixtures. Boughton House, here, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, is a very large ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, with ceilings splendidly painted, and containing many original portraits of celebrated characters of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., &c., and other valuable paintings. In the park are some noble cedars, limes, and chesnuts, and fine old elms, disposed in avenues several miles in length, giving to the scenery of this part of the country its distinguishing features. Limestone is found in the parish, and is used for building and the repair of roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 5.; net income, £94; patron, the Duke. The tithes were commuted for land in 1807; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 70 acres. The church is in the English style, with a spire, and the interior, which is very neatly furnished, contains monuments to the Montagu family, among which is one to Edward Montagu, Knt., chief justice of the king's bench, who died in 1555. A school is endowed with land producing £17 per annum; and near the south side of the church, is an hospital for seven poor men and two widows, founded and endowed with property in land, of the value of £130 per annum, by Sir Edward Montagu. The remains of Weekley Hall, now converted into cottages, are encompassed by a moat.

WEEL, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN, BEVERLEY, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Beverley; containing 133 inhabitants. This township, called in Domesday book *Wela*, comprises 1075 acres of land, of which a portion was inclosed in 1785, under an act then passed. The abbey of Meux anciently held some property here.

WEELEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Manningtree; containing 580 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2051 acres, of which 30 are common or waste land; the situation is pleasant, and the soil fertile. Here were formerly extensive barracks. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £578, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church has an embattled tower built of remarkably large bricks. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school has an endowment of £9. 4.

WEELSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of CLEE, union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; comprising about 1000 acres, and containing 61 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have once contained a village, is included within the limits of the parliamentary borough of Great Grimsby, and is chiefly distinguished as the

residence of Richard Thorold, Esq., whose handsome seat, Weelsby House, is situated a short distance south-east of the town of Grimsby.

WEETHLEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester division of the hundred of BARCHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Alcester; containing 57 inhabitants, and comprising about 583 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Kinwarton: the tithes have been commuted for £100.

WEETING, a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.) from Brandon-Ferry; containing 303 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Lynn, through Brandon, and is bounded on the south by the Lesser Ouse, which separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Weeting Hall is a beautiful residence, in the park belonging to which are situated the church of All Saints, and the ruins of St. Mary's; the parish contains about 1500 acres of plantation, well stocked with game, and in the Broomhall estate is a fine sheet of water called the Mere, abounding in wild-fowl and fish. A fair for cattle is held at Broomhall, in July. The living comprises the united rectories of *All Saints* and *St. Mary*, valued jointly in the king's books at £18. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £470; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; the glebe contains 140 acres. There are slight remains of an Augustine priory founded at Broomhall about the time of King John, and granted, by a bull of Clement VII., in May, 1528, to Cardinal Wolsey. Within the park are the ruins of a moated castle; and about two miles on the north-east are "Grimes Graves," with a mound or keep on the east side, the whole covering a space of about fourteen acres. To the south is a dyke called the Devil's ditch; and about half a mile to the eastward of it are the remains of Weeting cross, much resorted to by pilgrims in former times, when visiting the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

WEETON, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Kirkham; containing 545 inhabitants. It comprises 2824 acres, of which 64 are common or waste land. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held on Trinity-Monday and following day. The tithes have been commuted for £449. 13. 3., of which £386 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £51. 19. 11. to the vicar.

WEETON, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Otley; containing 385 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the Wharfe, and comprises about 1250 acres: the village is a short distance from the river. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WEETSLEET, or WEETSTED, a township, in the parish of LONG BENTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Newcastle; containing 1003 inhabitants. This township, the most northerly in the parish, comprises 2229*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, and is intersected by the great north road from Newcastle to Morpeth. A large colliery was opened at Seaton-Burn, within its limits, by Lord Ravensworth and partners, in 1841-2;

and at Wideopen are some extensive quarries of stone. The tithes of corn and hay have been commuted for £365. 11., and those payable to the vicar for £25.— See SEATON-BURN.

WEETWOOD, a township, in the parish of CHATTON, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. E.) from Wooler. It lies to the east of the road between Wooler and Berwick, and upon the north bank of the Till, at a short distance south from Horton Castle, and is delightfully situated. A fair is held at Weetwood bank on Whit-Tuesday, when there are very large shows of cattle, horses, and sheep: servants, also, are hired at this fair.

WEEVER, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union, and First division of the hundred, of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 191 inhabitants.

WEIGHTON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of ROWLEY, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 198 inhabitants. It lies detached from any high road, and consists chiefly of a long sequestered valley, at the extremity of which is a small village of the same name. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

WEIGHTON, MARKET (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with Shipton chapelry, 2269 inhabitants, of whom 1947 are in the town, 19 miles (E. S. E.) from York, and 190 (N. by W.) from London. This town, which is situated at the western foot of the wolds, on the river Foulness, and on the road from York to Hull, from which places it is equidistant, is progressively improving, its trade having been considerably increased by the construction of a canal to the Humber. The surface of the parish is undulated, the scenery picturesque, and the soil partly chalk and partly clay. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 14th and Sept. 25th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 9.; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Weighton in the Cathedral of York; net income, £176. The great tithes, and the small tithes of the new inclosures, for the manor of Market-Weighton with Shipton, were commuted for land in 1773, under an inclosure act. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower, and stands in the centre of the town. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a national school built in 1842, at a cost of £600. At Shipton, also, are places of worship for dissenters, and a small school endowed with £8 per annum. Near the town are some tumuli, which have been found to contain human bones, and the remains of ancient armour, supposed to be Danish. Professor Airey, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was born here.

WELBECK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Worksop; containing 86 inhabitants, and consisting of 2284 acres. An abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, in honour of St. James, was founded

here in 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £298. 4. 8.

WELBORNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 234 inhabitants, and comprising about 738 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Yaxham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £225; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises $44\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower.

WELBOURN (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Sleaford; containing 512 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Countess of Buckinghamshire; net income, £493. The tithes were commuted for land in 1780. The church exhibits fine specimens of the early, decorated, and later English styles, and the tower is of very ancient date.

WELBURN, a township, in the parish and wapentake of BULMER, union of MALTON, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Whitwell; containing 502 inhabitants. This place comprises 525 acres, of which 426 are pasture, 317 arable, and 83 woodland: the road from York to Scarborough passes through. Here is a productive limestone-quarry, rented of the Earl of Carlisle, which supplies lime to the neighbourhood for several miles round. A handsome and spacious school, in which divine service is performed every Sunday evening, was built, and is partly supported by the earl. There are places of worship for dissenters.

WELBURN, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of York, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres of land. The village is picturesquely situated in the vale of Kirkdale; and about a mile north of it, in this township, stands Kirkdale church, embosomed in woods. John Stockton, in 1839, left £5 per annum for the instruction of children.

WELBURY (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from North-Allerton; containing 266 inhabitants. The parish comprises an area of 2350 acres, of which the greater portion is the property of the Earl of Harewood, who is lord of the manor; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the Cleveland hills and of the adjacent country. The substratum is a strong clay, of good quality for bricks and tiles, although there is at present but one kiln, employed in the manufacture of the latter. The Wisk, which is here a small stream, flows round a portion of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church, which was rebuilt about the year 1815, is a small neat edifice, containing 100 sittings. A school is supported by the rector, the Rev. F. Lipscomb.

WELBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division

of the county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 58 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £90.

WELBY (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Grantham; containing 475 inhabitants, and comprising 2491a. 3r. 38p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 3.; net income, £350; patron, the Prebendary of South Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 440 acres. The church, a handsome edifice erected towards the close of the 15th century, is ornamented with a spire supposed to be of much more ancient date. A school established and endowed in 1780, by William Welby, Esq., has also £15 per annum left by a late rector, the Rev. W. Dodwell, and a yearly donation of £11 from the lord of the manor. There are four almshouses for aged women, founded at the same time.

WELCHES-DAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of NORTH WITCHFORD, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 187 inhabitants.

WELDON, GREAT (*St. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kettering; containing 812 inhabitants, of whom 473 are in the hamlet of Little Weldon. This parish, which comprises 3780a. 1r. 39p., contains some very old freestone quarries. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in February, May, and November. The market-house, erected at the expense of Viscount Hatton, over which were the sessions-chambers, supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, was pulled down some years since. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £209; patron, the Earl of Winchelsea. There is a place of worship for Independents. In an inclosure called Chapel field, the pavements of a Roman villa, forming a double square, measuring 100 feet by 50, with the foundations of a stone wall, and a great number of coins, were discovered in 1738: higher up the hill are the remains of an ancient town.

WELFORD (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, partly in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, but chiefly in that of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 4 miles (N. W.) from Newbury; containing, with the tythings of Easton, Hoe-Benham, and Weston, and the chapelry of Wickham, 1099 inhabitants, of whom 130 are in Welford tything. The parish comprises 4958a. 1r. 28p., of which about 3504 acres are arable, 737 meadow and pasture, 661 woodland, and 54 waste and roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Nicholson: the tithes have been commuted for £1353, and the glebe comprises 189½ acres. The church is principally in the decorated English style, with a tower of which the lower part is circular, and the upper square, surmounted by a spire. At the time of the Norman survey, there was a church in the hamlet of Weston.

WELFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division

of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Harborough; containing 1074 inhabitants. The Grand Union canal passes through the parish, which consists of 2931½ acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Sibbertoft united, valued in the king's books at £8; net income of Welford, £244, and of Sibbertoft, £462; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The premises of the free school were purchased out of funds arising from the church and poor's lands; the annual income is £24. 10.

WELFORD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, partly in the Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, but chiefly in the Upper division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Brickmarsh, 738 inhabitants, of whom 608 are in the township of Welford. The parish is situated on the river Avon, and comprises 2948a. 16p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Countess Amherst; net income, £442. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments, under an inclosure act, in the 39th and 40th of George III.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 107 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, with a lofty tower crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WELHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Harborough; containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £98; impropricators, Proprietors of land. Richard Bryan, in 1803, bequeathed £8. 7. 10. to be distributed in bread to the poor; and the rent of a portion of land is applied to the repair of the church.

WELL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Alford; containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Claxby united, and in the gift of Bateman Dashwood, Esq.: the tithes of Well, with those of the hamlet of Dexthorpe, and part of Claxby, have been commuted for £408. 16.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 24½ acres. The church has been rebuilt in the form of an elegant Grecian temple. Near this place, in 1725, two urns, containing 600 Roman coins, were found; and in the neighbourhood are three Celtic barrows, contiguous to each other.

WELL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with Snape township, 1090 inhabitants, of whom 361 are in the township of Well, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bedale. This place derives its name from a celebrated well dedicated to St. Michael, which, at all times of the year, is supplied with water by a spring issuing from the middle of the road between Well and Masham. An hospital in honour of St. Michael the Archangel, for a master, two priests, and 24 poor brethren and sisters, was founded here in 1342, by Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Middleham, and at the Dissolution had a reve-

nue of £42. 12. 3.; it now contains 16 rooms, eight for men and eight for women, the maintenance of whom amounts to about £190 per annum. The parish comprises 6811 acres, of which 250 are woodland, and of the remainder about two-thirds are arable, and one-third grass: limestone is wrought for agricultural purposes; and wool-combing to some extent is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 7.; net income, £120; patron and impropiator, Charles Chaplin, Esq. The church contains several monuments of the lords of Snape. Thomas Earl of Exeter, in 1605, established a charity called Neville's workhouse, which was converted into schools in 1788, two of which are at Well and two at Snape, one for each sex, supported from the funds, which amount to about £100 per annum.

WELL-HAUGH, a township, in the parish of FALSTONE, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 338 inhabitants. It is situated principally on the south side of the North Tyne, and contains the hamlets of Rigg-End, Stanners-burn, and Yarrow. The village is seated near the bank of the river.

WELLAND (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Upton; containing 489 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2112 acres, of which 1000 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 11., and has a net income of £378; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown.

WELLCOMBE (*St. NICTAN*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 5¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Hartland; containing 293 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the west, comprises 1551 acres, whereof 448 are common or waste land: the road from Stratton to Bideford passes on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, Lord Clinton; impropiator, W. Heddon, Esq. About 9 acres of land purchased by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, belong to the benefice. The church is a very small cruciform structure in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WELLESBOROUGH, with TEMPLE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 76 inhabitants.

WELLESBOURN-HASTINGS (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E.) from Stratford; containing 1434 inhabitants, of whom 694 are in the township of Wellesbourn-Hastings with Walton, and the remainder in the hamlet of Wellesbourn-Mountford. The parish is intersected by the road from Stratford to Kington, and comprises 4548 acres, of which 2855 are in the township of Wellesbourn-Hastings with Walton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Walton-Deville annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; net income, £422; patron, the Crown; impropiators, Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart., and others. There

is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 69 acres. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a tower of later character, and contains a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas le Strange, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Henry VI. Schools founded in 1723, by the Rev. Richard Boyse, are endowed with land and houses producing £90. 10. per annum.

WELLHOUSE, a tything, in the parish of HAMPSTEAD-NORRIS, union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (N.) from Newbury.

WELLING, a village, partly in the parish of BEXLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, and partly in that of EAST WICKHAM, hundred of LESSNESS, union of DARTFORD, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Crayford. This place, which is of modern origin, is situated on the great road from London to Canterbury and Dovor, and contains some good posting-houses.

WELLINGBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 67 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 5061 inhabitants. The name is derived from the wells, or springs, that abound here, of which that denominated Red Well was formerly in such repute for its medicinal properties, that in 1626, Charles I. and his queen resided in tents during a whole season, for the purpose of drinking its salubrious water at the source. In 1738, the town was nearly destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on the slope of a hill nearly a mile northward from the navigable river Nene; it consists of several streets lighted and pitched, the principal of them meeting in the market-place, and the houses, erected of red sandstone which abounds in the vicinity, are of modern style and handsome appearance. The chief articles of manufacture are boots and shoes, and bobbin-lace, of which the former was very extensive during the war, and is still considerable, and the latter, though on the decline, employs many females and children: a silk-mill has been recently established. The market was granted by King John, at the request of the monks of Croyland Abbey, the proprietors of the manor, which was possessed by Queen Elizabeth after the Dissolution; it is on Wednesday, and is very considerable for corn. Fairs are held on the Wednesdays in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and October 29th, of which the last is a large one for live-stock. Manorial courts take place in October; and petty-sessions for the division occur every week at the town-hall, which has been recently erected by the feoffees, and is used for vestries and other public meetings.

The parish comprises 4079*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.* The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 1. 8.; net income, £400; patron and impropiator, Quintus Vivian, Esq. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, combining specimens of the different styles of English architecture, with an elegant tower and spire; on the south side is a Norman door; in the interior are some ancient screen-work and stalls, and the east window is richly ornamented with sculpture and tracery. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school, adjoining the churchyard, was founded in

the 2nd of Edward VI., and endowed with the revenue of a guild of the Blessed Virgin formerly attached to the church, and subsequently with an estate at Burton-Latimer, and three-eighths of the rental of 55 acres of land, under the will of Richard Fisher, in 1711; the master receives an income of £130, but has to provide an usher for the lower school, in which are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. A national school is endowed with one-half of the rental of Fisher's estate, the remaining eighth of which is given to two aged persons. The town estate produces an income of £350. 18., appropriated to general purposes, and the relief of poor inhabitants; and there is also a fund of £53, arising from bequests by Mrs. Anne Glasbrook, in 1790, and others, which sum is annually distributed in bread and money. The union of Wellingborough comprises 27 parishes or places, of which 24 are in the county of Northampton, and 3 in that of Bedford, altogether containing a population of 20,133.

WELLINGHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Rougham; containing 193 inhabitants. It comprises 1066*a. 3r. 23p.*, of which 888 acres are arable, and 170 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of Tittleshall *cum* Godwick, and valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is in the early and decorated styles, with a square tower.

WELLINGLEY with STANCILL and WILSICK, a township, in the parish of TICKHILL, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Tickhill; containing 59 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the family of Fitzpaine, one of whom, Robert, gave land here to the monks of Roche, but at what period is now unknown: in 1236, Sir Jordan Fitzpaine was owner of the place, and among subsequent proprietors occurs the family of Warton. The township comprises about 1200 acres of land, set out in three farms.

WELLINGORE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (S.) from Lincoln; containing 850 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Lincoln and Grantham, and comprises 2987*a. 2r. 28p.* The village is the last of six from Lincoln known as the Cliff villages, from their site on the edge of the oolitic ridge, which commands an extensive view of Belvoir, the Derbyshire hills, &c.: limestone of inferior quality is quarried for building and for the repair of roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £206. The tithes were commuted for land in 1763; the glebe contains 103 acres. The church consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman Ermin-street passes about half a mile east of the village.

WELLINGTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 670 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2540 acres, and is

situated near the western bank of the river Lugg, and intersected by the road from Leominster to Hereford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wellington in the Cathedral of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £639, of which £258. 10. 7. are payable to the prebendary, £266. 16. 3. to the vicar, and £112. 1. 2. to the improPRIATORS; there are 49 acres of glebe. Almshouses for six aged men were founded and endowed by Sir Herbert Perrott, in 1682; and there are also three others with a small benefaction.

WELLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 11 miles (E.) from Shrewsbury, and 151 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Arleston, New Dale, and Watling-Street, and the townships of Aston, Hadley, Horton, Ketley, Lawley, and Walcot, 11,099 inhabitants, of whom 6084 are in the town. During the great civil war, this was the first place of rendezvous of Charles I., who, on September 19th, 1642, mustered his forces near the town, and having commanded his military orders to be read, delivered in person the remarkable address mentioned by Clarendon. The town occupies a low station, near the Roman Watling-street, two miles southward from the Wrekin, which rises from the plain to a height of about 1100 feet above the bed of the Severn, embraces an horizon of from 350 to 400 miles in circumference, and is surmounted by an ancient fortification: a part of the parish is bounded by the river Tern. The streets are mostly narrow, but have been much improved, and are now Macadamized, and lighted with gas, and many of the houses are of modern and respectable appearance. There are two valuable springs at Admaston, about a mile and a half from the town, called the Upper and Lower, the former chalybeate, and the other sulphureous; a very comfortable inn and baths have been erected; and the waters having been found highly efficacious, particularly in rheumatic complaints, it has become a favourite watering-place. The mineral productions of the parish, consisting of coal, iron-stone, and limestone, form the basis of its trade, which chiefly consists in the different branches of iron manufacture, especially that of nails: several companies of iron-masters have establishments in the neighbourhood, amongst which are, the Hadley, Ketley, Lawley, and Lilleshall companies. There are also a glass-factory, corn-mills, and malt-kilns; and some business is transacted in timber. The various articles of manufacture and commerce are conveyed by the Shrewsbury and Shropshire canals, which communicate with the navigable river Severn, and the midland counties. The market, granted to Hugh Burnel, in the 11th of Edward I., is on Thursday, on a very extensive scale; and fairs, chiefly for live-stock and butter and cheese, are held on March 29th, June 22nd, September 29th, and November 17th.

The town is under a mayor and constables, and two clerks are chosen to regulate the market: a manorial court takes place in November, at which these officers are appointed. Petty-sessions for the hundred occur weekly; and there is a court of record, for the recovery of debts under £20, on certain days. The living is a

vicarage, with the rectory of Eyton-on-the-Wild-Moors annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 5.; net income, £842; patron, T. Eyton, Esq. The church is a light and elegant modern edifice of freestone. An additional church was erected in 1838, containing 1140 sittings, 740 of which are free; and there is a church at Ketley, *which see*. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The poor law union of Wellington comprises 11 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,901. Several curious petrifications of plants and shells are occasionally found in some of the iron-mines in the vicinity. Dr. Withering, author of *A Botanical Arrangement of British Plants* and some medical treatises, was born here in 1741.

WELLINGTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, forming, with the parish of West Buckland, one of the two unconnected portions which comprise the W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, in the W. division of SOMERSET, 24 miles (W. S. W.) from Somerset, and 149 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 5595 inhabitants. The town is situated on the main road from Bath to Exeter, and of late years has been much improved, many of the streets having been paved, and a few of the old houses removed. The manufacture of druggetts and serges was formerly carried on to a considerable degree, and still prevails, though on a limited scale. The Grand Western canal, from Bridgwater to Tiverton, passes near the place, and affords much facility for the increase of its trade; and the Bristol and Exeter railway runs through the parish. During the possession of the manor by the bishops of Wells, a charter was obtained for a market and two fairs, of which the former is held on Thursday, principally for corn, and the latter on the Thursdays before Easter and Whitsuntide. The market-house being in a very dilapidated condition, and not affording suitable accommodation, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, lord of the manor, granted a lease for 99 years, and the inhabitants have erected a new edifice, by subscription on shares. The government of the town is in a bailiff and subordinate officers, chosen at the annual court leet held for the manor.

The parish comprises 4710 acres, of which 42 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, with West Buckland annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £894; patron, the Rev. W. P. Thomas; appropriator, the Dean of Wells. The church is a handsome edifice, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; and has two sepulchral chapels, in one of which is a splendid monument to the memory of Sir John Popham, Knt., lord chief justice of England in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., ornamented with a profusion of effigies and carved work. The Rev. Mr. Thomas has erected an elegant chapel, at his own expense, near the west end of the town, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; also almshouses for six men and six women, founded in 1604, and endowed with land by Sir John Popham; the master and matron to instruct children. The poor law union comprises 24 parishes or places, 19 of which are in Somerset, and 5 in Devon, and contains a population of 21,777. The place confers the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquess, and Duke, on

that distinguished military commander, Arthur Wellesley, Prince of Waterloo: the first created Sept. 4th, 1809; the second, Feb. 28th, 1812; the third, August 18th, of the same year; and the fourth, May 3rd, 1814. At a short distance from the town, a magnificent pillar has been erected by public subscription, in commemoration of the signal victory obtained by his Grace on the plain of Waterloo, in 1815.

WELLOW (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish in the union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing 549 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Worksop to Newark, and comprises 956a. 5p., of which upwards of 254 acres are in Wellow Park, a thickly-wooded eminence on the north side of the village; the surface is in general hilly, and the soil clay and loam. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron, the Earl of Scarborough; appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is principally a brick structure, roofed with slate, and was partly rebuilt and thoroughly repaired about the year 1810. Here is a school with a small endowment.

WELLOW (*St. JULIAN*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S.) from Bath; containing 1018 inhabitants. The hundred of Wellow, with its feudal rights, tenures, and royalties, has for many generations been held by the lord of the hundred of Kilmersdon. The parish is situated between the roads from Bath to Exeter and to Warminster, at the distance of about three miles from each, and comprises 5360 acres; coal-mines are in operation, and the shaft of a new pit has just been sunk at the hamlet of Sherscomb. A railway from the collieries, communicating with the Avon and Kennet and the Radford coal canals, passes through the parish. Cattle-fairs are held in May and October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 10½.; net income, £380; patron, William C. Keating, Esq.; impropiator, H. G. Langton, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £258. 11., and the vicarial for £353. 12.; there is a glebe-house, which has been lately enlarged and thoroughly repaired, and the glebe contains 62 acres. The church is a fine structure in the English style, with an old oak roof, and fittings in excellent preservation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Among numerous Roman relics discovered in the neighbourhood, a tessellated pavement was found in 1644, another in 1670, and a third in 1685, with altars, pillars, fragments of pateræ, and other vessels. At the extremity of the parish is an immense barrow called Woodeborough; and from another, a smaller one, have been taken several stone coffins.

WELLOW, EAST (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, partly in the hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, and partly in the hundred of AMESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (W.) from Romsey; containing 713 inhabitants, of whom 241 are in the hamlet. The parish is situated between the two roads from Southampton to Salisbury, and, including the tything of Embley, comprises 2080 acres, of which 478 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of W. E. Nightingale, Esq., who, with the family of

Hervey, is improprorator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £245. 5., with a glebe of 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and the impropriate for £317. 10. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WELLOW, WEST, a tything, in the parish of EAST WELLOW, union of ROMSEY, hundred of AMESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Romsey; containing 421 inhabitants. It comprises 1237*a.* 10*p.*, of which 228 are common or waste land.

WELLS (ST. PETER), a sea-port town and parish, in the union of WALSLINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 33 miles (N. W. by N.) from Norwich, and 120 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 3504 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Guella*, is situated on a creek of the North Sea, which flows in a circuitous course for nearly two miles to the harbour. The town consists of several narrow streets, partly paved; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water; a subscription library has been established, and there is a theatre neatly fitted up. Races formerly took place, but have been discontinued. The trade consists chiefly in the exportation of wool, flour, grain, and malt; and the importation of coal, timber, deals, tiles, bark, linseed and rapeseed cakes, and tar. The harbour, which has been cleared from the accumulation of sand, and greatly improved under the direction of commissioners, is accessible to vessels of 160 tons' burthen, which at high water can come up to the quay, where at spring tides is twelve feet depth of water. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1841, was 64, of the aggregate burthen of 2953 tons; the number of vessels that entered inwards was 386, of which 47 were from foreign ports, and 339 in the coasting trade; the number that cleared outwards was 238, and the duties paid at the custom-house for that year amounted to £596. The custom-house, a neat brick building, is situated on the quay, which is well adapted for facilitating the business of the port; and a coast-guard station has been placed here. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and many vessels of 200 tons' burthen have been launched from the docks; in 1831, a vessel of 90 tons was built, chiefly of timber planted on the Holkham estate, by the late Earl of Leicester. A fishery affords employment to 16 boats, and a considerable number of men; oysters of very fine quality are taken in abundance, and various other kinds of shell fish. The market, on Saturday, has fallen into disuse; a fair on Shrove-Tuesday is still kept up. Courts leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor, at which the steward presides; and the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions on the first Monday in the month. The parish comprises 2339*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which 1237 acres are arable, 96 woodland, 172 fresh-marshes, and 833 salt-marshes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and endowed with an estate at Bale by the Rev. M. Morrey; net income, £620; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. R. Hopper. The glebe comprises 40 acres, with a good house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; the font is curiously sculptured, and there are a very fine brass eagle and some neat monuments. The Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship. Christopher

Ringar, in 1678, bequeathed land producing £120 per annum, for paying two widows to teach 30 children, and for distribution in meal to poor families; and the Rev. M. Morrey charged the estate at Bale, with which he endowed the living, with the payment of £18 per annum to the necessitous. The produce of £388 new four per cents., the bequest of William B. Elliott, in 1810, is also distributed in bread among the poor, to whom were allotted ten acres of land for fuel, on the inclosure of the parish.

WELLS, a city, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 19 miles (S. W.) from Bath, 19 (S.) from Bristol, and 120 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with that part of the parish of St. Cuthbert which is without the limits of the city, 7050 inhabitants. This place derives its name



Seal and Arms.

from the numerous springs with which it abounds, more particularly from St. Andrew's well, the water of which, rising near the episcopal palace, flows through the south-western part of the city: it owes its origin to Ina, King of the West Saxons, who, in 704, founded a collegiate church, which he dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle. This establishment was subsequently endowed by Cynwulf, one of his successors, with considerable estates in the vicinity, in 766, and continued to flourish till 905, when, in pursuance of an edict of Edward the Elder, for the revival of religion, which, from the frequent incursions of the Danes, had almost fallen into disuse, several new bishops were consecrated by Pligmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, of whom Aldhelm, formerly abbot of Glastonbury, was chosen to preside over Wells, which was then erected into a see, having jurisdiction over the entire county of Somerset. After a succession of twelve bishops, Giso, chaplain to Edward the Confessor, was appointed to the see, to which that monarch gave the extensive possessions of Harold, Earl of Wessex, whom, with his father, Godwin, Earl of Kent, he had banished from the kingdom. Harold, during his exile, made an incursion into this part of Somersetshire, raised contributions on his former tenantry, despoiled the church of its ornaments and treasure, expelled the canons, and converted the revenues to his own use. Giso, on his return from Rome, where he had been consecrated, obtained some compensation for these injuries from the queen, who was Harold's sister; but that prince, on his restoration to favour, procured the banishment of Giso, and, upon his subsequent accession to the throne, resumed all the estates granted by Edward to the church, and greatly impoverished the see. Bishop Giso remained in exile till the Conquest, when he was reinstated; and William, in the second year of his reign, restored to the bishopric all Harold's estates, with the exception of some small portions which had been granted to the monastery of Glastonbury, adding, in lieu of them, two other manors. Giso exerted himself in augmenting the income of his see: he increased the number of canons, over whom he appointed a provost, built a cloister, hall, and dormitory, and en-

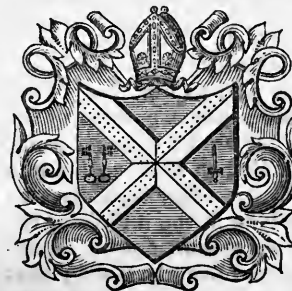
larged and embellished the choir of the cathedral : these buildings, however, were demolished by his successor, John de Villula, who erected a palace on their site.

This prelate removed the seat of the diocese to Bath, and assumed the title of Bishop of Bath, in which he was followed by his two next successors. Great disputes arising between the inhabitants of the cities, each claiming to be regarded as the head of the diocese, the matter was at length referred to the arbitration of the bishops, who decided that the prelates should take the title of Bishops of Bath and Wells, that their election should be made by an equal number of delegates from both places, and that the ceremony of installation should be performed in both churches. Reginald Fitz-Jocelyne, who was bishop in the reign of Richard I., granted the town a charter of incorporation, and made it a free borough ; and during the captivity of that monarch in Austria, Savaricus, who succeeded Fitz-Jocelyne in the see, and was nearly allied to the emperor, obtained, through his influence, a promise from Richard, as a condition of his restoration, that the abbacy of Glastonbury, then vacant, should be annexed to the see of Bath and Wells : this prelate subsequently removed the seat of his diocese to Glastonbury, and assumed the title of Bishop of Glastonbury. After his death, in 1205, the monks, under his successor, Jocelyne de Walles, petitioned the court of Rome that they might be restored to their ancient government by an abbot, which indulgence they obtained, on condition of their relinquishing to the bishop a considerable portion of their revenue, and Jocelyne assumed the style of Bishop of Bath and Wells, which the prelates of the see have ever since retained. After the death of Jocelyne, disputes arose in the election of his successors, the monks of Bath frequently exercising that right without the concurrence of the canons of Wells ; but an appeal having been made to the pope, the union of the churches appears to have subsequently remained without interruption. At the time of the Reformation, the monastery of Bath was suppressed ; and, though the name of the see was retained, the ecclesiastical authority, and the right of electing the bishops, were vested in the Dean and Chapter of Wells, then constituted the sole chapter of the diocese. The revenue of the monastery of Wells, at the period of its dissolution, was valued at £1939. 12. 8.

The city, which appears to have grown up around the ancient ecclesiastical establishment, and to have flourished in proportion to its prosperity, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Mendip hills, in a fertile plain lying at their base, and is sheltered from the north winds by that mountainous range of richly-wooded eminences, and open on the south side to an extensive tract of fine meadow land. The houses are well built, and of respectable appearance ; several of them are old, having been erected for ecclesiastical residences, and many are of modern and elegant structure. The grandeur of its cathedral, the beauty of its church, and the character of the conventual buildings, give it an air of peculiar interest. It is divided into four verderies by four principal streets, from which they take their name, and is well paved and amply supplied with water from a public conduit of great beauty, filled by pipes leading from an aqueduct near the source of St. Andrew's well. The environs, which

abound with diversified and picturesque scenery, contain many handsome seats, and afford a variety of pleasing walks and rides. Races are held annually a short distance east of the city, beyond the limits of its liberties.

The principal branch of manufacture is the knitting of stockings ; and at Wookey, about two miles distant, are several paper-mills, where, from the excellent quality of the water, paper of the best kind is made. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday for provisions ; on every fourth Saturday, a large market is held for corn, cattle, and cheese ; and fairs take place on January 6th, May 14th, July 6th, October 25th, and November 30th, for cattle, horses, and pedlery. The market-place, on the east side of the city, is a fine spacious area, on the north side of which is a handsome range of twelve houses of stone, built by Bishop Beckington, for twelve priests, and now inhabited by townsmen ; at the eastern extremity is an ancient gateway, communicating with the Cathedral Close, and, fronting the street, another leading to the episcopal palace, both erected by the same prelate, who intended to rebuild the whole area. Near the site of the old cross, which was taken down in 1780, formerly stood the city conduit, an elegant hexagonal structure in the later English style, erected by Bishop Beckington, in 1450, richly embellished with canopied niches and delicate ornaments, and crowned with a conical dome ; but this being considered an obstruction, it was taken down about 40 years since, and soon afterwards removed to Stourhead, then the seat of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., and a very handsome one was erected on the site : in the south-eastern angle is the town-hall and market-house, a plain commodious building. The CHARTER granted by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyne was confirmed by King John, who entrusted the government to a master and commonalty ; and Queen Elizabeth gave the inhabitants a new charter, in the 31st of her reign. The corporation, however, now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76 ; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, and the number of magistrates is six. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son of a freeman, and obtained by servitude. The inhabitants first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time they have regularly returned two members to parliament ; the right of voting was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 715 acres, and the mayor is returning officer. The assizes for the county are held here every alternate year, and the Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions annually.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The present ECCLESIASTICAL establishment, as re-founded by Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monastery, consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three archdeacons, treasurer, sub-dean, 49 prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, organist, six choristers, and other officers. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a magnificent cruciform structure, principally in the early English style,

with partial insertions of the decorated and later styles; the foundation was laid by Wiffeline, second bishop of the diocese, and the edifice was completed and improved by Bishop Jocelyne, in 1239. The *west front* is a striking and superb combination of stately grandeur and splendid embellishment, the whole of it, together with the buttresses by which it is divided into compartments, replete with elaborate sculpture, from the base to the summit, in successive tiers of richly-canopied shrines, containing the statues of kings, popes, bishops, cardinals, and abbots; the mullions of the west window and the lower stages of the western towers are similarly enriched. The canopies of the niches in which these figures are enshrined, are supported by slender-shafted pillars of polished marble, and the intermediate spaces between the several series are filled with architectural ornaments of elegant design and appropriate character. In the upper range of the central compartment are statues of the Twelve Apostles, in a series of lofty niches separated by slender shafts, and in the range immediately beneath them are figures of the hierarchs, below which is a sculptured representation of the Resurrection, in alto-relievo. The *entrance*, which is through a deeply-recessed arch, is flanked by the western towers, of which the lower stages are comprised in the general design of the front, and the upper, which are wreathed with pierced parapets, are relieved by fine windows, and with lofty canopies rising from the buttresses, and terminating in crocketed finials. The *central tower* is crowned by a pierced parapet of elegant design, and decorated with lofty angular pinnacles surmounted by vanes, and with smaller pinnacles in the intervals: though of large dimensions, it has an airy appearance, from the proportionate size and elegance of the windows. The *Interior* displays some specimens of the early English style, which are of unfrequent occurrence, and equally remarkable for simplicity and elegance. Of this character are the *nave* and *transepts*: the former is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and finely-pointed arches, above which are a triforium of lancet-shaped arches, and a range of clerestory windows, in which tracery, in the later English style, has been inserted; the roof is finely groined, and the great west window is adorned with ancient stained glass of much brilliancy. The *choir* is in the decorated style, and of very elegant character, and beyond it is the Lady chapel, both forming parts of one general arrangement, which, for beauty of design, and richness of architectural embellishment, is perhaps unequalled. There are numerous *chapels* in various parts of the cathedral, some of which are inclosed with fine screens, and in one is an ancient clock, removed from Glastonbury, with an astronomical dial, and a train of figures of knights, in armour, which, by the machinery, are moved round in circular procession. In the south transept is a font of the same date as that part of the building. There are many interesting *monuments* of the bishops and others who were interred within its walls, among which are, the tomb of Bishop Beckington, in a chapel in the presbytery, with his effigy in alabaster; the gravestone of Bishop Jocelyne in the middle of the choir, marking the spot where an elegant marble monument, bearing his effigy in brass, formerly stood; that of King Ina, who was interred in the centre of the nave, and many others.

The *Cloisters* form three sides of a quadrangle south of

the cathedral: the western range, comprising the school and the treasury, was built by Bishop Beckington, who also began the south side, which was finished by Thomas Henry, treasurer of Wells, and archdeacon of Cornwall; and the eastern range, containing a chapel and a library, was erected by Bishop Bubwith. The *Chapter-house* is an elegant octagonal structure; the roof, which is finely groined, is supported on a clustered column of Purbeck marble in the centre, and the interior is lighted by windows of handsome design. Beneath is a crypt of good character, with a roof displaying a fine specimen of plain groining, from which a staircase of singular construction leads into the chapter-room, and to several other parts of the adjacent buildings. To the south of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, an ancient castellated mansion, surrounded with walls inclosing nearly seven acres of ground, and defended by a deep moat, which is supplied from the water of St. Andrew's well: on the north side is a venerable gateway tower leading over a bridge into the outer court, on the east side of which is the palace, containing several spacious and magnificent rooms, and a chapel. Opposite the entrance are the remains of the great hall, now in ruins, having been demolished in the reign of Edward VI., for the sake of the materials. The *Vicar's close* was originally built by Walter de Hull, canon of Wells, and archdeacon of Bath, and improved in 1348, by Bishop Ralph de Salopia, who erected a new *college* for the residence of the vicars and choristers, which he endowed with lands of his own, in addition to what were given by Walter de Hull. It was subsequently enlarged and its endowment augmented, by Bishop Beckington, who erected the gateways, of which that on the east, adjoining the cathedral buildings, has a long gallery communicating with the church and the vicar's close, with a large flight of steps at each end. At the south end is a hall, with a buttery and other conveniences, under which is an arched gateway; at the north end are the chapel and library, and on the east and west sides are handsome ranges of dwelling-houses. This college, the revenue of which, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was £72. 10. 9½., escaped the general Dissolution, and was afterwards re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed the number of vicars to be not less than fourteen, nor more than twenty. The *Deanery* is a spacious structure, erected by Dean Gunthorp, in allusion to whose name the walls are ornamented with several guns, carved in stone: in this mansion the founder entertained Henry VII., on his return from the west of England. Near the deanery is the west gate, a plain ancient edifice, forming the principal entrance into the city from Bath.

The city comprises only the in-parish of St. CUTHBERT, which surrounds the cathedral precincts: the several hamlets which are without the limits of the city, extending for seven miles in circuit, form the out-parish of St. Cuthbert. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 13. 6., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter: the great tithes have been commuted for £1030, and the vicarial for £800. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by angular buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles, and forming one of the most beautiful specimens in that style. Though of large dimensions, the tower has a degree of lightness from the judicious dis-

tribution of its ornaments, and the relief afforded by niches of elegant design; the belfry windows are lofty, and, from the excellence of their composition, give to the tower above the roof the character of a magnificent lantern; the west door, and the large window over it, are also richly embellished. The interior of the church consists of a nave, aisles, and choir, and contains several sepulchral chapels, among which are traces of an earlier style of architecture than that of the main building; the walls are adorned with several ancient monuments and mural tablets. A church has been erected at East Horrington, with 260 sittings; another was built at Coxley, in 1838, by aid of a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners, containing 264 sittings; and a church was erected at Easton, in 1841, comprising 220 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The collegiate grammar school contains 26 boys, 8 of whom, choristers of the cathedral, are paid for by the Dean and Chapter. The United Charity School, established in 1654, by Mrs. Mary Barkham, Mr. Adrian Hickeys, and Mr. Philip Hodges, the last of whom erected a school-house, is endowed with property producing above £500 per annum.

On the north side of the churchyard is an hospital founded and endowed by Bishop Bubwith, who died in 1424, for twelve aged men, twelve women, and a chaplain, to which six men were added in 1607, by Bishop Still, who augmented the endowment for that purpose: including a previous augmentation by Bishops Beckington and Bourne, the present income is about £400, and the buildings are neat, and comprise separate apartments for each, with a common room, and a small chapel at the east end. Some almshouses in Priest's-row were founded in 1614, by Henry Llewellyn, who endowed them for six aged women; the revenue is about £170 per annum, from which a weekly allowance is also paid to four aged widows not in the houses. An almshouse for four decayed burgesses was established in 1638, by Walter Brick; houses were founded in 1711, by Archibald Harper, who endowed them with property now worth about £70 a year, for five decayed wool-combers; and there are numerous other charitable bequests and funds. The poor law union of Wells comprises 18 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,611. In the verdery of Southover are the remains of the priory of St. John, instituted in 1206, by Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and subsequently augmented by Bishop Jocelyne; the revenue at the Dissolution was £41. 3. 6.; the buildings have been converted into a wool-comber's shop. The neighbourhood, especially on the side of the Mendip hills, abounds with geological interest. Among the eminent prelates of the see have been Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud; the celebrated historian, Polydore Virgil, was archdeacon in the 16th century; and the learned and pious Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, was born in the city, in the year 1634.

WELNETHAM, GREAT, a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing, with part of the hamlet of Sicklesmere, 514 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 7½.; net income, £314; patron, F. Wing, Esq. Mrs. Mary Green, in 1814, bequeathed a legacy of £200, which was invested in the funds, for the poor.

Here was a priory of Crouched, or Crossed, friars, subordinate to the principal house of that order, near the Tower of London. Numerous remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up. Sir Richard Gipp, Knt., a great collector of Suffolk antiquities, resided and was buried here.

WELNETHAM, LITTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing, with part of the hamlet of Sicklesmere, 206 inhabitants, and comprising about 750 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and the glebe comprises 25 acres.

WELNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of UPWELL, union of DOWNHAM, partly in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, and partly in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (S. W.) from Downham-Market; containing 996 inhabitants, of whom 405 are in the Cambridge portion. The chapel is situated in Cambridgeshire. William Marshall, in 1661, conveyed to 12 feoffees 479 acres of land, one-third part of the rents of which is applied to relieving widows, and apprenticing children, who are provided with clothing, if necessary. As much of the remaining two-thirds as is requisite is appropriated to the repairs of the chapel, and to keeping in order the highways and bridge, and the residue to the establishment and endowment of a free school. The lands supply a revenue of about £1000 per annum. Many Roman coins were dug up in 1718.

WELTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Lincoln; containing, with the hamlet of Ryland, 566 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3610 acres; and the road from Lincoln to Market-Rasen passes through it. Good building-stone is abundant. This place constitutes the endowment of five prebends in the cathedral of Lincoln, called respectively Rivall, Bekall, Brinkhall, Painshall, and Westhall. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £150; patrons, the five Prebendaries; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1825. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and the sum of £20 per annum, derived from a bequest of John Camm, in 1824, and about £11. 10. a year, chiefly the gift of Earl Brownlow, are appropriated to the relief of the poor. The Countess of Warwick gave £10 per annum for the establishment of a Sunday evening lecture.

WELTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSELEY, S. division of the COUNTY of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 635 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The Crick and Welton second-class station on the London and Birmingham railway is situated here; the Grand Junction and Union canals meet at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and the Watling-street skirts the eastern boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and has a net income of £193; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the glebe contains 100 acres. Charity lands for the indigent poor produce about £120 per annum, of which a small sum is applied to education.

WELTON, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of Hexham, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 59 inhabitants. This place was anciently the seat of King Oswy; and it was here that the Saxon kings Penda and Segebert received the rites of baptism from Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne. The township comprises 1165 acres, the property of Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is elevated, and the soil generally strong, and moderately fertile. The Tower, the manorial seat of the ancient family of Welton, is fast going to decay; there are still remaining in tolerable preservation, two handsome rooms lighted with oriel windows. The Hall, the residence of Mr. John Chorlton, is an ancient mansion, which, according to an inscription on the walls, was repaired in 1614. In the village is a flour-mill, driven by water. The tithes have been commuted for £120. The Roman wall passes in the immediate vicinity of the township.

WELTON (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of SCULCOATES, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of York; containing, with the chapelry of Melton, 987 inhabitants, of whom 792 are in Welton township, 4 miles (S. E.) from South Cave, and 10 (W. by S.) from Hull, which is the post-town. This parish is situated on the southern declivity of the wolds, and within one mile and a half of the river Humber, of which it commands many beautiful views, as well as of the country around, which is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale. It contains 2632 acres, of which 1732 constitute the township; the surface for the most part is richly wooded, and the soil presents great variety, being composed of chalk, clay, sand, and gravel. The Hull and Selby railway passes within a mile of the village. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £25, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £383. The tithes of the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792; the Bishop of Ripon is lord of the rectorial manor, and there is also a small vicarial manor. The church, supposed to have been founded in the reign of William Rufus, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and south transept, with a large embattled tower, rising from the centre, and terminated at the angles by crocketed pinnacles and vanes. It has several handsome mural monuments, and the effigy of a Knight Templar placed upright, but now much mutilated; the east window has beautiful tracery; the nave is separated from the north aisle by two pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars, and the arches between the nave and the transept and chancel are similar, the two pillars in the latter having Norman capitals. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and national schools for boys and girls have been established, and are supported by Mrs. Raikes, of Welton House, and family.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Spilsby; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2420 acres, about one-fourth of which is wood, and the rest arable and pasture; the soil on the hills rests on chalk, and that in the remainder of the parish on clay. A small

pleasure-fair is held on Old Lady-day. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 9.; net income, £122; patrons and impropriators, P. and M. A. Massingberd, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1792. The old church, having fallen down, the present edifice of brick was raised in 1792, partly by subscription and partly by rate. A large tumulus called Castle Hill, is situated in the parish.

WELTON-LE-WOLD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Louth; containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £448. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770.

WELWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of York, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Patrington; containing 403 inhabitants. The parish includes the hamlets of Weeton, Welwick-Thorpe, and Ploughland, and comprises 3276 acres. The village is distant about a mile from the north bank of the Humber, and on the road from Patrington to Skeffling. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £93; impropriator, T. Fewson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1768. The church is principally in the decorated English style, and contains the remains of a once splendid monument, said to have been removed from Burstall Abbey, and bearing marks of high antiquity. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

WELWYN (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Hertford; containing 1395 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great north road, and comprises 2987a. 2r. 7p., of which about 1815 acres are arable, 540 pasture, and 405 woodland; the surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly loam, resting on gravel and chalk; the river Mimram runs through the grounds, and falls into the Lea at Hertford. The village consists of one principal street, with a smaller leading to Stevenage, and contains several genteel residences. In Mill-lane is a fine chalybeate spring, formerly in considerable repute: there is also an assembly-room. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the gift of All Souls' College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £620; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 85 acres. The church, enlarged in 1834, contains over the altar a piece of embroidery, with a suitable inscription, by Lady Betty Young, wife of Dr. Edward Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, who was for many years rector, and was buried by the side of his lady, under the communion-table, in 1765. There are places of worship for Huntingdonians and Wesleyans. Dr. Young, in 1760, founded a school, and endowed it with £1500 old South Sea annuities, augmented in 1810 by a bequest of £200 from Daniel Spurgeon; in 1830, the schoolroom was rebuilt upon an enlarged plan, chiefly from the funds of the charity. John Bexfield, in 1570, left land, the rent of which, amounting to £13. 10., is distributed, with

other benefactions, among the indigent. The poor law union embraces the parishes of Welwyn, Digswell, and Ayott St. Lawrence and St. Peter, containing a population of 1955.

WEM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of PIMHILL, but chiefly in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Shrewsbury, and 172 (N. W.) from London; containing 4119 inhabitants, of whom 1932 are in the township. It has been conjectured by Horsley, that this place occupies the site of the ancient *Rutunium*, but there is no authentic account of it prior to the Conquest, at which period William Pandulph, who held 28 manors of Earl Roger de Montgomery, made it the head of a barony, and fixed his residence here; and, on the forfeiture of the estates of Robert de Belesme, son of Earl Roger, for rebellion in the reign of Henry I., Pandulph held it immediately of the crown, and thence became a baron of the realm. After continuing for several generations in this family, and passing through the hands of other proprietors, the barony was, in 1665, purchased by Daniel Wycherley, father of the poet, and by him sold to the unprincipled Judge Jeffreys, who was created Baron of Wem in 1685, being the first who enjoyed that dignity by patent, but at the death of his son the title became extinct. Wem was the first town in the county which declared for the parliament, in 1643, in which year, a party of the king's troops, under Lord Capel, attempted to capture it by storm, but were repulsed by the small garrison, aided, it is said, by the active exertions of the women: in the following year it was reconnoitred by Prince Rupert, who deemed it unworthy of any effort to capture. Under the government of Major-General Mytton, the garrison plundered the possessions of the neighbouring royalists, and the booty brought by them into the town caused it to flourish at that time more than at any antecedent or subsequent period. In 1677, it suffered from a dreadful fire, which consumed the church, market-house, and whole ranges of building, destroying property of the value of upwards of £23,000.

The town, situated in a level district, on the northern bank of the river Roden, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester and Liverpool, consists principally of one spacious thoroughfare, called High-street, from which several smaller streets and lanes diverge, and is well supplied with good water: tanning and malting are carried on to a very considerable extent. The Ellesmere and Chester canal skirts the north-western boundary of the parish. The market, granted by King John, in 1205, to be held on Sunday, has since the 24th of Edward III. been held on Thursday; and two minor markets for meat take place on Tuesday and Saturday. The market-house, on the south side of High-street, is a small neat edifice of brick, with stone quoins, commenced in 1702, but not completed until 1728. The fairs are on March 4th and May 6th, for linen-cloth; May 20th and June 29th, for cattle; and September 30th and November 22nd, chiefly for swine. Wem appears to have been incorporated, though at what period the charter was granted is not known; but, from a copy of court roll, dated 9th of Edward VI., it must have been prior to that period. The principal officers are two bailiffs, appointed at the court leet held after Michael-

mas, one by the lord's steward, and the other by the borough jury; the burgesses are the holders of burghage tenements, about 80 in number.

The parish comprises 13,455*a.* 33*p.*, of which 8423 acres are arable, 4656 meadow and pasture, 97 woodland, and 277 common recently inclosed; the soil varies considerably, but is generally a stiff marl. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 4. 4½.; and in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland: the tithes have been commuted for £2095, and there are nearly 39 acres of glebe. The church, a spacious edifice with a lofty tower, appears to have been built at an early period, but the subsequent alterations and repairs it has undergone, and which were completed in 1812, have left little of the original style. An elevated spot at the north-west corner of the churchyard, now converted into gardens, is supposed to have been the site of the old castle. There is a chapel of ease at Edstaston, a very ancient structure in the early English style, with a highly-enriched Norman arch. A chapel was erected in 1836, at Newton, on the site of one consecrated in 1665, and is a handsome edifice of brick with dressings of stone, built by subscription, aided by grants from church-building societies. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. The free grammar school was established and endowed in 1650, by Thomas Adams, who was born here in 1586, and, becoming a wealthy trader and active magistrate of the city of London, was created a baronet in 1660; the present school premises were erected in 1670, and with subsequent bequests, the gross income is £331. The school enjoys the benefit of two exhibitions founded by Mr. Careswell, and noticed in the article on Bridgenorth. The poor law union of Wem comprises 12 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,518. Mr. John Ireland, author of *Hogarth Illustrated*, was born in the parish.

WEMBDON (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, W. division of the county of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 370 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Parret, and by the road from Bridgwater to Dunster on the south; it comprises 2198 acres, of which 590 are arable, and 92 orchards. The upper part of the parish is hilly land, adapted for growing corn; the soil of the lower grounds is alluvial, and very rich pasture, particularly on the banks of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 10.; net income, £612; patron, C. K. K. Tynte, Esq.; impropriator, J. Credland, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure.

WEMBLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 232 inhabitants.

WEMBURY (*ST. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Plympton-Earls; containing 616 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and west by the English Channel, and on the east by the river Yealm, and comprises 2565 acres, of which 137 are common or waste; the surface is boldly undulated, and the views over the channel and the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. Nearly opposite to the

church, from which it is about two miles distant, bearing west-south-west, and at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, is the small island called by mariners the Mew Stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes have been commuted for £380. The church, situated on the brow of a bold eminence on the shore, is principally in the later English style, with the exception of the north aisle, which is of an earlier period, and substantially built of granite. In the chancel is a curious monument to Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and in the south aisle is a massive tomb inscribed to the memory of Lady Narborough, and dated 1678. An almshouse for ten people was founded and endowed in 1625, by Sir Warwick Hele.

WEMBWORTHY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Chulmleigh; containing 418 inhabitants. The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the county; the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and enlivened with the handsome residence of Eggesford, the seat of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, near which is a circular encampment surrounded by a fosse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. P. Johnson and others: the tithes have been commuted for £165. 12., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church has been almost entirely rebuilt, at the expense of the Hon. N. Fellowes. Dr. Burton, author of the *Pentologia* and other learned works, was a native of the place.

WENDEN-LOFTS (*St. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 72 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have derived the adjunct to its name from a former proprietor of the manor, is situated in an open country everywhere presenting interesting scenery, and comprises 778a. 10p., whereof 638 acres are arable and pasture, and 139 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Elmdon annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; net income, £470; patron and impropiator, John Wilkes, Esq. The church is a small edifice, containing some ancient brasses and monumental inscriptions.

WENDENS-AMBO (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 347 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by computation 1450 acres, appears to have derived its affix from the consolidation of two parishes consequent on the destruction of the parochial church of Little Wenden. The river Cam has its source here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Wenden united, valued jointly in the king's books at £17; net income, £165; patron, the Marquess of Bristol. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1814. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a low square tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved screen of oak.

WENDLEBURY (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bicester; containing 214 500

inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1119 acres, of which nearly one-half is pasture and meadow, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £250; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure in the 39th of George III. The church, with the exception of the tower, which has stood for above 700 years, was rebuilt in 1761. The Rev. Robert Welborne, rector from 1730 to 1764, bequeathed 60 folio volumes as the foundation of a theological library.

WENDLING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from East Dereham; containing 330 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and prior to 1267 had an abbey founded by William de Wendling, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Præmonstratensian canons, which was suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement, and in 1528 granted to Cardinal Wolsey for the foundation of his colleges, when its revenue amounted to £55. 18. 4.: part of the church was standing till lately, but has been removed for building. The parish comprises about 1500 acres, chiefly arable: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Swaffham to East Dereham. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Longham; net income, £52; patron, the Earl of Leicester: the church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. At the inclosure, 10 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

WENDOVER (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and formerly an incorporated borough, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 23 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham, and 35 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1877 inhabitants. The manor was given by Henry II. to Faramus de Boulogne, and it was subsequently in the possession of the Fiennes; Sir John Molins; Alice Perriers, a favourite of Edward III.; Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent; Edward, Duke of York, in 1338 (between which period and 1564 it was held either by the queen or some branch of the royal family); and Sir Francis Knollys and Catherine his wife. In 1660 it was purchased by the Hampden family, and continued in their possession until the decease of the late lord, when it became the property of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who sold it to Samuel Smith, Esq., in 1828; it is now the property of Abel Smith, Esq., who represented the borough till its disfranchisement by the act of the 2nd of William IV. The town, situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, near the entrance to the Vale of Aylesbury, is indifferently built, containing but few good houses; the inhabitants are well supplied with water from wells. Many of the females are engaged in lace-making. A branch of the Grand Junction canal extends to the town, and passes through a reservoir in the neighbourhood, extending over 70 acres. There is a market, granted in 1403, and confirmed in 1464, with two fairs, of which the former is on Monday, and the latter take place on May 13th and October 2nd, chiefly for cattle.

Wendover, which was a borough by prescription, returned members to parliament from the 28th of Edward I. to the 2nd of Edward II.; at which period the right ceased, and was unexercised till, after a lapse of more

than 400 years, it was restored through the exertions of Mr. Hakeville, a barrister, who, on examining the parliamentary writs in the Tower, in the 21st of James I., discovered that Amersham, Wendover, and Great Marlow, had all sent representatives: Hampden, the patriot, was member for the borough in five successive parliaments. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and courts leet and baron occasionally. The parish comprises 5640a. 31p., of which 3787 acres are arable, 1262 meadow and pasture, and 590 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £271; impropiator, Abel Smith, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £184, and those of the vicar for £46. The church stands about a quarter of a mile from the town. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John, was taken down a few years since, to afford a site for an infants' school. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Joan Bradshaw, in 1578, left property now producing a rental of £31. 10., half of which is distributed, with £32. 13. arising from other benefactions, among the poor; and William Hill, in 1723, bequeathed an estate now let for £145 per annum, for the support of national schools in the parishes of Bierton and Wendover, and for the distribution of coal to poor men in the above and four other parishes. Roger de Wendover, historiographer to Henry II.; and Richard, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry III., were natives of the place.

WENDRON (*St. WENDRON*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, comprising the borough and market-town of Helston (which has separate jurisdiction), and partly in the W. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL; containing 9160 inhabitants, of whom 5576 are in that portion exclusive of Helston. This parish, which is situated near the coast of the English Channel, comprises about 13,000 acres, of which 3500 are common or waste; it is rich in mineral treasure, and tin and copper mines, within its limits, afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the rectory of Helston annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 19. 4½., and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £584. 6., and the vicarial for £860. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans. On the summit of a hill called Caer Bonalas, is a circle of upright stones, inclosing an intrenchment 35 feet in diameter, in the centre of which are four thin flat stones placed one upon another, the uppermost 19 feet in diameter. On the same hill are two barrows, one of which is inclosed by a wall about five feet high; and between the village and Redruth are nine upright stones called the "nine maidens." Roman coins have been found at a place named Golvaduck Barrow; and at Trehill is an ancient well.

WENDY, a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Royston; containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Shingay annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10.; net income, £200; patron and impropiator, the Representative of the late Hon. T. Windsor. A school is supported by a rent-charge of £30, given by the late Hon. T. Windsor, who erected the school-house.

WENHAM, GREAT, or COMBUST (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 198 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1108 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £211; patron, the Rev. D. C. Whalley.

WENHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hadleigh; containing 87 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 930 acres, of which the soil is strong and fertile, and the surface flat. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Capel St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½.; net income, £250. The church contains memorials of several individuals named Brewes. Here are the remains of an old castellated mansion, the seat of that ancient family, by whom it appears to have been erected in 1569; it has been converted into a granary.

WENHASTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Halesworth; containing, with the hamlet of Mells, 1094 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2326a. 3r. 13p., of which 95 acres are common or waste, and is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Blythe: the family of Leman had a seat here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Earl of Gosford. The great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £142; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains several monuments to the Leman family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Pepyn, in 1562, and Reginald Lessey, in 1563, bequeathed land for the support of a school, which is further supported by subscription.

WENLOCK, LITTLE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, union of MADELEY, S. division of SALOP, 3¼ miles (S.) from Wellington; containing 1091 inhabitants. There are coal and iron mines, and extensive quarries of limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4, and in the gift of Lord Forester: the tithes have been commuted for £548, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church has been enlarged.

WENLOCK, MUCH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a liberty, in the union of MADELEY, S. division of SALOP, 12 miles (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 148 (N. W.) from London; containing 2487 inhabitants, of whom 947 are in the township. Of this place, which is of considerable antiquity, the British name was *Llan Meilien*, or "St. Milburgh's Church;" and in the Monasticism it is denominated *Winnica*, or "the windy place." Its early importance was derived from the establishment of a convent, about 680, by Milburga, daughter of King Merwald, and niece of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, who presided as abbess, and



Corporation Seal.

at her death was interred here. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was restored by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the time of Edward the Confessor, after which it fell into decay. It was rebuilt, or repaired, soon after the Conquest, by Robert de Montgomery, who largely endowed it, converted it into a priory for Cluniac monks, and dedicated it to St. Milburga: at the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £434. 1. 2. The ruins, which are situated on the south side of the town, are extensive, and present every variety of the most finished specimens of the latest Norman, and the early and decorated English styles. Of the church, the south transept is in the most perfect state: the end and side walls, including the triforium and clerestory windows, are standing, and exhibit the purest specimens of elegant design and elaborate execution; one wall of the north transept also remains, in which is a continuation of the same details. The bases, too, of the four massive piers which supported the tower, and of those that separated the aisles from the nave and choir, are still uncovered by turf, and mark out the ground plan of a cathedral, which for its magnificence and elegant decoration, scarcely had its equal in the kingdom. Three beautiful arches, highly ornamented, form an entrance to the chapter-house, the walls whereof are embellished with successive series of intersecting arches, with clustered columns of exquisite design. Two of the cloisters also remain in a very perfect state; one is of the lighter decorated style, with a lofty ceiling richly groined, and ornamented with slender shafts terminating in corbels on the walls; the other of the more massive, but finished Norman style, with low clustered pillars ranged upon circular plinths.

The town, situated in a pleasant vale, consists principally of one long street from which another diverges at right angles; the houses are in general of brick, and well built, several of them being modern and handsome, with many cottages of stone, having thatched roofs; the streets are macadamized, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by pumps attached to the houses. In the time of Richard II., the place was noted for lime-quarries and copper-mines, of which the former are still extensive, but the latter are not now worked. The market, originally granted to the prior and brethren, is on Monday; and fairs are held on the second Monday in March, and May 12th, for horned-cattle, horses, and sheep, and for hiring servants; July 5th, for sheep; and October 17th and December 4th, for horned-cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. Much Wenlock enjoys many peculiar privileges, with a jurisdiction extending over seventeen parishes. By a charter of incorporation granted by Edward IV., in the seventh year of his reign, confirmed and extended by subsequent sovereigns, the GOVERNMENT was vested in a bailiff, recorder, and an unlimited number of bailiff's peers; but the corporation at present consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is seven; the freedom is obtained by birth after the father has been sworn, and by servitude. The town was the first that possessed the right of parliamentary representation by virtue of a charter from the crown, and the elective franchise was granted in 1478, by Edward IV., when it returned one member; at present it sends two, chosen by the £10 householders of the borough, which comprises an area

of 47,589 acres; the mayor is returning officer. A court of requests takes place under the 22nd of George III., for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and manorial courts are held at Easter and Michaelmas, at the latter of which, constables are appointed. The guildhall is an ancient building of timber frame-work, resting on piazzas; and is more remarkable for its antiquity than the beauty of its architecture. Wenlock is the head of a deanery: the living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 7.; net income, £180; patron and impropriator, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church, a venerable structure, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, partakes, in a very remote degree, of the style of the abbey, being partly Norman, and partly decorated English; the interior consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, separated by clustered piers and obtusely-pointed arches. A small theological library, left by one of the vicars for the use of the clergy, was, about forty years since, extended by subscription into a circulating library for the use of the inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, endowed with £14. 5. 10. per annum, by the Rev. Francis Southern, and others. Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq., was created Baron Wenlock on the 2nd of May, 1839.

WENN, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, E. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from St. Columb Major; containing 725 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, comprises 3858 acres, whereof 1166 are common or waste; and is intersected in the northern part by the river Camel, a few miles to the south of its influx into the Bristol Channel. Fairs for cattle are held at Tregonetha on April 25th, May 6th, and August 1st. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 8., and in the patronage of W. Rashleigh, Esq.: the church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1825. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £5 per annum.

WENNINGTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Romford; containing 281 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Thames, from the banks whereof extends a considerable tract of marsh land; and comprises 1100 acres, of which more than half are pasture, about 16 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a handsome ancient structure, with a square embattled tower.

WENNINGTON, a township, in the parish of MEL-LING, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 148 inhabitants.

WENSLEY (HOLY TRINITY), a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Bolton-Castle and Redmire, and the townships of Leyburn and Preston-under-Scar, 1969 inhabitants, of whom 309 are in Wensley township, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Middleham. In the township are 1940 acres, of which 45 are common or waste; it is chiefly the property of Lord Bolton, who is lord of the manor. The river Ure runs

through the parish, and is crossed by an ancient bridge, which was erected about the commencement of the fourteenth century, and has been lately widened and repaired, at the expense of the riding. The village, which is well built, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 9. 9½.; net income, £1337; patron, Lord Bolton. In the church is some fine screen-work, which is said to have belonged to the abbey of St. Agatha, near Richmond. There is a national school. About three miles north-west of the village are the ruins of Bolton Castle, erected in the reign of Richard II., by Richard, Lord Scroop, high chancellor of England: according to Leland, it consisted of four principal towers, and was eighteen years in building, at a cost of £12,000, with timber brought from Inglewood Forest, in Cumberland, the conveyance of which was the chief cause of the great expense. In one of the towers, Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for about two years, ending in 1569. Vestiges of an extensive religious building are discernible near the village: about forty years since, large quantities of stone, and some fine specimens of highly-carved Gothic windows, were dug from the ruins; and in sloping a precipitous bank near them, in the spring of 1843, the skeletons of thirty human bodies were removed, and interred below. Near the foot of an ancient yew-tree of immense magnitude, human bones, and those of horses, with various implements of war, were found some years since, in a mass of black earth.

WENSLEY-FOLD, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1¾ mile (W. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 1047 inhabitants, upwards of 300 of whom are employed in a spinning establishment. It is bounded on the south by the river Derwent.

WENTNOR (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 715 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, of which the substratum is rich in mineral produce; the Bog lead-mines, which are very productive, are in the parish, and there are quarries of stone used chiefly for the road. The village is pleasantly situated, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in a small woollen manufactory. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11.; net income, £189; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with £100 new four per cents., and a house and garden.

WENTWORTH, or WINGFORD, a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Ely; containing 155 inhabitants. It comprises 1437*a. 3r. 38p.*, of which 1128 acres are arable, and 309 meadow and pasture; the soil is partly clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is of the early and decorated English character, with some Norman details, and contains about 100 sittings.

WENTWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE, union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the

wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rotherham; containing 1497 inhabitants. This township, which comprises 2233*a. 2r. 10p.*, belonged, from a very remote period, anterior to the existence of any authentic records, to a family who adopted for their surname that of the township. The most remarkable member of this family was Sir Thomas Wentworth, the second baronet, celebrated in history as Earl of Strafford, after whose attainder and execution in 1641, his estates and titles were restored to his son William, who, dying without issue in 1695, left his estates to the Hon. Thomas Watson, third son of his eldest sister, Anne, who had married Edward Watson, Lord Rockingham. Mr. Watson, on succeeding to his uncle's property, assumed the name of Wentworth in addition to his own, and, dying in 1723, left an only son, Thomas, who, on the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, was installed one of the first knights; he was elected a representative for the county of York in the first parliament of George II., and in 1728 was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Malton. In 1734 he was created Earl of Malton, and in 1746 Marquess of Rockingham, having succeeded to the barony of Rockingham on the death of the Earl of Rockingham, the head of his paternal family, the year preceding. Thomas, Marquess of Rockingham, died in 1750, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles, second marquess, after whose death, in 1782, the estate of Wentworth devolved upon William, the late Earl Fitzwilliam, his nephew, son of his eldest sister, Anne, who had married William the preceding earl.

The ancient mansion of the Wentworth family, originally called Wentworth-Woodehouse, was rebuilt at various times by the first Marquess of Rockingham, who gave it its modern appellation of Wentworth House. The present mansion is a very spacious structure, covering about two acres of ground; the west front towards the gardens, erected by Sir Thomas Wentworth in 1726, is 260 feet in length, partly of stone and partly of brick. The east front towards the park, was built between the years 1740 and 1745, chiefly in the style of Wanstead House; it is 612 feet in length, including the wings, and the central portion or main body of the house, which is 260 feet in length, is embellished with a boldly projecting portico of the Corinthian order, having six lofty columns in the front. The principal apartments are, the saloon, nearly 60 feet square, and 40 feet in height; the dining and drawing room, each 38 feet square, and 24 feet in height; and a gallery 126 feet long, which looks into the gardens: the chapel is 45 feet long, 25 wide, and two stories in height. The house contains a valuable collection of paintings, and many portraits, among which are several by Vandyke of the most eminent characters of the time of Charles I.; and in the saloon, and the museum adjoining it, are some marbles, chiefly copies of the antique statues, collected by the late Marquess of Rockingham.

The grounds are very extensive, and partly appropriated to deer; at the southern extremity is a Doric column, commenced by Lord Rockingham, to commemorate the naval glory of England, and called the Keppel column, from the admiral of that name. On a hill in the north of the park is a pyramidal building erected by Thomas, Marquess of Rockingham, to com-

memorate the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, and the pacification of Europe by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. Nearly opposite to the principal front of the house, and about a mile distant from it, in the park, is a mausoleum, erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam to the memory of his uncle, the Marquess of Rockingham. This building, which is 90 feet in height, consists of three stories, the lowest of which is of the Doric order, and contains a statue of Lord Rockingham, by Nollekens, in the centre; and in four surrounding niches are busts of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Frederick Montague, of Burke and Sir George Savile, of Charles James Fox and Admiral Keppel, and of Mr. John Lee and Lord John Cavendish. The village, which is large and well built, is situated near the western boundary of the park. The chapel is a neat plain structure, of which a great part was rebuilt in the time of William, Earl of Strafford; it contains many monuments to the Wentworths, among which is one to Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and in the cemetery is the family vault of Earl Fitzwilliam, inclosed with an iron palisade. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. An hospital for twelve aged persons, and a school for boys at a place called the Barrow, were founded and endowed by the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth; and a girls' school and an infants' school have been recently erected by Lord Fitzwilliam.

WEOBLEY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly an incorporated borough, in the hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 12 miles (N. W.) from Hereford, and 145 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 907 inhabitants, of whom 548 are in the borough, and 359 in Weobley Foreign. This ancient town consists of one principal street on the main road from Hereford to Knighton. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the 9th of May and Oct. 18th, for cattle and hardware. The elective franchise was granted in the reign of Edward I., and renewed by Charles I.; suppressed by Cromwell, restored by Charles II., and withdrawn in the 2nd of William IV. A manorial court is held in October, the jurisdiction of which extends to the recovery of debts under 40s.; and the petty-sessions for the hundred take place here. The parish comprises 3309*a. 2r. 30p.*: there are quarries of good building-stone, and of stone fit only for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford: the great tithes have been commuted for £358, and the vicarial for £250, with a glebe-house, and 11 acres of land. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains many handsome monuments, among which is one to Col. Birch, who distinguished himself in the parliamentary war. There is a small Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar school was founded in 1655, by William Crowther, citizen of London, and endowed with £20 per annum; he likewise bequeathed £100 to build a school-house. The poor law union of Weobley comprises 26 parishes or places, and has a population of 8478. On the south side of the town are the remains of an ancient castle which was taken by Stephen in the war between him and the Empress Matilda, for whom it had been kept by William Talbot.

WEONARD'S, ST., a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Ross; containing 644 inhabitants. This place was plundered by the Scottish troopers during the siege of Hereford, in the time of the parliamentary war; and a spot is still called Scot's Brook, where a Scottish soldier, who was taking bread out of the oven, was killed by the woman of the cottage. The parish comprises 4536*a. 3r. 1p.*, of which the greater portion is arable land: there are some quarries of building and flag-stone. The living is annexed, with those of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, and Llangarran, to the vicarage of Lugwardine: the great tithes have been commuted for £456, and the vicarial for £209. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Treago, an estate in the parish, has belonged to the family of Mynors ever since the Conquest; the mansion is of high antiquity, and of very singular architecture.

WEREHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 625 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory in honour of St. Winwaloe, or St. Guenolo, was founded here about the beginning of the reign of John, by the Earl of Clare, as a cell to the abbey of Mounstroll, in France; it was given in 1321 to the abbey of West Dereham, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £7. 2. 8. The parish comprises 2104*a. 27p.*, of which 893 acres are arable, 877 pasture and meadow, 29 wood, and 297 fenland: the village is on the road from Lynn to Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Wretton annexed; net income, £109; patron, Edward R. Pratt, Esq., who with the Trustees of G. R. Eyres, Esq., is impropiator. The great tithes have been commuted for £253. 12., and the small for £290. 10.; the tithes of about 200 acres belonging to John Houchen, Esq., of Wereham Hall, and others, have merged in the land. The church, chiefly in the early and later styles, has a square embattled tower, and in the interior are neat memorials to the Adamson, Heaton, Mason, and other families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure, about 25 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel; and the interest of £500 left by Miss Sarah Adamson in 1791, of £300 by Richard Adamson, Esq., in 1800, and £100 by John Whyte, Esq., in 1826, is appropriated to charitable uses. St. Winwaloe's Well still exists in the parish.

WERNETH, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 3904 inhabitants. This place, situated on the right bank of the river Etherow, and upon the edge of Derbyshire, is noticed in the Norman survey as *Warnet*. The township comprises the hamlets of Gee-Cross and Compstal-Bridge, the former of which takes its name from the ancient family of Gee, who erected here a cross of stone; which has disappeared; it consists of one wide street, half a mile in length, through which passes the road from Stockport to Mottram-in-Longendale. The cotton manufacture, calico-printing, and the making of hats, are extensively carried on; and coal-mines and stone-quarries abound.

Fairs for cattle take place at Gee-Cross, on April 28th and November 20th; and the Peak-Forest canal passes through the township. The tithes have been commuted for £52. A local fund of £50 per annum has been obtained towards the stipend of a curate, and it is in contemplation to erect a church: a schoolroom has been licensed in the mean time for the performance of divine service. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. In the immediate vicinity of Gee-Cross rises the celebrated Werneth Loe, which, though of very considerable height, is inclosed and cultivated to its summit; the hill commands a most extensive and varied prospect.

WERRINGTON (*ST. MARTIN AND ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Lifton and N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Launceston; containing 685 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, with a net income of £229: the tithes have been commuted for £290.

WERRINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PASTON, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Peterborough; containing 629 inhabitants. The interest of £100, bequeathed by John Goodwin in 1755, is distributed among widows.

WERVIN, a township, in the parish of ST. OSWALD, city of CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Chester; containing 65 inhabitants. The Ellesmere, or Wirral, canal bounds it on the west.

WESHAM, with MEDLAR, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from Kirkham; containing 209 inhabitants.

WESSINGTON, a township, in the parish of CRICH, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 530 inhabitants.

WEST ACOMB, county of NORTHUMBERLAND.—See ACOMB, WEST.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

WEST-ACRE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish is the property of A. Hamond, Esq., whose seat, High House, is a handsome mansion in the Italian style, finely situated in a well-wooded park. The river Nar intersects the parish. The living is a donative; net income, £31; patron and impropiator, Mr. Hamond. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains the mausoleum of the Hamond family, and many beautiful monuments to several of its members. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and All Saints, was founded here in the time of William Rufus, by Ralph de Toney, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £308. 19. 11.: the remains of this once celebrated house exhibit specimens of the early and later English styles.

WESTANSWICK, a township, in the parish of STOKES-UPON-TERN, Drayton division of the hundred of

NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 200 inhabitants.

WESTBEER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathc of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Canterbury; containing 234 inhabitants. It comprises 1158a. 3r. 26p., of which 400 acres are marsh, 200 meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £274, and the glebe comprises two acres. The Archbishop of Canterbury is appropriator of the great tithes of a district called Rushbourne, which have been exchanged for £90. A piece of land comprising nearly two acres, was left to the parish by an unknown benefactor, for supplying every resident person with a roll of bread, a piece of cheese, and part of 28 gallons of beer annually, which the tenants paid in lieu of rent; but on the demise of the last occupier, the parish took possession, and let the land out in small allotments to the poor at a trifling rent, which has been productive of great benefit.

WESTBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Grantham; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in mediety, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. R. Hall: the first mediety, with the vicarage of Dry Doddington annexed, is valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £76: the second is valued at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £477. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770.

WESTBOURNE, SUSSEX.—See BOURNE, WEST.

WEST BROMWICH.—See BROMWICH, WEST.

WESTBROOK, a tything, in the parish of BOXFORD, union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Speenhamland; containing 209 inhabitants.

WESTBURY (*ST. AUGUSTINE*), a parish in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Brackley; containing 471 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2500 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 700 meadow and pasture, and 800 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 1.; net income, £106; patron and impropiator, Benjamin Price, Esq. The church has been enlarged. The rent of an allotment awarded under an inclosure act, in 1764, amounting to about £11 per annum, is distributed among the poor, who have also the right of cutting furze for fuel on the land.

WESTBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP; containing, with the chapelry of Minsterley, 2435 inhabitants, of whom 1521 are in the township of Westbury (including Westley and Yockleton townships), $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Shrewsbury. The parish comprises about 10,000 acres, of which the soil is chiefly heavy, and well adapted for wheat, with some portions of good barley and turnip land; the surface is chiefly flat, though in parts hilly. The substratum abounds with coal, of which mines are in extensive operation; and lead-ore appears to have been wrought at a very early period. At Snailbeach, where is an extensive mine now at work, a pig of lead has been found, marked with the

name of the Emperor Aurelian; and on the adjoining hill called the Stiperstones, a labourer, who a few years since was digging a ditch, struck his spade against a large mass of rock containing lead-ore, within a few feet of the surface; a mine was immediately sunk on the spot, and many labourers were employed for several months in cutting away this single block. Petty-sessions for the division are held during the winter months. The living is a rectory in two portions; Westbury in *Dextera Parte*, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 4½, and having a net income of £643; and Westbury in *Sinistra Parte*, valued at £11. 12. 8½, and having a net income of £556. They are both in the patronage of E. W. S. Owen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1055, of which £281. 8. are payable to an impropriator; and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The Rev. John Earl, in 1716, gave land producing about £30 per annum, for teaching children.

WESTBURY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing 647 inhabitants. It comprises 2968a. 2r. 26p., lying generally at the base of the Mendip hills; the substratum contains limestone of good quality, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Priddy annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½, and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £183; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a plain structure, built partly in the reign of Stephen, and partly in that of Edward IV. A good glebe-house was lately erected.

WESTBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6¼ miles (W.) from Petersfield; containing 12 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

WESTBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a borough and parish, forming the hundred of WESTBURY, and the head of the union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, Westbury and S. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS; containing, with the chapelries of Bratton and Dilton, and the township of Leigh, 7588 inhabitants, of whom 3631 are in the town, 24 miles (N. W. by W.) from Salisbury, and 98 (W. by S.) from London. This place is of very great antiquity, and is generally supposed to have been a British settlement, and to occupy the site of the Roman station *Verlucio*. The name is of Saxon origin, being intended to designate the importance, or relative position of the town: here, according to tradition, was a palace belonging to the West Saxon kings. The town is situated under Salisbury Plain, and consists of three principal streets, irregularly built, branching off towards Frome, Bradford, and East Lavington; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs, and a small stream which falls into the Avon. The clothing trade formerly flourished here, one house alone employ-

ing 1000 persons: the principal manufactures are broad-cloth and kerseymere, there being in and near the town eight factories, and several others within the parish. A considerable quantity of malt, also, is made. The market, now merely nominal, is on Tuesday, for pigs only; and fairs are held on the first Friday in Lent and Whit-Monday, for pedlery; and on Easter-Monday and September 24th, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

A charter of incorporation was granted by Henry IV., and the municipal body consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and burgesses, with subordinate officers, none of them, however, exercising magisterial authority. Courts leet are held by the mayor in November, and by the steward of the lord of the manor in May; and there is also a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £5, held here and at Warminster alternately, every fortnight, on Tuesday. Two high constables are appointed at the manorial court. The borough constantly returned two members to parliament from the 27th of Henry VI. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of the entire parish; the mayor is returning officer. A handsome town-hall was erected in 1815, at the expense of the late Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart. The parish comprises about 11,530 acres, of which 1700 are downs, 600 woodland, and the remainder arable, pasture, and orchard. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Precentor of the Cathedral of Salisbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £44. 16. 0½; net income, £294. The church is a spacious structure, with a central tower, supposed to have been built about 900 years since; in the interior are several handsome monuments. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. John Matravers, an opulent clothier of the place, and a member of the Society of Friends, in 1814, gave £1000 to found a free school, and £1000 for clothing women at Christmas. The sum of £17, being the dividends of a bequest of £500 by John Gibbs, in 1772, is appropriated to supplying clothing to six men; and Westbury is entitled every fourth year to about £30, the rent of an estate bequeathed in 1615, by Thomas Ray, for the relief of clothiers. The poor law union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown comprises 10 parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,395. Roman coins have been found in great abundance. William de Westbury, one of the puisne judges of the court of common pleas; and James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, are interred within the church: and Bryan Edwards, historian of the British Colonies in the West Indies; and Dr. Philip Withers, a writer of some eminence about the close of the last century, were natives of the town.

WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newnham; containing 2925 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the east and south by the river Severn, which is here crossed by a ferry to Framilode: it was the scene of some military transactions during the civil war of the 17th century. The parish comprises 8025a. 2r. 5p., of which 290 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pastured, in nearly equal portions, with a consider-

able quantity of orchard and garden ground. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Custos of the College of Vicars-Choral in the Cathedral of Hereford, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £628, and the vicarial for £291. 11. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; over the west door is a crucifix, with the figures of St. Mary and St. John sculptured in stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum. The poor law union of Westbury comprises 13 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,619.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, and partly in the county of the city of BRISTOL, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the chapelry of Shirehampton, and tything of Bishop-Stoke, 5029 inhabitants, of whom 1707 are in Westbury township. The parish is bounded on the south-west by the river Avon, and comprises by survey 5100 acres of land, of which the substratum abounds with limestone, quarried for building and for burning into lime; the celebrated stone called Cotham stone is obtained, and lead-ore has been found, of which some mines were formerly in operation. About a mile and a half north-east of the village, is a prodigious cavern called Pen-Park Hole. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £630; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Charles Vivian, whose tithes have been commuted for £472, and whose glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and was formerly collegiate; the chancel was built by Bishop Carpenter. There are chapels of ease at Redland and Shirehampton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported. A monastery existed here early in the ninth century, which was refounded near the close of the eleventh; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and made a cell to the priory of Worcester, but was dissolved in the reign of Henry I. About 1288, it became a college for a dean and canons, in honour of the Holy Trinity; in 1443, it was rebuilt, and its possessions augmented by William Canning, a merchant, and Dr. Carpenter, who held the see of Worcester, and styled himself Bishop of Worcester and Westbury. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £232. 14.; and the house, which remained till the reign of Charles I., was burned by Prince Rupert, to prevent its falling into the power of the parliament, though some traces of it are still visible in a mansion erected on its site. Wickliffe, prebendary of Aust, and Bishop Carpenter, were natives of this place, and were interred here.

WESTBY, with BASINGTHORPE, a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Corby; containing 137 inhabitants, of whom 96 are in Westby. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics.

WESTBY, with PLUMPTONS, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCAS-

TER, 2½ miles (W.) from Kirkham; containing 643 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £663. 10., of which £590. 10. are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £71. 6. 8. to the vicar of the parish.

WESTCOTE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stow; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1503 acres, of which 450 are arable, 100 wood, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil on the hills is a stone brash, and in the lower lands a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 3½.; net income, £209; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. P. Pantin, who is also lord of the manor. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style. In the register is recorded the marriage of Sir Thomas Littleton, Knt. and Bart., treasurer of the navy in 1682.

WESTCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of TYSOE, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kington; containing 23 inhabitants.

WESTCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of WADDSDON, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 303 inhabitants.

WESTEND, a township, in the parish of BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS, union of CARLISLE, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND.

WESTEND, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHOLT, union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 214 inhabitants.

WESTEND, a tything, in the parish of WORPLESDON, union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKEING, W. division of SURREY; containing 341 inhabitants.

WESTENHANGER, or OSTENHANGER (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), an ancient parish, now a manor in the parish of STANDFORD, union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Hythe; containing 50 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church has been long demolished.

WESTERDALE, a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. S. E.) from Guisborough; containing 265 inhabitants. The parish comprises 15,930 acres, of which 14,000 are common or waste; it is in the district of Cleveland, in one of the wildest parts of which is the vale, pleasingly sequestered, and watered by the river Esk. The soil is in general dry; the crops are tolerably good, and numerous sheep are depastured upon the adjoining commons. The Yowards were a family anciently resident here, and possessed considerable property. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Stokesley: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1839, by the inhabitants, at a cost of £400, and contains 200 sittings, all free. Some children are instructed in a parochial school, for £15 a year, arising from bequests.

WESTERFIELD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of IPSWICH, partly within that borough, and partly in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ipswich; containing 324 inhabitants, and comprising 1070*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. Bridget Collett, in 1662, bequeathed land producing about £10 per annum, in support of a school; and Francis Brooke, Esq., appropriated a moiety of the interest of £300 to provide clothing and books for the scholars, and the other half to purchase coal for the poor.

WESTERGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDINGBOURN, union of WEST HAMNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of the county of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Chichester; containing 260 inhabitants.

WESTERHAM (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of WESTERHAM, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 22 miles (W.) from Maidstone, and 21 (S. S. E.) from London; containing 2162 inhabitants. The name of this town implies its situation on the western border of the county. Two remarkable phenomena, called land slips, occurred here on the southern escarpment of the Sand hill in 1596 and 1756; in the former, nine acres of ground continued in motion for eleven days, and in the latter, two acres and a half, some parts sinking into pits, and others rising into hills. The town stands on the northern declivity of the same formation, and is of neat and clean appearance; about the centre is the market-house. The river Darent rises in the parish, and, after watering the ancient park of Squerries, takes a north-eastern direction. The market, which was granted in the 25th of Edward III. to the abbot of Westminster, who possessed the manor, is on Wednesday; and there is a cattle-fair on May 3rd. The place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held for the hundred, for the recovery of debts under £5. The living is a vicarage, with that of Edenbridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £608; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Board; impropiators, H. V. Bodicoate, Esq., and others. The church is a large and venerable structure. There is a place of worship for dissenters. Bishop Hoadly and the celebrated General Wolfe were natives of the town; in the church is a simple tablet, with the well-known elegant tribute to the memory of the latter, and in the grounds of Squerries is a pillar, erected for the like purpose.

WESTERLEIGH (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing, with the hamlets of Coal-Pit-Heath, Henfield, Kendalshire, Mayshill, and Nibley, 1776 inhabitants. This place anciently formed part of the parish of Puckle-Church, and was not invested with parochial rights, nor had a church, till the fourteenth century. The parish comprises 4009 acres, of which 577 are common or waste land. Coal is procured in considerable quantities, and is conveyed to Bristol by a railroad, which is worked by horses, and passes through a tunnel 1540 feet in length; it was

constructed at an expense of £77,000, is nine miles long, and joins the Avon and Gloucestershire railway. From this place, also, the Bristol and Gloucester railway, worked by locomotive-engines, proceeds to its junction with the Cheltenham and Great Western railway at Standish. The living is united, with that of Abson, to the vicarage of Puckle-Church: the church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower, and a stone pulpit. Sir John Smythe, Bart., in 1715, gave an annuity of £20 in support of schools. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, a theological writer of the 17th century, was born here.

WESTERTON, a township, in the new district of COUNDON, parish of St. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 650 acres, and is situated on a commanding eminence on the road from St. Andrew Auckland to Durham: the village lies a little eastward of the road. There is a circular tower called Westerton Folly. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £84. 7. 4.

WESTFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from East Dereham; containing 138 inhabitants. It comprises 569*a.* 13*p.*, of which 470 acres are arable, and 88 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Whinbergh, and valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2.: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower. At the inclosure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

WESTFIELD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of BALDSLOW, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Battle; containing 866 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Brede channel, and intersected by the new road from Hastings into Kent; the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery is richly embellished with wood. The substratum contains iron-stone and sandstone, and the former was anciently smelted in furnaces erected for the purpose. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £372; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; appropriator, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is in the early English style, with some Norman details, and a low massive tower.

WESTGATE, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN, NEWCASTLE, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 10,489 inhabitants. It comprises about 112 acres, forming the north-western suburb of the town of Newcastle; and several streets, containing many handsome residences, have lately been erected. Some of the loftiest ground in the vicinity of Newcastle is here.

WESTHALL (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Halesworth; containing 412 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the Bohun family, of whose castellated mansion the south front only is remaining. The parish comprises 2316 acres, of which 125 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books

at £10. 2. 3½., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: the great tithes have been commuted for £456, and the vicarial for £144; the glebe comprises 82 acres. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later style, with a square embattled tower; the entrance from the tower is through a highly-enriched Norman arch, and there are various other interesting details of that style.

WESTHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, lowey and rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E.) from Eastbourne; containing 770 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the English Channel, comprises by measurement 4478 acres, of which 1376 are arable, 3050 meadow and pasture, and 52 woodland. On the shore are several martello towers, and a coast-guard station; the village is on the road to Battle and Hastings, and near it are the ruins of Pevensey Castle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 10., and in the gift of the impropiator, the Earl of Burlington: the great tithes have been commuted for £302. 15., and the vicarial for £570; the glebe comprises 1½ acre. The church is partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and partly of earlier date. A national school has been established; and there is an almshouse containing four tenements, called the hospital of St. John, endowed with 30 acres of land, given, it is supposed, by one of the religious societies of Layney and Priest Hawes, the remains of which have been converted into farm-buildings. A girls' school was erected in 1813, for the support of which £20 per annum have been granted from the revenue of the hospital.

WEST HAMPNETT.—See HAMPNETT, WEST.

WESTHIDE, a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hereford; containing 159 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hereford to Bromyard, and comprises by measurement 1100 acres, of which 365 are arable, 425 meadow and pasture, 60 hop-plantations, and 250 woodland; the soil is generally a reddish clay, producing good crops of wheat; the surface is undulated, and there are quarries of limestone, used chiefly for rough building and for the roads. An extension of the Gloucester and Ledbury canal to Hereford is in progress, and will skirt the parish, where will be a commodious wharf. The Court, formerly the seat of the Monnington family, to whom the manor belonged, is an ancient mansion, originally surrounded with a moat, which is now partly filled up. The living is a rectory, united to that of Stoke-Edith: the glebe comprises about 21 acres. The church is in the early English style, and contains some monuments to the Monningtons.

WESTHORPE (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7¾ miles (N.) from Stow-Market; containing 264 inhabitants, and comprising 1301*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. R. Hewitt, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £346, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, and contains many handsome monuments, and some remains of stained glass. The Hall, a noble man-

sion, formerly the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was taken down about the middle of the last century; his royal consort, Mary, died here in 1533.

WESTINGTON, with COMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of CHIPPING-CAMPDEN, union of SHIPSTON, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, ½ a mile (S.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 178 inhabitants.

WESTLECOTT, a tything, in the parish of WROUGH-TON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 36 inhabitants.

WESTLETON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (E.) from Yoxford; containing 897 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6011 acres, of which 982 are common or waste; it is bounded on the south by a stream of which the mouth, in ancient records, is called the Port of Mismere, from a large sheet of water formerly near it. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Middleton, annexed to the rectory of Fordley, and valued in the king's books at £8: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £325. In the chancel of the church are some elegant stone seats.

WESTLEY, a township, in the parish of WESTBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 88 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £186, equally divided between the rectors of the first and second portions of Westbury.

WESTLEY (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 144 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1232 acres; the soil is chalk, alternated with gravel, and the surface is undulated, in some parts rising into hills of considerable elevation. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Fornham All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for £302. 10., and the glebe comprises 31½ acres. The whole church, of which the tower fell down in 1774, having become completely dilapidated, a new and remarkably handsome edifice was erected in 1837, by the liberal contributions of the Marquess of Bristol, the patrons of the living, and the parishioners.

WESTLEY-WATERLESS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Newmarket; containing 194 inhabitants. It comprises about 2300 acres, of which by far the greater part is arable, about 60 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the gift of R. Chapman, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £325, and the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a circular tower.

WESTMANCOATE, a hamlet, in the parish of BRE-DON, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4¾ miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 340 inhabitants, and comprising 871 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WESTMESTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, E. divi-

sion of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Lewes; containing, with the chapelry of East Chiltington, 533 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in Westmeston hamlet. A charter for a fair on Martinmas-day was granted by Edward II. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2., and in the gift of G. Courthope, Jun., Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £585, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a plain Norman arch between the nave and chancel; it contains a rudely-constructed circular stone font, and at the east end of the south aisle is an ancient chapel, the burial-place of the Marten family. At East Chiltington is a chapel of ease. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £577. 15. 7. three per cents. Anthony Shirley, who acquired some celebrity as a traveller and writer, in the time of James I., was born here.

WESTMILL (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Buntingford; containing 425 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2000 acres, the principal portion of which is arable; the soil is a chalky clay, and the surface generally flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Earl of Hardwicke: the tithes have been commuted for £540, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum by Lord Hardwicke.

WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX.—See LONDON.

WESTMORLAND, an inland county, bounded on the north and west by Cumberland, on the south-west and south by Lancashire, on the south-east and east by Yorkshire, and on the north-east by the county of Durham. It extends from $54^{\circ} 11' 30''$ to $54^{\circ} 42' 30''$ (N. Lat.), and from $2^{\circ} 20'$ to $3^{\circ} 12'$ (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 763 square miles, or 488,320 statute acres. There are 10,849 inhabited houses, 875 uninhabited, and 39 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 56,454, of whom 28,213 are males, and 28,241 females. The ancient British inhabitants of the territory included within the limits of this county were of two tribes of the *Brigantes*, called the *Voluntii* and the *Sistuntii*, the former occupying the eastern parts of it, the latter the western. Under the Roman dominion it was included in the division called *Maxima Caesariensis*; and, at the period of the Saxon heptarchy, it formed part of the extensive and powerful kingdom of Northumbria. From its Saxon conquerors it received the name of *West-moringa-land*, or land of the western moors, since contracted into Westmorland. The county is partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle, in the province of York, but under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, it will be wholly included in the latter diocese. Chester diocese comprises the barony of Kendal, divided between the two deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby-Lonsdale, both of which extend into the adjoining parts of Lancashire; the barony of Westmorland, forming the remaining portion of the county, is annexed to the see of Carlisle, and constitutes the deanery of Westmorland. The total number of parishes is thirty-two. Its great *civil divisions* are the two baronies of Kendal and Westmorland, the former including the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale, and the latter, which has in later ages been occasionally styled the

“barony of Appleby,” and is often called the “Bottom of Westmorland,” comprising the East and West wards. The county contains the newly-enfranchised borough and market-town of Kendal, the small market-town and sea-port of Milnthorpe, and the market-towns of Ambleside, Appleby, Brough, Burton-in-Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Stephen, and Orton; two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the borough of Kendal. It is included in the northern circuit: the assizes, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, are held at Appleby, and the Epiphany and Midsummer sessions at Kendal.

The county is in general so mountainous, that the soil of a great portion of it must necessarily for ever remain undisturbed by the plough. The *mountains* are separated by pleasant and fertile valleys, requiring only a greater number of trees and hedge-rows to complete the beauty of their appearance. The most extensive *vales* are, that of the Eden, reaching from about ten miles south-east of Kirkby-Stephen, north-westward by Appleby, towards Penrith; and that of Kendal, more particularly southward and westward of that town. Loose masses of *rock*, of various sizes and descriptions, are scattered over all the lower hills and the champaign parts of the county; and on the southern side of Shap, along the road towards Kendal, different streams, and especially Wasdale-beck, force their passage amidst stupendous blocks of rounded granite. *Cross-fell*, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, which is the highest of the chain of mountains extending along the eastern borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, rises to the height of 2901 feet above the level of the sea. The other greatest elevations, included wholly or partly within its limits, are *Helvellyn*, 3055 feet high; *Bow-fell*, 2911 feet high; *Rydal-head*, about the same height as the last-mentioned; and the *High-street*, which is about 2730 feet high, and derives its name from an ancient road that runs along its summit, and on which the people of the neighbourhood have horse-races and other sports, on July 10th. All these mountains command magnificent and extensive prospects, and from Rydal-head are seen Windermere, Elter-water, Grasmere, and Rydal-water.

Many beautiful LAKES adorn the numerous romantic and sequestered dales, and, together with those of Cumberland, have afforded an abundant theme for description, and have been the subjects of some of the finest efforts of landscape painting. The principal of those in Westmorland are, Ullswater, Windermere, Grasmere, Haws-water, Elter-water, Broad-water, and Rydal-water. *Ullswater*, on the north-western side of the county, and of which the higher part is wholly within the limits of Westmorland, while its lower part is divided between it and Cumberland, is about nine miles long, its breadth varying from a quarter of a mile to two miles; the lower end is called Ousemere; its depth varies from six to thirty-five fathoms. The shores of the lake are extremely irregular, and from its making different bold sweeps, only parts of it are seen at once. The lower extremity is bordered by pleasant inclosures, interspersed with woods and cottages, scattered on the sides of gently rising hills; but, advancing upwards towards Patterdale, the inclosures are of smaller extent, and the hills more lofty and rugged, until their aspect becomes wholly wild and mountainous. In its highest expanse are a few

small rocky islands. Place-fell, on the east, projects its barren and rugged base into the lake; and on the west rise several rocky hills, one of which, called Stybarrow Crag, is clothed with oaks and birches: these and the other surrounding hills are furrowed with glens and the channels of torrents, causing remarkable echoes. When the sky is uniformly overcast and the air perfectly calm, this lake, in common with some others, has its surface overspread by a smooth oily appearance, provincially called a *keld*, which term is also applied to the places that are longest in freezing; it contains abundance of fine trout, perch, skellies, and eels, some char, and a species of trout, called grey trout, almost peculiar to it, which frequently attains the weight of 30lb.

Windermere is ten miles and a half long, and lies on the western border of the county, which it separates, for the greater part of its length, from Lancashire, in which county its lower extremity is wholly included; its breadth is from one to two miles, and its area is computed at 2574 acres, including thirteen islands occupying a space of about 40 acres, the largest of which, called Curwen's, contains 27 acres. The Westmorland margin of the lake is bordered by inclosures rising gently from the water's edge, adorned with numerous woody and rocky knolls of various elevations and sizes; the Lancashire shore is higher and more abrupt, and is clothed with wood, though not to the summit; and a simple magnificence is the chief characteristic of the whole surrounding scenery. Its fisheries, which are rented of the crown, are chiefly for common and grey trout, pike, perch, skellies, and eels, and more especially for char, its most remarkable produce, of which there are two sorts, called, from the difference of their colour, silver and golden char, the former of which is considered the most delicious, and is potted for the London market; great numbers of water-fowl resort to this lake, and to a few of the smaller ones. *Grasmere* is a particularly beautiful small lake, at the lower end of a valley bearing its name; in the centre of it is a small island, and its head is adorned by the church and village of Grasmere. *Haws-water*, situated in a narrow vale called Mardale, is about three miles long, and from a quarter to half a mile broad; near the centre it is nearly divided into two by a low inclosed promontory, and the mountains which environ its head are steep, bold, and craggy, but are skirted at their feet by inclosures. On its northern side is Naddle Forest, a steep mountainous ridge in the form of a bow, in the centre of which rises Wallow Crag, a mass of upright rocks; the other portions of its scenery are equally picturesque. The char and trout of the lake are in great esteem; and besides these, it produces perch, skellies, and eels. *Elter-water*, at the bottom of Great Langdale, which is rather larger than Grasmere, is inferior to none of the smaller lakes in the variety and beauty of its scenery. *Broad-water*, about a mile above the head of Ullswater, is environed by high and rugged mountains, and is viewed to great advantage from a spot called Hartsop-high-field. *Rydal-water*, on the course of the Rothay, is shallow, and has several picturesque woody islands; it is about a mile in length. The principal of the smaller lakes, most commonly called *tarns*, are, Ais-water, a mile south-west of Hartsop, and about a mile northward of which is Angle-tarn; Grisedale-tarn, at the head of Grisedale; Red-tarn, under the eastern side of Helvellyn, and westward of which lie

Kepel-cove-tarn; Red-tarn, and Small-water, at the head of Riggindale, the highest branch of Mardale; Skegges-water, in the mountains between Long Sled-dale and Kentmere; Kentmere, in the valley of the Kent; Sunbiggin-tarn, in the parish of Orton; and Whinfall-tarn, in the parish of Kendal. Along the chain of mountains extending from Cross-fell, in a southern direction, to Stainmore near Brough, a distance of about twenty miles, occurs a singular phenomenon called the Helm Wind, which blows at various times of the year, but most commonly from October to April.

Notwithstanding the inclosures and improvements that have taken place since the commencement of the present century, the CULTIVATED lands hardly amount to one-half of the whole extent of the county. The greater part, amounting to about three-fourths, of the inclosed lands, are always under grass, particularly in high situations; and as the farmers, during the summer months, can keep almost any quantity of cattle on the commons, &c., at a very little expense, their chief object is to get as much hay as possible from their inclosed lands against the approach of winter. There are few counties where, in proportion to their size, more milch cows are kept than in this, and where the produce of the dairy is an object of greater importance: this is chiefly butter, of which great quantities are annually sent to the London market, in firkins containing 56lb. net. Not less than 10,000 Scotch cattle are annually brought to Brough Hill fair, whence great numbers are driven towards the rich pastures of the more southerly portions of England, though many are retained and fattened within the limits of Westmorland. In some parts, considerable tracts are covered with *coppices*, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel: these underwoods, particularly in the barony of Kendal, are usually cut every sixteenth year, hardly any trees being left for timber, and their produce converted partly into hoops, which are made in the county, and sent coastwise to Liverpool; and partly into charcoal, which is in demand for the neighbouring iron-works. Timber is chiefly found in the *plantations*, which are numerous, and, at Whinfield Forest and around Lowther Hall, extensive: the larch is generally the most flourishing tree, though indeed most of the woods spring with a degree of vigour hardly to be expected from the bleak and exposed situations which many of them occupy. The extensive *wastes* are partly subject to common right, constituting a great part of the value of many farms, to which they are attached, and partly in severalties and stinted pastures. A few of them consist of extensive *commons* in low situations, possessing a good soil; but by far the greater number is composed of large mountainous tracts, called by the inhabitants *fells* and moors, which produce little besides a very coarse grass, heath, and fern, provincially called *ling* and *brackens*: the soil of these is generally a poor hazel-mould and peat moss. The higher wastes are principally applied to the pasturage of large flocks of sheep, which, during the winter, are all brought down to the inclosures. By the end of April they are sent back to the wastes. Numerous herds of black cattle are likewise seen on the lower commons; a few are of the breed of the county; the rest are Scotch.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS, which are various, and some of them valuable, consist chiefly of lead, coal,

marble, slate (the finest in England), limestone, freestone, and gypsum; and every part of the county presents an interesting field of study to the geologist. The principal *lead* mines are those at Dunfell, which are considered to be nearly exhausted; at Dufton, where they are unusually rich; at Eagle Crags, in Grisedale, a branch of the vale of Patterdale; and at Greenside, near Patterdale. A small quantity of this metal is also annually procured in the hills above Staveley, and large loose masses of ore have been found in different other situations: a very rich and productive vein at Hartley ceased to be worked about the commencement of the last century. *Copper* has been wrought to a limited extent at Limbrig, Asby, and Rayne, and is obtained in small quantities in many other parts. *Coal* is neither abundant nor of good quality; it is wrought only in the south-eastern extremity of the county, chiefly on Stainmore heath, and in the neighbourhood of Shap: in the vale of Mallerstang a kind of small coal, chiefly used for burning limestone, is procured. Bordering upon the river Kent, about three miles below Kendal, a bed of beautiful white *marble*, veined with red and other tints, was discovered in 1793, and quarries were immediately opened. Near Ambleside, and between that town and Penrith, is found a marble of a dusky green colour, veined with white; a black sort is obtained near Kirkby-Lonsdale, and another species at Kendal Fell. The western mountains produce vast quantities of *slate*, all the various kinds of which are used in the surrounding districts for covering the roofs of buildings, while the best of them are conveyed by sea to Liverpool, London, Lynn, Hull, &c., and by land into Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Lancashire. The most general colour is blue, of many different shades, sometimes having a greenish cast; one kind is purple; and another, used to make writing slates, is nearly black: the best sorts are obtained at the greatest depth. The prevailing strata in the southern and eastern parts of the county are *limestone* and *free-stone*, together with a soft laminous schistus, horizontally stratified. The western and north-western mountains, besides the slate before mentioned, consist of masses of the trap genera, chiefly basalt, commonly called *whinstone*. Around the head of Windermere, and for some distance eastward of it, lies a stratum of dark grey limestone, which is occasionally burned into lime, or polished for tomb-stones and chimney-pieces. Wasdale Crag is a mass of coarse flesh-coloured *granite*; and higher up the dale, a greenish-coloured granite, of a finer and harder texture, is found: a very coarse species of granite also appears in many other parts of the county. A vein of red *porphyry* crosses the road between Kendal and Shap; and at Acorn-bank, near Kirkby, is one of *gypsum*, which is used for laying floors. In many parts are also detached round pieces of blue rag-stone, of granite, and of a very hard composite stone, called by the masons *callierde*. In Knipe Scar are found talky fibrous bodies, opaque and of an ash colour, which burn for a considerable time without any sensible diminution. *Fossil* remains exist only in the strata of the southern and eastern parts of the county: coralloid bodies are very common, some of them beautifully variegated.

The *Manufactures* are but of minor importance, and consist chiefly of coarse woollen-cloths, called Kendal *cottons* (supposed to be corrupted from *coatings*), linseys,

knit-stockings, waistcoat-pieces, flannels, and leather. Nor is the commerce extensive: the principal exports are, the coarse cloths manufactured at Kendal, stockings, slates, tanned-hides, gunpowder, hoops, charcoal, hams, bacon, wool, sheep, and cattle; and the imports are, grain, and Scotch cattle and sheep. Much fish from the river and lakes is annually sent to Lancaster and Liverpool, and some even to London. The principal *Rivers* are the Eden, Eamont, Lowther, Lune, and Kent. The county derives considerable benefit from the Lancaster canal, which, commencing at Kendal, proceeds for some distance parallel with the course of the Kent, and afterwards across that of the Betha, to the vicinity of Burton, where it enters Lancashire, in the southern part of which county it communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, &c.

A singular collection of huge stones, called Penhurock, now nearly destroyed, and a Druidical circle of stones near Oddendale, both in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth, are supposed to have been *British*; as likewise are, the rude circle of stones at the head of the stream called the Ellerbeck; that on the waste of Moor-duvock, called the Druid's Cross; that of Mayborough, on a gentle eminence on the western side of Eamont bridge; and that about a mile north-eastward of Shap, called the Druids' Temple. Other relics, also, of this people have been discovered, including several cairns and encampments. Westmorland was traversed by a variety of *Roman* roads of minor importance, and contained the stations of *Vertera*, which has been fixed at Brough; *Brovacum*, at Brougham Castle; *Galacum*, at the head of Windermere; and another at Natland, the name of which is uncertain. A branch of the great Roman Watling-street ran through it from Stainmore to Brougham Castle, and several parts between Brough and Kirkby-Thore are still tolerably perfect. From this, the Maiden-way branched off at Kirkby-Thore, and passed over the lower extremity of Cross-fell, by Whitley Castle, into Northumberland: the road may still be clearly traced, being uniformly about seven yards broad, and composed of large loose stones. Other vestiges of Roman occupancy are also very numerous, including altars, urns, coins, bricks, tessellated pavements, foundations of buildings, &c., which have been found on the sites of the stations, and elsewhere. There are likewise, a Roman camp, about 100 yards southward of Borrowbridge, in Borrowdale, now called Castle-hows; others, called Castlesteads and Coney-beds, near the station at Natland; and several between Crackenthorpe and Cross-fell; besides Maiden Castle, upon Stainmore, a very strong square fort, about five miles from Brough; and some other remarkable intrenchments. Near Shap is a stupendous monument of antiquity called Carl-lofts, supposed to be *Danish*, consisting of two long lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite, with different other masses of the same material, arranged in various forms.

The *Religious houses* were only the Præmonstratsian abbey of Shap, and a monastery of White friars at Appleby, together with an hospital for lepers near Kirkby-in-Kendal: there are some remains of the abbey of Shap. Remains of more modern fortifications are numerous and extensive, comprising the ruins of the *castles* of Appleby, Beetham, Brough, Brougham, Bewley, Howgill, Kendal, and Pendragon; Arnside tower, Hels-

back tower, and several other ancient castellated buildings. Of ancient *mansions*, the most remarkable specimens are Sizergh Hall and Levens Hall, together with the ruins of Old Calgarth Hall and Preston Hall. Of the more modern *seats* of the nobility and gentry, those most worthy of notice are, Lowther Castle, the residence of the Earl of Lonsdale, lord-lieutenant of the county; and Appleby Castle, that of the Earl of Thanet, hereditary high sheriff. The small freeholds are very numerous. The inclosed fields are generally small, and are fenced partly by hedges, and partly by stone walls. The inhabitants, owing to their secluded situation, have, until recently, been distinguished for their adherence to several antiquated customs. There are mineral *springs* of various qualities; the principal being that near the village of Clifton, at which a great number of people assemble on the first day of May, to drink its waters; that called Gonsdike, a little to the south of Rounthwaite, which continually casts up small metallic spangles; Shap wells, much resorted to in the summer season by persons afflicted with scorbutic complaints, and by lead-miners from Alston and Arkingarthdale; the numerous petrifying springs on the borders of the river Kent; and a petrifying well in the cave called Pate-hole. The most remarkable *casades* on the many mountain streams are, Levens Park waterfall, on the Kent; another on the Betha, below Betham—the *Caladupa* of Camden; and Gillforth spout, in Long Sleddale, which has an unbroken fall of 100 feet. *Pate-hole* is a very curious and extensive cavern in a limestone rock near Great Asby, from which, in rainy seasons, powerful streams of water issue. Westmorland gives the title of Earl to the family of Fane; and Baron Vipont of Westmorland is one of the titles borne by the noble family of Clifford.

WESTOE, a township, in the parish of JARROW, union of SOUTH SHIELDS, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 13,990 inhabitants. This township, which comprises an area of 1795 acres, is situated on elevated ground commanding fine views of the sea and the adjacent country, with Tynemouth Abbey and other interesting objects. It is the favourite resort of the wealthy merchants and ship-owners connected with South Shields, to which it forms a pleasant suburb, containing within its boundaries the market-place and some of the principal streets of that town; the vicinity is enlivened with numerous handsome mansions and elegant villas. The substratum is chiefly coal, of which, to the south of the chapel, there is an extensive mine in operation belonging to the Messrs. Brandling; and freestone of good quality is also abundant, and quarried to a considerable extent. A chapel was erected in 1818, at an expense of £2400, of which £1000 were given by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, £500 by the trustees of Lord Crewe, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patrons, Trustees, subject to the approval of the incumbent of St. Hilda; appropriator, the prebendary of the twelfth canonry of Durham, whose tithes have been commuted for £236. 2. Attached, is a national school.—See SHIELDS, SOUTH.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of WELFORD, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 268 inhabitants.

WESTON, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Frodsham; containing 626 inhabitants. The Weston canal passes in the vicinity, parallel with the river Mersey. A church has been erected, of which the first stone was laid in the spring of 1841, by Sir Richard Brooke, one of the trustees of the Weaver navigation; it is the first of a number of churches built and endowed by that company for the benefit of the bargemen, and is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a spire.

WESTON, a township, in the parish of WYBURNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (E.) from Nantwich; containing 496 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by £10 per annum from Sir J. Delves Broughton's charity.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of STALBRIDGE, union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET; containing 241 inhabitants.

WESTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Baldock; containing 1123 inhabitants, and comprising 4370*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.* A pleasure-fair is held on the 11th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; net income, £197; patron and impropiator, William Hale, Esq. The glebe consists of 179 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the tower and chancel are of Norman architecture, and the nave in the later English style: the vicarage-house occupies the site of a religious house, of which the foundations may still be traced. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman road passes through the parish, and several coins have been found.

WESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Spalding; containing 681 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Spalding to Holbeach, and comprises 5403*a.* 11*p.*; the soil is chiefly clay, with a good depth of vegetable mould, and the surface generally level. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Sir J. Trollope, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £970, and the vicarial for £163. 10.; the glebe comprises nearly two acres. The church is a small neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTON, NORFOLK.—See WESTON-LONGVILLE.

WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of LOYS-WEEDON, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Towcester; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood was formerly much esteemed.

WESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1660 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay, and the lands are in good cultivation.

tion; it is divided into north and south, situated on the opposite acclivities of a narrow vale in which the Laxton and Egmonton unite, and flow in one small stream to the river Trent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 11., and in the gift of Earl Manvers, with a net income of £468: the tithes were commuted for 315 acres of land in 1814. The church exhibits specimens of various styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Richard Hawksworth, in 1736, bequeathed £50 for erecting a school-house, and £100 towards its endowment.

WESTON, with NASH and TILSOP, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Ludlow; containing 381 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in Weston.

WESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Bath; containing 2899 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Avon, and comprises about 2413 acres, of which 1901 are meadow and pasture, 495 arable, and 15 woodland; the pastures are chiefly grazed by cows kept for the supply of Bath with milk. The upper lands, on the plain of Lansdown, rest on a bed of inferior oolite, and the substratum of the lower is blue lias, which is quarried for burning into lime and for the roads; the quarries contain many fossil remains, among which are bones of the ichthyosaurus. The upper road from Bath to Bristol passes through the parish; and a stream tributary to the Avon has its source in Lansdown Hill, and flows through the village, near which it is crossed by a stone bridge of one arch. The surrounding scenery is finely varied; and near the spot where Sir Bevil Granville fell at the battle of Lansdown, is a monument inscribed to his memory by Lord Clarendon. The river Avon affords facility of communication, and the Great Western railway passes within a mile. Lansdown fair, for cattle, sheep, pigs, cheese, and toys, is held on the 10th of August. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £468. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1832, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, containing 630 sittings. Another church was erected in 1836; and the chapel attached to Partis' College, noticed in the article on Bath, is also in Weston parish. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. Lansdown Plain, which confers the title of Marquess on the Petty family, is chiefly in the parish.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of BURITON, union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Petersfield; containing 315 inhabitants. John Goodyer, in 1664, bequeathed premises now let for £79 a year, for education, and the relief of the poor.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of St. MARY, SOUTHAMPTON, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 1263 inhabitants.

WESTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$

miles (S.) from Beccles, on the road to Halesworth; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £260. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. Weston Hall, the ancient seat of the family of Rede, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, was partly taken down within a few years, and the remainder converted into a farm-house.

WESTON, with EMBER, a hamlet, in the parish of THAMES-DITTON, union of KINGSTON, Second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of the county of SURREY; containing 1256 inhabitants.

WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Nuneaton; containing 140 inhabitants.

WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of LONG COMPTON, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 41 inhabitants.

WESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Otley; containing, with the township of Askwith, 526 inhabitants, of whom 128 are in Weston township. The parish comprises by computation 4460 acres, of which 1280 are in the township; the inclosed lands are fertile, and the population chiefly agricultural. There is a corn-mill in the parish. The surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character, and improved by Weston Hall, the seat of William Vavasour Carter, Esq.; the village is situated on the north side of Wharfedale, and is irregularly built. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £51; patron and improPRIATOR, Mr. Carter. The church is a small ancient structure.

WESTON, ALCONBURY.—See ALCONBURY.

WESTON-BAMFYLD (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 133 inhabitants, and comprising 606 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Goldesbrough: the tithes have been commuted for £169. 14., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a small and very ancient edifice, with an octagonal tower.

WESTON-BEGGARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (E.) from Hereford; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Froome, and consists of 931 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 3.; net income, £135; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; improPRIATOR, the Warden of St. Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury, whose tithes have been commuted for £65.

WESTON-BIRT (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tetbury; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2., and in the gift of R. Holford, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £113. 5., and the glebe comprises 85 acres.

WESTON-BY-WELLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **CORBY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. E.) from **Harborough**; containing 199 inhabitants. The parish, which is on the river **Welland**, comprises 984*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.*; there are some quarries of stone, chiefly used for the roads. The village is pleasantly situated, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving, for which there is a factory. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Sutton-Basset** united, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 1.; net income, £260; patron and incumbent, the Rev. James Halke. On the inclosure in 1802, 164*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.* were allotted in lieu of tithes for both livings. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a handsome tower.

WESTON, COLD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Ludlow**; containing 31 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 430 acres: there are quarries of good limestone and flagstone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 8. 4.; net income, £100; patron, **Frederick Herbert Cornwall, Esq.** The church is a small plain edifice, erected by the Rev. Mr. **Fosbrooke**, a former rector, to whom it contains a monument.

WESTON-COLLEY, a tything, in the parish and hundred of **MITCHELDEVER**, union of **NEW WINCHESTER**, **Winchester** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 8 miles (N. by E.) from **Winchester**; containing 106 inhabitants.

WESTON-COLVILLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LINTON**, hundred of **RADFIELD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Linton**; containing 530 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 13. 6½.; net income, £200; patron, **John Hall, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.

WESTON-CONEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from **Ixworth**; containing 244 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1280 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of **Barningham**, and valued in the king's books at £13. 0. 5. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style. Traces of a Roman road are discernible.

WESTON-CORBETT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **BERMONDSPIT**, **Basingstoke** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. E.) from **Basingstoke**; containing 18 inhabitants.

WESTON-COYNEY, with **HULME**, a township, in the parish of **CAVERSWALL**, union of **CHEADLE**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (W.) from **Cheadle**; containing 938 inhabitants.

WESTON, EDITH.—See **EDITH-WESTON**.

WESTON-FAVELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **SPELHOE**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from **Northampton**; containing 436 inhabitants. The road from **Northampton** to **Wellingborough** intersects this parish, which comprises 1083 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 3.; net income, £236; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. H. Knight. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A

free school was founded and endowed with £22. 8. per annum, by **Harvey Ekins, Esq.**, and **Elizabeth** his wife, who also, at the desire of their daughter, formed a charity for apprenticing a boy yearly: **Thomas Green**, in 1739, gave certain lands for the further endowment of the school. The Rev. **James Hervey, M.A.**, author of the *Meditations*, was incumbent of the parish for many years; he rebuilt the rectory-house on an enlarged scale, and died on the 25th of December, 1758, and was buried in the church.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 10 miles (W. by N.) from **Bristol**; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3., and in the gift of **P. John Mills, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £112, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

WESTON-JONES, a township, in the parish of **NORBURY**, union of **NEWPORT**, W. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from **Newport**; containing, with the hamlet of **Loynton**, 143 inhabitants.

WESTON, KING, SOMERSET.—See **KINGWESTON**.

WESTON, KING'S, a tything, in the parish of **HENBURY**, union of **CLIFTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4½ miles (N. W.) from **Bristol**; containing 184 inhabitants.

WESTON, LAWRENCE, a tything, in the parish of **HENBURY**, union of **CLIFTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Bristol**; containing 341 inhabitants.

WESTON-LONGVILLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **St. FAITH**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from **Norwich**; containing 411 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river **Wensum**, and comprises 2737*a.* 12*p.*, of which 2220 acres are arable, 326 meadow and pasture, 145 woodland, and 44 roads and water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 1½., and in the gift of **New College, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe contains 46 acres, with a house built in 1841, by the Rev. **John Conyngham**. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three stone sedilia of elegant design, and a piscina, and the windows contain some valuable remains of stained glass. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

WESTON-MARKET.—See **MARKET-WESTON**.

WESTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **THAME**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 70 inhabitants.

WESTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of **PORTISHEAD**, union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 160 inhabitants.

WESTON, OLD (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of **THRAPSTONE**, hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 7¼ miles (N.) from **Kimbolton**; containing 390 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1855 acres, of which 50 are common or waste. The living is united, with that of **Bythorn**, to the rectory of **Brington**.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BICESTER**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Bicester**; containing 504 inhabitants. There are quarries of stone, of good quality for building. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £148; patron and impropiator, the Hon. Peregrine Bertie. The church is a Grecian structure, erected in 1743, at the expense of **Norreys Bertie, Esq.**, on the site of the old edifice, which had fallen into decay. Near it is the ancient manor-house, in which are several portraits of the families of **Norreys** and **Bertie**. Numerous Roman coins have been found.

WESTON-PATRICK (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **ODIHAM**, **Basingstoke** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Odiham**; containing 185 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1294 acres, of which 250 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chancellor of **Salisbury Cathedral** (the appropriator), with a net income of £48: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 2 acres of appropriate glebe.

WESTON-PEVEREL, or **PENNY-CROSS**, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. Andrew, Plymouth**, union of **PLYMPTON St. Mary**, hundred of **ROBOROUGH**, **Roborough** and **S.** divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Plymouth**; containing 267 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £350, and the impropriate for £51. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Pancras**.

WESTON-RHYN, a township, in the parish of **St. Martin**, hundred of **OSWESTRY**, **N.** division of **SALOP**; containing 856 inhabitants.

WESTON, SOUTH (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **THAME**, hundred of **PIRTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Tetsworth**; containing 104 inhabitants. It comprises about 460 acres, nearly the whole of which is profitable arable land, in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; net income, £200; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of **Queen's College, Oxford**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **EVESHAM**, Upper division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, **E.** division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. N. W.) from **Chipping-Campden**; containing 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2632 acres, of which 267 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31; net income, £811; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. H. Smith**.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, **E.** division of **SOMERSET**, 9 miles (N. W.) from **Cross**; containing 2103 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the margin of **Uphill bay**, near the **Bristol Channel**, has within the last few years more than trebled its population, from the construction of a bathing establishment at **Knightstone**, since which it has become a fashionable and well-frequented watering-place. The town is beautifully situated under the shelter of **Worlebury Hill**, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, with the range of the **Mendip hills**: an act of parliament for its improvement, and for paving, lighting, and watching the streets, was passed in 1842. The

bathing-house contains commodious apartments for the residence of invalids, and contiguous are furnished lodging-houses for the reception of families, and also several good inns; the establishment comprises also a public reading-room, and may be heated to any required temperature by a steam apparatus detached from the building. **Weston** is situated immediately opposite to **Cardiff** on the **Welsh coast**, and a few of the inhabitants of the parish are engaged in the sprat and herring fishery; cod, whiting, soles, and salmon are taken in considerable numbers. Limestone is quarried for building, for burning into lime, and also for the roads; and the making of bricks is carried on to some extent. A convenient market-house has been recently erected at the expense of **Richard Parsley, Esq.** The **Bristol and Exeter railway** passes near the parish; and a branch worked by horses diverges to this place, where a station has been established. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Bath and Wells**: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and there is a glebe of nearly 40 acres. The church is a neat edifice, partly rebuilt in 1824, and enlarged in 1837, by **Archdeacon Law**, the present rector, who also greatly improved and beautified the interior. There are two places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyans**. At **Worlebury** is a rampart of stones, 20 feet high, with ditches, supposed to have been the last fortified camp of the **Romans** in this district. A well in the parish possesses the unusual property of being empty at high water, and full when the tide is at its ebb.

WESTON-TURVILLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Wendover**; containing 718 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 10.; net income, £484; patrons, the **Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford**. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798.

WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **SHIFFNALL**, **W.** division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, **S.** division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Shiffnall**; containing 297 inhabitants. This place takes the adjunct to its name from **Lizard**, a hill in **Shropshire**, to distinguish it from **Weston-upon-Trent**. The parish comprises about 2370 acres, of which 942 are arable, 1143 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the **Earl of Bradford**: the tithes have been commuted for £335, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church is in the **Norman style**, with later additions.

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **ROSS**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Ross**; containing 672 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3142 acres, and is intersected by the road from **Ross** to **Gloucester**. A portion is within the county of **Gloucester**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the **Bishop of Hereford**: the tithes have been commuted for £619. 10., and the glebe comprises 2 acres.

WESTON-UNDER-RED-CASTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of **HODNET**, union of **WEM**, **Drayton** division

of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 miles (E.) from Wem; containing, with the hamlet of Wixhill, 348 inhabitants.

WESTON-UNDER-WEATHERLY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Leamington; containing 203 inhabitants, and comprising about 1290 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.; net income, £90; patron and impropiator, Lord Clifford. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, and contains some interesting monuments.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Olney; containing 438 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Ouse, and comprises 1846a. 1r. 31p., of which 60 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. There is an ancient seat, now uninhabited, of the Throckmorton family, who have also a neat Roman Catholic chapel here, with a handsome residence for the priest. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron and impropiator, Robert Throckmorton, Esq. The church is a neat structure, built by Sir John Olney in the 14th century. Charles Higgins, in 1792, bequeathed £500, the dividends of which, amounting to £20, are expended in the purchase of clothing for aged women; an annual sum of about £55, arising from bequests, is appropriated to the poor; and there is a small school, endowed by Mr. Throckmorton in 1826. In this pleasant village, Cowper resided for several years during the latter part of his life; and the neighbourhood is supposed to have furnished many of his descriptions of rural scenery.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD, a township, in the parish of STANTON-BY-DALE, union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Derby; containing 284 inhabitants.

WESTON-UPON-AVON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD, partly in the Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, but chiefly in the Upper division of the hundred of KIFTS GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Milcote, 104 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1489 acres; the river Avon flows here, and is navigable to Tewkesbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 7., and has a net income of £84; the patronage and impropiation belong to Countess Amherst. A school is endowed with £15 per annum.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Derby; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1903 acres, of which 15 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. There are some quarries, from which was raised the stone for the erection of the new church at Shardlow. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; net income,

£594; patron, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1786; the glebe comprises 300 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Stafford; containing 562 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. Extensive salt-works have been established here, the brine for which is raised in the parish of Ingestrie, by means of machinery worked by the waters of the Trent, and is conveyed across that river and under the canal, through pipes, to certain reservoirs, whence it runs into iron pans, is heated, and becomes crystallized for use. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage, alternately, of J. N. Lane and W. Inge, Esqrs, with a net income of £96; impropiator, William Moore, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £95, and those of the vicar for £25. There are $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of impropiate, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ of vicarial, glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a large tower and spire; it was partly rebuilt in 1685, when the north aisle was taken down, and not restored till 1825, when the chancel was also rebuilt. In 1829, the spire was reconstructed.

WESTON-ZOYLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Bridgwater; containing 1000 inhabitants. This place, which borders on Sedgemoor, was the scene of the last encounter between the king's forces and those of the Duke of Monmouth. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Parret, and comprises 2656a. 2r. 16p. A fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held on the 9th of Sept., and is well attended. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. S.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £48. 10., and the vicarial for £220. 5.; the glebe comprises 25 acres, and a parsonage-house has been recently built by the Rev. William Marshall. The church is a cruciform structure, with a stately western tower, highly enriched and crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTONING (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Amphill; containing 732 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 17., and in the gift of the Executors of the late J. Everitt, Esq.; the impropiation belongs to Mrs. Penyston. The great tithes have been commuted for £355, and the vicarial for £260; the glebe comprises 32 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WESTOVER, a hamlet, in the parish of DRAYTON, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 12 inhabitants.

WESTOVER, a tything, in the parish and hundred of WHERWELL, union of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Andover; containing 60 inhabitants.

WESTOW, SUFFOLK.—See STOW, WEST.

WESTOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK;

containing, with the townships of Eddlethorpe, Firby, and Mennythorpe, 666 inhabitants, of whom 428 are in Westow township, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Whitwell. This parish, which is bounded on the north and west by the navigable river Derwent, comprises 2917 acres, of which the greater portion is arable land, interspersed with meadow and wood; limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The great tithes have been commuted for £575, and the vicarial for £114. 11.; the glebe contains 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for dissenters; also a parochial school, rebuilt a few years since, upon the site of an old one, and supported by contributions from the vicar, some of the parishioners, and G. S. Foljambe, Esq., lord of the manor.

WEST-FEN, LINCOLN.—See FRITHVILLE.

WEST-PARK, with COLE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 40 inhabitants.

WESTPORT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, N. division of WILTS, adjacent to the north-west side of Malmesbury; containing 1504 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with those of Brokenborough and Charlton annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 8½, and is in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator the Earl of Suffolk. The great tithes have been commuted for £64. 10., and the vicarial for £520; the glebe comprises 45 acres, and there is a rent-charge of £34 payable to the rector of Bremilham. The church was enlarged in 1841.

WESTRILL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing, with Stormore, 8 inhabitants.

WESTROP, a tything, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 917 inhabitants.

WEST-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK; containing 1120 inhabitants.

WEST-TOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of BACKWELL, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 269 inhabitants.

WEST-TOWN, a tything, in the parish of WIVELISCOMBE, union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; containing 2984 inhabitants.

WEST-VILLE, a township, in the union of BOSTON, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 139 inhabitants. This township, which is not dependent on any parish, was created by act of parliament, in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of Wildmore, and the East and West Fens.

WESTWARD, a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wigton; containing, with the townships of Brocklebank, Stoneraise,

Rosley, and Woodside, 1311 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation in the great forest of Inglewood, of which it formed the western ward, under the charge of the forester. The parish is bounded on the east by the Wampool river, and on the south by the branches of the river Waver, and comprises by measurement 1176 acres, of which nearly 300 are woodland, 180 roads and waste, and the remainder chiefly arable. It abounds with limestone, red freestone, and slate, all of excellent quality, of which there are extensive quarries, affording employment to many of the labouring class; and several seams of cannel and other coal have been found within its limits. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1811. The church is situated on an eminence in the township of Stoneraise. An additional church was erected by subscription in 1840, and is a neat structure in the later English style. In Stoneraise, about a mile and a half to the north of the church, and on the Roman road from *Lugovallum* (Carlisle) to *Volantium* or *Virosidum* (Ellenborough), are the remains of Old Carlisle, a considerable Roman city, which Horsley supposes to have been the *Olenacum* of the Notitia, where the *Ala Herculea* and *Ala Augusta* were posted. Antiquaries, however, differ with respect to the right name of this important station, which, with its appendages, occupied many acres of ground; its site is still over-spread with the ruins and foundations of numerous buildings, fragments of altars, equestrian statues, images, inscriptions, and many other relics. The walls inclosed a quadrilateral area, 170 yards long and 120 yards broad, with obtuse angles, and an entrance on each side, and were surrounded by a double ditch. Near a place called the Heights, in another part of the parish, vestiges of several square and circular intrenchments may be traced, though many of them, since the inclosure of the lands, have been levelled with the surface of the ground. Ilekirk Hall, anciently called Hildkirk, from a hermitage dedicated to St. Hilda, which was granted by John, in the 16th of his reign, to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, is in the township of Stoneraise, and now a farm-house; it was for some time the residence of the celebrated Richard Barwise, a man of extraordinary stature and prodigious strength.

WESTWATER, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Axminster; containing 127 inhabitants. It is situated a little to the east of the river Yarty.

WESTWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Charing; containing 1082 inhabitants. It is on the road to Folkestone, and comprises 5199a. 1r. 32p., of which 236 acres are waste, 65 road, and the remainder arable and pasture, with a moderate proportion of woodland. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £13: the great tithes have been commuted for £606, and the vicarial for £333. 15., and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style. Here is situated the workhouse of the West Ashford union.

WESTWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Burford; containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 9.; net income, £159; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, situated on an eminence, is in the Norman style; on the north and south sides are circular-arched doorways, with zigzag ornaments; in the nave is a mural monument to Charles Trindor, and on the south side is a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic of the time of Elizabeth.

WESTWICK, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of **OAKINGTON** which is in the hundred of **CHESTERTON**, union of **CHESTERTON**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 64 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £100.

WESTWICK, a township, in the parish of **GAINFORD**, union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 67 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Tees, over which is a lofty bridge of one arch leading to the parish of Rokeby, and also connecting the counties of York and Durham. The township is the property of the Countess of Bridgewater.

WESTWICK (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from North Walsham; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish comprises 932 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land; it is chiefly the property of J. Petre, Esq., whose seat, Westwick House, is a splendid mansion, beautifully situated in a park richly wooded and embellished with plantations, and some fine sheets of water. At a short distance from the house, is an obelisk ninety feet high, the summit of which commands a fine view of the sea coast and of the adjacent country. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9., and in the gift of Mr. Petre: the tithes have been commuted for £171. 11., and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty tower; it has been thoroughly repaired by subscription, and was beautified in 1841, at the expense of the patron.

WESTWICK, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Boroughbridge; containing 18 inhabitants. It is situated to the south and west of the river Ure, and comprises about 411 acres of land.

WESTWOOD, a township, in the parish of **THORNBURY**, union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bromyard.

WESTWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of **SOUTH-FLEET**, union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**; containing 89 inhabitants.

WESTWOOD, a parish, in the union of **BRADFORD**, forming a detached portion of the hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, locally in that of **BRADFORD**, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of **WILTS**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Bradford; containing 631 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Great Bradford.

WESTWOOD PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Droitwich; containing 25 inhabitants, and comprising 730 acres. A priory dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for six nuns of the order of Fontevrault, was founded in the reign of Henry II., and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £75. 18. 11.

WESTWOODSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of **HAXEY**, union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, W. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 626 inhabitants.

WETHERAL (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **CARLISLE**, chiefly in **CUMBERLAND** ward, but partly in **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of the county of **CUMBERLAND**; containing, with the townships of Great Corby, Coathill, Cumwhinton, Scotby, and Warwick-Bridge, 2806 inhabitants, of whom 586 are in Wetheral township, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Carlisle. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, and is here carried across the river Eden by a bridge, formed of five semicircular arches, each of 80 feet span; its height from the average summer level of the water is $99\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the breadth 25, and the whole length 564. There are quarries of red freestone and alabaster. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Warwick annexed; net income, £108; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, situated on an elevated piece of ground adjoining the river, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and a handsome chapel was attached to it, as a burial-place, by Henry Howard, Esq., in 1791; it contains a beautiful monument to Mrs. Howard, executed by Nollekens. A priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Constantine, was founded here by Ranulph de Meschines, in 1088, as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £128. 5. 3. Of the conventual buildings, the gatehouse still remains; and near the site are three ancient cells, called Wetheral Safeguard, or Constantine's Hermitage, excavated in the rock, at the height of forty feet above the river Eden, which flows at its base.

WETHERBY, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of **SPOFFORTH**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Leeds, 13 (W. by S.) from York, and 194 (N. N. W.) from London on the great north road; containing 1433 inhabitants. The Saxon name of this town, whence the present is obviously deduced, was *Wederbi*, intended to designate its situation on a bend of the river Wharfe. During the civil war of the 17th century, it was garrisoned for the parliament, and successively repulsed two attacks made upon it by Sir Thomas Glenham. About three miles and a half below it is St. Helen's ford, where the Roman military way crossed the Wharfe. The town consists of several streets of well-built houses, and has of late been greatly improved by the removal of many of the older houses, and the erection of new buildings. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge, and a little above this a weir, formed for the benefit of some mills for grinding corn, and pulverizing bones for manure. There is an extensive brewery. The market is on Thursday; fairs are held on Holy-Thursday and August 5th, and there are fortnight fairs for the sale of

cattle. The market-place is spacious and adapted to its purpose. Courts leet and baron are held on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day. The township comprises by measurement 1447 acres, of which 567 are arable, 860 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied. Beilby Grange, the handsome seat of Alexander Brown, Esq., J.P., and Woodhall Park, that of W. L. F. Scott, Esq., are situated near the town. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron, the Rector of Spofforth: the tithes have been commuted for £246. 7. 8. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, and consecrated on the 1st of February, 1842, was built in lieu of the former small ancient edifice, on a site given by Edwin Greenwood, Esq., of Keighley, at an expense exceeding £4000, raised by subscription, towards which the Ripon Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies granted respectively £300 and £230, and Colonel Wyndham, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., lord of the manor, and Quintin Rhodes, Esq., each £300; Mr. Rhodes also presenting an organ. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 700 sittings, of which 180 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

WETHERDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Stow-Market; containing 515 inhabitants, and comprising 1784 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £371. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; the aisle is ornamented on the outside with numerous armorial-bearings of the owners of the Hall, and many of the Sulyard family are buried in the church. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WETHERINGSETT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Mendlesham; containing, with the hamlet of Brockford, 1065 inhabitants. It comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is generally clay, alternated with loam, and the surface flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 9. 2.; net income, £604; patron and incumbent, the Rev. A. Steward. The glebe comprises 64 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. The Rev. Richard Hakluyt, compiler of *English Voyages*, was rector of the parish.

WETHERSFIELD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Braintree; containing 1685 inhabitants. This place is bounded by the river Blackwater, on which are several extensive flour-mills: a pleasure-fair is held in July. The parish comprises 4212a. 2r. 23p., of which 3396 acres are arable, 361 meadow and pasture, 143 garden-ground, 137 woods and plantations, 63 hop-grounds, and 110 roads and waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of London, whose tithes have been commuted for £1105, and those of the vicar for £376. There are 51 acres of appropriate glebe. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower and spire, and contains some interesting

monuments. The Independents have a place of worship. Bequests amounting to £45 per annum have been left for education, &c.

WETTENHALL, a chapelry, in the parish of OVER, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Tarporley; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises 1903a. 3r. 10p., of which 174 acres are arable, 1684 meadow and pasture, and 45 woodland; the soil is generally a stiff clay. The chapel is an ancient structure, containing 120 sittings, of which 20 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, the Vicar of Over.

WETTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of TORMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ashbourn; containing 485 inhabitants. The river Manifold runs through the parish, as far as Wetton-mill, then suddenly disappears through the fissures of its limestone bed, and, continuing a subterraneous course for about five miles, emerges within a few yards of the place where the river Hamps reappears in like manner from its channel underground. At Ecton hill is a copper-mine, which was first wrought in the 17th century, and for many years produced a yearly profit of £30,000 to the Duke of Devonshire; but the ore having become scarce, it was given up by his grace some time since, and let to a small company of working miners, who still find a tolerable remuneration for their labours. On the opposite side of the hill was a prolific lead-mine, now exhausted; and there are quarries of excellent marble. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, M. Burgoyne, Esq.; impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was rebuilt in 1820, at a cost of £600, except the tower, which is very ancient. Within the parish is a remarkable cavern of large dimensions, termed Thor's House, in which the Druids, it is believed, sacrificed to their god Thor.

WETWANG (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Fimber, 728 inhabitants, of whom 558 are in Wetwang township, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Great Driffield. The parish comprises by measurement 3900 acres, of which about 2500 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a moderate portion of woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wetwang in the Cathedral of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £220. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The church is an ancient structure; and there is a chapel of ease at Fimber. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and Sir T. Sykes, Bart., has built rooms for two parochial schools.

WEXCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 141 inhabitants.

WEXHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. E.) from Slough; containing 175 inhabitants. The parish comprises 715a. 3r. 20p., of which 608 acres are arable, 91 meadow and pasture, and 16 woodland; the soil is partly a deep rich mould, and partly sandy, and the substratum chiefly ragstone; the surface has a

gradual elevation, and commands a view of the Epsom downs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £200. In the church is a vault in which several of the Godolphin family are interred. The learned Fleetwood, before his elevation to episcopal dignity, was rector of the parish from 1705 to 1708, during which period he published his *Chronicon Pretiosum*.

WEYBOURNE, NORFOLK.—See WAYBOURNE.

WEYBREAD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Harleston; containing 771 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Daniel; impropiators, the Landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £541, and the vicarial for £90; the glebe comprises 8 acres, and there is a glebe-house, which has been greatly improved by the present incumbent. The church is an ancient structure, with a round tower.

WEYBRIDGE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (W.) from Esher, and 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1064 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the Thames, where it receives the Wey, which is crossed by a bridge, and thus gave name to the place. The Wey canal commences a little to the westward of the village; and the London and South-Western railway, which passes through the parish, has a station on Weybridge Common. The parish comprises 1320*a*. 1*r*. 36*p*., of which about two-thirds are arable, pasture, and meadow, and one-third woodland. The neighbourhood is adorned with many elegant seats, of which the principal is Oatlands, which was the residence of His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, occupying the brow of an eminence, near a fine sweep of the Thames: a pillar has been erected in the village to the Duchess of York, as a mark of respect to her memory, by the inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £292. The church is a small neat edifice, and contains several monuments, among which is one to the Duchess, who was interred here. James Taylor, Esq., in 1836, built a Roman Catholic chapel, with a house for the clergyman, near his own residence, at a cost of £2000. Among the various relics of antiquity found here, several curious wedges, or celts, were discovered in 1725, at Oatlands, about 20 feet below the surface of the earth; which circumstance seems to sanction the opinion that Julius Cæsar attacked the Britons at the place now called Coway Stakes, a short distance from his camp at Walton.

WEYCROFT, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 56 inhabitants.

WEYHILL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Andover; containing, with the hamlets of Clanville, Nutbin, and part of Appleshaw-Bottom, 375 inhabitants, of whom 86 are in Weyhill hamlet. The parish comprises by measurement 1840 acres, of which about 1660 are arable, 100 pasture and meadow, and 80 woodland. The village is celebrated for a great fair, commencing October 10th, for horses and sheep, of the latter of

which it is estimated that more than 140,000 are sold on the first day; it continues on the five following days, and is visited by persons from all parts of the kingdom; cheese, hops, and leather are also sold in considerable quantities. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £496. 18., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The interior of the church was mutilated by Cromwell's soldiers. Richard Taunton, in 1759, left the interest of £200 to purchase bread for labourers. Chaucer, the poet, had the manor and advowson, which were afterwards given by Charles I. to Queen's College, for services rendered during the civil war.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE-REGIS, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, in the Dorchester division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Dorchester, and 129 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 7708 inhabitants, of which number 2669 are in Weymouth, and 5039 in Melcombe. This borough comprises the towns of Wey-



Arms of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.

mouth and Melcombe-Regis, forming opposite boundaries of the harbour, in the conveniences of which they had their origin, and to terminate their mutual rivalry for the exclusive possession of which, they were united into one borough, in the 13th of Elizabeth. Weymouth, which derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Wey, is the more ancient, and was probably known to the Romans, as in the immediate neighbourhood there are evident traces of a vicinal way, leading from one of the principal landing stations connected with their camp at Maiden Castle, to the *via Iceniana*, where the town of Melcombe-Regis now stands. The earliest authentic notice of it occurs in a grant by Athelstan, in 938, wherein he gives to the abbey of Milton "all that water within the shore of Weymouth, and half the stream of that Weymouth out at sea, a saltern, &c." It is also noticed in the Norman survey, with several other places, under the common name of Wai, or Waia, among which it is clearly identified by the mention of the salterns exclusively belonging to it.

The ports of Weymouth and Melcombe, with their dependencies, were, by the charters of Henry I. and II., granted to the monks of St. Swithin, in Winchester, from whom, by exchange, Weymouth passed into the possession of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., held it with view of frankpledge and other immunities. His successor, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, obtained many privileges for the town, which he made a borough, and which, through his heir, Edward IV., subsequently reverted to the crown, and formed part of the dowry of several queens of England. In the reign of Edward II. it received the staple of wine, and collectors were appointed, in the 4th and 6th years of that reign, to receive the duties. Weymouth, in the 10th of Edward III., had become a place of some importance, and, with Melcombe and Lyme, contributed several ships towards the equipment of that monarch's expedition to Gascony. In the year 1347, it furnished 20 ships and 264 mariners to-

wards the fleet destined for the siege of Calais: in this subsidy, Melcombe, though not mentioned, was probably included. In 1471, Margaret of Anjou, with her son, Prince Edward, landed at this port from France, to assist in restoring her husband, Henry VI., to the throne of England; and, in the 20th of Henry VII., Philip King of Castile, on his voyage from Zealand to Spain, with a fleet of 80 ships, on board of which was his queen, being driven by a storm on the English coast, put into it for safety. This port, in 1588, contributed six ships to oppose the armada of Spain, and one of the enemy's vessels, having been taken in the English Channel, was brought into Weymouth harbour. Melcombe-Regis, on the north side of the harbour, derived its name from being situated in a valley, in which was an ancient mill; and its adjunct from its having formed part of the demesnes of the crown. It is not mentioned in Domesday book, being included in the parish of Radipole, which at that time belonged to Cerne Abbey; but it passed from the monks into the possession of the crown at an earlier period than Weymouth, and, in the reign of Edward I., became the dowry of Queen Eleanor, on which account it obtained many valuable and extensive privileges. In the time of Edward III., it was made one of the staple towns for wool, and flourished considerably; but, in the following reign, having been burnt by the French, it became so greatly impoverished, that the inhabitants petitioned the king to be excused from the payment of their customs. Edward IV., in order to afford relief, granted them a new charter, conferring the same privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of London.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the lords of the council, wearied by the continual disputes of these two towns, which were both boroughs, and endowed with extensive privileges, by the advice of Cecil, lord treasurer, united them into one borough by an act of parliament confirmed by James I., under the designation of "The United Borough and Town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis," from which time their history becomes identified. Weymouth afterwards gradually fell into decay, and suffered greatly during the civil war, having been alternately garrisoned for both parties. In 1644, it was evacuated by the royalists, on which occasion several ships, and a great quantity of arms, fell into the hands of the parliament, who obtained possession of it. The royalists soon afterwards attempted to recover it, but the garrison sustained the attack for eighteen days, and finally obliged them to raise the siege. An additional fort was built in 1645, on the Weymouth side of the harbour, to defend it from the incursions of the Portlanders; and, four years after, the corporation petitioned for an indemnification for the destruction of their bridge and chapel (the latter, from its commanding situation, having been converted into a fort), and for assistance in the maintenance of the garrison, which application appears to have been disregarded. In 1666, however, a brief was granted to repair the damage; and, in 1673, another was bestowed for the collection of £3000, to amend the injury which the town had received from an accidental fire, whereby a considerable portion of it had been destroyed. The rise of Poole, which was rapidly growing into importance, the decay of the haven, and the loss of its trade, with various other causes, contributed powerfully to the decline of the town, which, from an opulent and commercial port, had almost sunk

into a mere fishing-town, when Ralph Allen, Esq., of Bath, in 1763, first brought it into notice as a bathing-place; and the subsequent visits of the Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards of George III. and the royal family, with whom it was a favourite place of resort, laid the foundation of its present prosperity.

The town is beautifully situated on the western shore of a fine open bay in the English Channel, and is separated into two parts by the river Wey, which expanding to a considerable breadth, in its progress to the bay, forms a small, but secure and commodious harbour. On the south side is Weymouth, at the foot of a high hill near the mouth of the river; and, on the north side, Melcombe-Regis, on a peninsula connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus which separates the waters of the bay from those formed by the estuary of the river, called the Backwater. A long stone bridge of two arches, with a swivel in the centre, to admit small vessels into the upper part of the harbour, was erected by act of parliament in the 1st of George IV.; and connects the two parts of the town. Since the place has become of fashionable resort for sea-bathing, various handsome ranges of building, and a theatre, assembly-rooms, and other places of public entertainment, have been erected. Among the former, Belvidere, the Crescent, Gloucester-row, Royal-terrace, Chesterfield-place, York-buildings, Charlotte-row, Augusta-place, and Clarence, Pultency, and Devonshire buildings, are conspicuous; to which may be added Brunswick-buildings, a line of houses at the entrance of the town, and numerous detached villas in the vicinity. From the windows of these buildings, which face the sea, a most extensive and delightful view is obtained, comprehending, on the left, a noble range of hills and cliffs extending for many miles, in a direction from west to east, and of the sea in front, with the vessels, yachts, and pleasure-boats which are continually entering and leaving the harbour. The town, especially on the Melcombe side of the harbour, is regularly built, and consists partly of two principal streets, parallel with each other, intersected by others at right angles; it is well paved and lighted, under the provisions of an act passed in 1766, and is supplied by a public company, incorporated by another act, with excellent water, conveyed by pipes from the Boiling Rock, in the parish of Preston, a distance of two miles. The houses, excepting such as have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, are in general built of stone and roofed with tiles, and are low and of indifferent appearance.

About a mile to the south-west are the remains of Weymouth, or Sandsfoot, Castle, erected by Henry VIII., in the year 1540, on the threatened invasion of the Pope, and described by Leland as "a right goodly and warlyke castle, having one open barbican." It is quadrangular in form: the north front has been nearly destroyed, the masonry with which it was faced having been removed; the greater part of the south front fell into the sea in 1837. On this side is a low building, broader than the castle, and flanking its east and west sides. The walls, in some parts, are of amazing thickness, but in a very dilapidated state, and rapidly falling to decay. On the south of the town are the cavalry barracks, a neat and commodious range of building. The Esplanade, the finest marine promenade in the kingdom, is a beautiful terrace 36 feet broad, rising from the sands, and secured by a strong wall extending

in a circular direction, parallel with the bay, a mile in length, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the sea and the mountainous range of cliffs by which the bay is inclosed. Among the buildings that adorn it is the Royal Lodge, where George III. and the royal family resided while visiting this place, comprising several houses of handsome, though not uniform, appearance. There are several flights of steps, of Portland stone, leading to the sands, to which also is a gently sloping descent from one extremity of the Esplanade to the other: in the centre is the principal public library, elegantly furnished. The assembly and card rooms form part of the royal hotel, a handsome range of building, with commodious stabling and other appendages, and occupying an area 600 feet in length and 250 in breadth, the whole erected at an expense of £6000, advanced on shares of £100 each. The theatre is a neat and well-arranged edifice, handsomely fitted up. Races were established in 1821, which take place in August, and are generally well attended; among the prizes contended for are the queen's plate of 100 guineas, the members' of 50 guineas, and the ladies' and tradesmen's plates. The course, about a mile from the town, is conveniently adapted to the purpose.

About the time of the races, a splendid regatta is celebrated in the BAY, which has a fine circular sweep of nearly two miles, and, being sheltered from the north and north-east winds by a continuous range of hills, the water is generally calm and transparent. The sands are smooth, firm, and level; and so gradual is the descent towards the sea, that, at the distance of 300 feet, the water is not more than five feet deep. Numerous bathing-machines are in constant attendance, and on the South Parade is an establishment of hot salt-water baths, furnished with dressing-rooms and every requisite accommodation. At the south entrance of the harbour are the piers; two new quays have been recently erected, and the harbour has been deepened. Part of the ground over which the sea formerly flowed has been embanked, and is now covered with buildings; and other parts are inclosed with iron-railings, which form a prominent feature on the Esplanade. The bay almost at all times affords ample facilities for aquatic excursions, its tranquil surface being never disturbed, except by violent storms from the south or south-east; yachts and pleasure-boats are always in readiness, the fares of which are under strict regulations. The air is so mild and pure that the town is not only frequented during the summer, but has been selected by many opulent families, as a permanent residence; and the advantages which it possesses in the excellence of its bay, the beauty of its scenery, and the healthfulness of its climate, have contributed to raise it from the low state into which it had fallen, from the depression of its commerce, to one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom.

The PORT formerly carried on an extensive trade with France, Spain, Norway, and Newfoundland, in the fishery of which last place it employed eighty vessels; but the war with France, after the Revolution, put an end to its commerce with that country; the trade with Newfoundland was, in a great measure, transferred to Poole; and the accumulation of sand in the harbour, operating with other causes, considerably diminished its importance. A few vessels, however, are still engaged in the American and Mediterranean trade, in addition to which

there is a tolerable coasting trade. The principal imports are coal, timber, wine, brandy, geneva, tobacco, and rice, for which it was made a bonding port by an order of council in 1817, and the chief exports are Portland stone, pipe-clay, Roman cement, bricks, tiles, slates, corn, and flour; the number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port is 56, and their aggregate burthen 6037 tons. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; and many persons are employed in the manufacture of rope, twine, and cordage, and in the making of sails. The quay, on which is the custom-house, a neat and commodious building, is well adapted to the loading and unloading of goods, but, from the accumulation of sand in the harbour, it is not accessible to ships of large burthen. Two post-office steam-packets sail regularly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for Guernsey, Jersey, and the neighbouring islands; and arrangements have been recently made for establishing a communication by steam with Cherbourg, on the coast of France, twice a week. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday: the town is abundantly supplied with fish of every description, with the small mutton from the Isle of Portland, and with provisions of all kinds. Wey-



Corporation Seal.

mouTh and Melcombe-Regis, which had been distinct boroughs, and had returned members to parliament, the latter since the 8th, and the former since the 12th, of Edward II., were united into one borough, by charter of Elizabeth. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the number of magistrates is six; the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, including 812 acres, are co-extensive. From its union, it continued to return four members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of two; the mayor is returning officer. There is a court of record every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. A handsome town-hall, situated in the market-place, has been recently erected, the old one having become dilapidated; and under it are a small prison and watch-house.

Weymouth is a chapelry to Wyke-Regis: the tithes have been commuted for £20. The chapel, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and situated on the top of the hill, long since disappeared, but the site, called Chapel-Hay, is distinctly marked by large stones at the four corners. Under the hill, and nearly adjoining this site, a new church has been built from a design by Mr. P. Wyatt, at the expense of the Rev. George Chamberlaine, rector of Wyke; underneath it are catacombs capable of containing upwards of 1000 bodies. Melcombe, previously to the reign of James I., was a chapel of ease to Radipole, from which it was separated in 1605, when a church was built on the site of the former chapel, and made parochial in 1606: the living is a rectory, with Radipole annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 5.; net income, £298; patron, W. Wyndham, Esq. The church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, having become greatly dilapidated, an act of parliament was obtained in the 55th of George III., for rebuilding it, which

was completed in 1817; it is a neat edifice containing upwards of 2000 sittings, including 500 free sittings purchased by the Rev. G. Chamberlaine, at an expense of £500, for the exclusive use of the poor. The interior is neatly fitted up, and the altar-piece is embellished with a painting of the Last Supper, by Sir James Thornhill. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. Schools have been established; and there are several bequests for education, especially one of £70 per annum, and another of £28, for six boys, left by Mr. Taylor, in 1753. The poor law union of Weymouth comprises eighteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,683. At Nottington, about two miles and a half distant, on the Dorchester road, is a mineral spring, the water of which is considered efficacious in scrofula; and about a mile from the town is Radipole Spa, discovered in 1830, by John Henning, Esq. In the centre of the town was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Winifred, and founded by some member of the family of Rogers, of Bryanston: the buildings occupied a quadrangular area of nearly one acre, but have been entirely removed. Five miles from Weymouth is the burning cliff at Holworth, which was first introduced to public notice by Mr. George Frampton, in 1827, and has since attracted the notice of naturalists. Certain masses of septaria, which, when sawn asunder, exhibit beautiful specimens of spar, cornua ammonis, &c., were discovered a few years since in the rear of Melcombe. Thornhill, the celebrated painter, was a native of Melcombe, and represented that borough in parliament in the reign of George I. The late Mr. John Harvey, of Weymouth, projected the plan of a breakwater for Portland Roads, which has been matured and improved by his son, the present postmaster of this place. Melcombe conferred the title of baron on Bubb Doddington, with whom it became extinct; Weymouth gives that of Baron to the family of Thynne.

WHADDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Stony-Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Nash, 910 inhabitants, of whom 544 are in Whaddon township. A small priory of Benedictine monks, in honour of St. Leonard, was founded in this parish, at Snelleshall, prior to the time of Henry III., by Ralph Martel, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £24. The prior obtained, in 1227, a grant of a market on Thursday, long since disused. Whaddon Hall was once the seat of Arthur, Lord Grey, who was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, in 1568, then on her Buckinghamshire progress; Spenser, the poet, his lordship's secretary, was frequently here, and it was afterwards purchased and occupied by Browne Willis, the antiquary. An act was passed in 1841, for allotting certain portions of land in the county, in lieu of the common right on Whaddon Chace. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £152; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. A charity school was founded by Mr. Coare, who endowed it with £10 per annum. Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, an eminent champion of the Reformation, and one of the principal composers of the Liturgy, was born in the parish in 1499. The place gave the title of Baron, the first conferred upon him, to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. and Charles I.

WHADDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Royston; containing 345 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres; the soil is a productive loam, favourable to the growth of wheat; the surface is generally level, and the river Cam flows through part of the lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor (the appropriators), with a net income of £166. The great tithes have been commuted for £355, and the vicarial for £100; there are 102 acres of appropriate glebe, and one belonging to the vicar.

WHADDON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 132 inhabitants, and consisting of 692 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £46; patron, J. Pitt, Esq.

WHADDON, a parish, in the union and hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Trowbridge; containing 50 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Avon and the Kennet and Avon canal, comprises by computation 420 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$, and in the joint patronage of R. and J. Long, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £92, and the glebe comprises 21 acres.

WHALE, a township, in the parish of LOWTHER, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND; containing 53 inhabitants.

WHALEY, with YEARDSLEY, a township, in the parish of TAXALL, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Stockport; containing 663 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Peak-Forest canal passes through the place.

WHALLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, chiefly in the N. division of LANCASHIRE, but partly in the W. riding of YORK; containing 111,741 inhabitants, of whom 1010 are in the township of Whalley, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Clitheroe. This important parish comprises, in the Higher division of Blackburn hundred, Lancashire, the borough of Clitheroe, the market-towns of Burnley and Colne, the chapelries of Altham, Little Marsden, New-Church in Pendle, and New-Church in Rossendale; the extra-parochial places of Henheads, Heyhouses, and Wheatley-Carr; and the townships of New and Old Accrington, Barley with Wheatley-Booth, Barrowford, Higher and Lower Booths, Briercliffe with Extwistle, Chatburn, Cliviger, Downham, Dunnockshaw, Foulridge, Goldshaw-Booth, Habbergham-Eaves, Hapton, Higham with West-Close Booth, Hallows-Reedley with Filly-Close and New Laund Booth, Huncoat, Ightonhill-Park, Old Laund Booth, Great Marsden, Mearley, Little Mitton, Padiham, Pendleton with Sabden, Read, Rough-Lee Booth, Simonstone, Trawden, Twiston, Whalley, Wiswell, Worsthorpe with Hurstwood, Worston, and Yate with Pickup-Bank. In the Lower division of Blackburn hundred, Lancashire, the parish contains the market-town of Haslingden, and the townships of Little Bowland with Leagram, Church-Kirk, Clayton-le-Moors, and Oswaldtwistle; and in Yorkshire, is the township of Low Bowland-Forest. The

parish is about 30 miles in length by 15 in breadth, though but little more than half its ancient extent, which included also the present parishes of Blackburn, Chipping, Mitton, Ribchester, Rochdale, and Slaidburn, which have been separated from it at different times: the rivers Calder and Ribble form a junction at the western extremity. The village is chiefly celebrated for the venerable ruins of its abbey, which exhibit portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles; they are still considerable, and possess much interest. This house was founded in 1296, by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for monks of the Cistercian order, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £551. 4. 6. There are manufactures of cotton, rope, and nails. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; impropiators, Earl Howe and Lord Ribblesdale; net income, £145. The church is a large structure, principally in the early English style, of which the chancel is a very fine specimen; the interior contains eighteen ancient stalls, and some considerable remains of good screen-work, brought from the old abbey. There are thirty churches and chapels in different parts of the parish, erected by private individuals, by subscription, and various grants from Royal Bounty, and Her Majesty's Commissioners. The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, was rebuilt by subscription in 1725, with a dwelling-house for the master, who receives an annuity of £12. 8. from the crown rents, and another of £4. 14. arising from bequests; it has an interest in thirteen scholarships, founded in Brasenose College, Oxford, by Dr. Nowell, in 1572. There are traces of a Roman road passing through part of the parish.

WHALTON, a parish, in the union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Newham, Ogle, and Riplington, 531 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in Whalton township, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Morpeth. This barony was conferred by the Conqueror upon Walter Fitz-William, to be held by the service of three knights' fees; it was afterwards possessed by the Fitz-Rogers, Fitz-Roberts, and others, and in the reign of James I. was held by the crown, and was subsequently granted to the Meggison family. A market and fair were once held, agreeably with the right which Robert Fitz-Roger claimed and established in 1294. The parish comprises by measurement 5815 acres, of which 2053 are in the township of Whalton; of the latter, 1291 acres are arable, 583 pasture, and 16 woodland. The whole is well inclosed, its surface undulated, and the soil, which is mostly loam, with a subsoil partly gravel, and in some places clay, is adapted to the growth of wheat and oats; limestone is abundant, and there are quarries of good freestone worked for private use. The village is one of the neatest in the county, hanging beautifully on the edge of a southern slope; it consists of one long street, containing several well-built houses, many of which have ornamented gardens in front, inclosed with palisades, and at intervals are clusters of trees, that much enliven its appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of Ralph Bates, Esq., with an income of about £800: the glebe comprises 141 acres. The church is a venerable well-built edifice of freestone, and is a pleasing object as approached

from the village; it was repaired in 1783, when parapets and pinnacles were added to the tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and also a Church school. A little to the eastward of the village are the remains of considerable earthworks, supposed to have formed part of a Danish encampment at an early period of history.

WHAPLODE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W.) from Holbeach; containing, with the chapelry of Whaplode-Drove, 2357 inhabitants, of whom 1614 are in Whaplode township. This parish, which is intersected in the northern part by the river Welland, comprises about 13,440 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £309; impropiators, the Trustees of Uppingham school. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower; the nave is separated from the aisles by circular and clustered columns alternately; it contains the family vault of the Irby family, lords Boston. Elisha and Frances Wilson, in 1708, bequeathed land producing £10 per annum for a school; and there are almshouses for six widows.

WHAPLODE-DROVE, a chapelry, in the parish of WHAPLODE, union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Crowland; containing 743 inhabitants. The district comprises by measurement 1952 acres, chiefly fenny land. A pleasure-fair is held in June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £380; patrons and impropiators, certain Trustees: the glebe comprises 170 acres, with a house. The chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a plain neat structure of brick, rebuilt in 1821.

WHARLES, with TREALES and ROSEACRE, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kirkham; containing 709 inhabitants.

WHARRAM-LE-STREET (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 6¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from New Malton; containing 135 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Malton and Beverley, and comprises about 1600 acres: the village, which is small, is pleasantly seated on the acclivities of a valley, near several springs which give rise to two rivulets, one running east, and the other west. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of the impropiator, Lord Middleton: the tithes have been commuted for £157. 10., and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower at the west end.

WHARRAM-PERCY, a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Raisthorpe with Birdall, Thixendale, and Towthorpe, 372 inhabitants, of whom 35 are in Wharram-Percy township, 7¼ miles (S. E.) from New Malton. The parish comprises about 8480 acres, of which 1400 are in Wharram-Percy, and form two farms: the village is situated about a mile west of the road between North Grimstone and Wetwang. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Lord Middleton. The church

stands in a deep and narrow dale between the two farm-houses, and is a neat structure with an embattled tower, partly of Norman architecture, thoroughly repaired in 1829.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Middlewich; containing 1400 inhabitants. The Grand Junction railway passes through the township. A rent-charge of £75. 1. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 93 inhabitants.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish of BLYTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 39 inhabitants.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises 1472 acres, of which 700 are common or waste land. The Hall, once a large quadrangular building, with a tower at each angle, was the princely residence of Philip, the celebrated Duke of Wharton, and his ancestors, but is now occupied as a farm-house. The ancient village was demolished many years since for the enlargement of the park, when the inhabitants settled at Wharton-Dikes. The Hall, with all the estates and manorial rights of the Whartons, is now possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale.

WHASHTON, or WASHTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Richmond; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, partly the property of the Craddock family: the village is seated on an acclivity under the eastern verge of the high moors of Arkengarth forest, and about half a mile south-east from Kirkby-Ravensworth.

WHATBOROUGH, a liberty, in the parish of TILTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 12 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 11 inhabitants.

WHATCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of FAWLEY, union of WANTAGE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (S.) from Wantage; containing 26 inhabitants.

WHATCOTT (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Shipston; containing 182 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by a small stream which falls into the river Stour, and comprises 863 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £213; patron, Sir S. Graham, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802.

WHATCROFT, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Middlewich; containing 49 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £58. 8. 2.

WHATFIELD (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK,

3 miles (N.) from Hadleigh; containing 394 inhabitants, and comprising 1571a. 22p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 5; net income, £393; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge. The Rev. John Clubb, rector of the parish, published, in 1753, the *History and Antiquities of the Ancient Villa of Wheatfield*, intended as a satire on antiquaries and conjectural etymologists.

WHATLEY (ST. GEORGE), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Frome; containing, with part of the hamlet of Little Elm, 421 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Salisbury, through Wells, to Exeter, and comprises by measurement 1168 acres, of which 257 are arable, 864 meadow and pasture, and 47 woodland. The soil is a light calcareous loam, the surface beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and there are quarries of good mountain limestone, rough whetstone, and of inferior freestone. The village is situated on elevated ground: there is a manufactory of spades, scythes, and reaping-hooks; and the manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on to a moderate extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1., and in the gift of T. S. Horner, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £226, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is on an eminence separated from the parish of Mells by a deep ravine, the sides of which are clothed with thick woods; it is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Some fine specimens of encrinite and other fossils are found. On a bold height at the western extremity of the parish are vestiges of a Roman encampment; and in 1838 was discovered what, from the figures of dolphins, is supposed to have been a Roman bath, consisting chiefly of an apartment 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, the floor of which is a finely tessellated pavement in excellent preservation. There is also a smaller apartment, in the centre of which is the head of a female, supposed to be Cybele.

WHATLINGTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of BATTLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Battle; containing 279 inhabitants. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the higher grounds command some fine views; the village is situated on the old road to Battle, and the new road from Sedlescomb to St. Leonard's passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 6., and in the gift of the family of Sackville: the tithes have been commuted for £227. 10., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

WHATTON (ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Bingham; containing, with the township of Aslacton, 956 inhabitants, of whom 532 are in Whatton township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £212; patron, G. S. Foljambe, Esq.; impropiators, T. Hall, Esq., and others. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1789. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower surmounted by a spire, and contains an effigy of a Knight Templar in ar-

mour, and a monumental tablet in memory of Thomas Cranmer, father of the archbishop, who was born at Aslacton in 1489. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHATTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Loughborough; containing 842 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1800 acres; the soil is chiefly a strong clay; the surface is partly flat and partly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a small rivulet; the scenery is enriched with wood. About 300 frames are at work in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £275. The tithes were commuted on the inclosure for 300 acres of land. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower at the eastern extremity of the south aisle; the roof is of oak, beautifully carved. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WHEATACRE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Beccles; containing 176 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Waveney, and comprises by measurement 1147 acres, of which 420 are arable, 653 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland, and 18 waste. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Barnby and the vicarage of Mutford annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 5½.; net income, £660; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The tithes of Wheatacre have been commuted for £208, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower.

WHEATACRE-BURGH.—See BURGH ST. PETER.

WHEATENHURST, or WHITMINSTER (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of WHISTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Gloucester; containing 391 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Severn, and comprises 1237a. 3r. 25p.; the Gloucester and Berkeley and the Stroud canals pass through the parish, and the village is situated on the road from Gloucester to Bristol. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½., and has a net income of £135; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Hawkins, whose tithes have been commuted for £266. 10. The glebe comprises 11½ acres. Wheatenhurst poor law union comprises 14 parishes or places, containing a population of 7970.

WHEATFIELD, a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Tetsworth; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres; the soil is generally a fine loam resting, in the higher lands, on a substratum of chalk, and in the lower, of clay. The surface is partly flat and partly undulated, and watered by a small rivulet which separates the parish from those of Adwell and Tetsworth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the gift of the Trustees of C. V. Spencer, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Alban's; containing 1871 inhabitants. The rebellious barons here assembled their forces against Edward II., in 1311, on which occasion two nuncios, sent by the pope, endeavoured to restore peace between the contending parties, when the papal authority was rejected by the former. The parish comprises 4999a. 2r. 30p., of which 3543 acres are arable, 714 pasture and wood, 473 homesteads and gardens, and 268 common and waste. The St. Alban's races are held on ground called Noman's Land, which extends into this parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Harpenden annexed, valued in the king's books at £42. 1. 10½.; net income, £1356; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £770; the glebe comprises 40 acres, and there is also a rent-charge of £576, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, of early English character, with a central tower, and contains 500 sittings, of which 200 are free; the font is a curious specimen of the early decorated style. There is a place of worship for Independents. James Marshall, in 1719, bequeathed property, the rental of which, now amounting to £184. 15. per annum, is equally divided between the parishes of Wheathampstead and Harpenden, and appropriated to apprenticing children. John Bostock, abbot of St. Alban's, a learned divine and poet in the time of Henry VI., was born here, and was commonly called John of Wheathampstead.

WHEATHILL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ludlow; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Bridgenorth to Ludlow, comprises by measurement 1424 acres: there is a small quarry of excellent freestone. The village was formerly of more importance, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by charter of Edward I., both of which have been long discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 7½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. John Churton: the tithes have been commuted for £201, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church is an ancient structure, originally of the Norman style, of which many interesting details are remaining, with additions of later date.

WHEATHILL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Castle-Cary; containing 28 inhabitants. It is on the road from Castle-Cary to Somerton, and comprises about 600 acres, principally in pasture: the springs in the vicinity are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Harbin: the tithes have been commuted for £73, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is a small ancient structure; the architecture of which resembles the early English style.

WHEATLEY, with THORNLEY, a township, in the parish of CHIPPING, union of CLITHEROE, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Clitheroe; containing 507 inhabitants. It is on the banks of a small tributary of the river Ribble.

WHEATLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **CUDDEDEN**, union of **HEADINGTON**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Oxford; containing 997 inhabitants. A post-office has been established in the village. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809. Bishop Moss, in 1811, bequeathed £3000 for the foundation of a national school, and other charitable uses; in pursuance of which, schoolrooms have been provided, and £1500 given by the trustees as a permanent endowment, producing, with subscriptions, £100 per annum. Lady Curzon, in 1692, assigned lands producing £15 per annum, for apprenticing children; Dr. Cyril Jackson, in 1816, gave £166. 13. three per cent. consols., for clothing the poor; and the rental of the town meadow, amounting to £26. 10., is applied to general relief.

WHEATLEY, with **LONG SANDAL**, a township, in the parish, union, and soke of **DONCASTER**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 279 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in the hamlet of Wheatley. The Hall, the seat of Sir William Bryan Cooke, Bart., is a handsome mansion, with a tastefully-embellished demesne. A school, and almshouses for twelve aged persons, were erected and are liberally supported by the family of Cooke.

WHEATLEY-CARR, an extra-parochial township, in the union of **BURNLEY**, parish of **WHALLEY**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Colne; containing 53 inhabitants.

WHEATLEY, NORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **EAST RETFORD**, North-Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from East Retford; containing 424 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2144 acres; the soil is fertile, producing wheat much esteemed for its quality, and there are some quarries of gypsum. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the road to Gainsborough. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the improprator, Lord Middleton: the great tithes were commuted for £370, and the vicarial for £246. 13., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the chancel was rebuilt in 1824. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman road from Doncaster to Lincoln passes through the parish.

WHEATLEY, SOUTH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of **EAST RETFORD**, North Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from East Retford; containing 41 inhabitants. This parish, which contains 694 acres, is separated from North Wheatley by a rivulet that flows through a deep and narrow valley. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2.; net income, £140. The church is a small structure.

WHEATON-ASTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **LAPLEY**, union of **PENKRIDGE**, W. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Penkridge; containing 706 inhabitants. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on April

20th and Nov. 1st. The chapel has been enlarged, and 320 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

WHEDDICAR, a township, in the parish of **St. Bees**, union of **WHITEHAVEN**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing 59 inhabitants.

WHELOCK, a township, in the parish of **SANDBACH**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Sandbach; containing 574 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish, and on its banks are commodious wharfs and warehouses. Cotton is manufactured, and there is a brewery; but the chief trade of the place is in salt, of which large quantities are extracted from brine found at the depth of 60 yards, on both sides of the river Wheelock. A district church, dedicated to Christ, has been erected, of which the incumbent has a net income of £150. The improper tithes have been commuted for £75, and the vicarial for £49. 14. 3. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHEELTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of **LEYLAND**, union of **CHORLEY**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chorley; containing 1331 inhabitants.

WHELDRAKE (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the wapentake of **OUSE** and **DERWENT**, union and E. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Escrick, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ (S. E.) from York; containing, with the township of Langwith, 722 inhabitants, of whom 682 are in Wheldrake township. The parish comprises 4431a. 1r. 19p., chiefly arable land; the surface is level and well-wooded, the hedge-rows being generally planted with thriving oak-trees; the soil is a strong loam, except on the common moor, where it is of a sandy quality. For a considerable distance, the Derwent forms the eastern boundary, but at the south-eastern extremity the parish stretches across the river, where it constitutes a valuable tract of rich meadow land called Wheldrake Ings, which admits of being mown every year without the application of manure. Lord Wenlock is lord of the manor, and owner of about four-fifths of the soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £430: the tithes were commuted in 1769, for land and a money payment, with the exception of those of Langwith. The church is a large edifice with an ancient stone tower; the nave and chancel, which are of brick, were rebuilt in 1779. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £17. 8. per annum, and partly by subscription; and there is a fund for apprenticing children, and for distribution among poor parishioners.

WHELFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **KEMPSFORD**, union of **CIRENCESTER**; hundred of **BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 178 inhabitants.

WHELPINGTON, KIRK (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing, with the townships of Great Bavington, Caphea-

ton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Crogdean, Fawns, Little and West Harle, and West Whelpington, 705 inhabitants, of whom 241 are in Kirk-Whelpington township, 21 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle. In the time of King John, we find Richard de Umfraville making "his whole court at Whelpington" witness to a grant to the monks of Kelso; and the place for some time subsequently continued in the possession of this family, of whom Gilbert, in 1267, obtained from Henry III. liberty to hold a weekly market and annual fair here, which privileges, however, remained in force only for a very short time. The family of Whelpington also had possessions here, of whom one, Robert, was representative of Newcastle in parliament in 1412, 1422, and 1423, and mayor of that town in 1435 and 1438. The parish, exclusively of Capheaton, which is insulated, consists of a tract of land 5 miles from east to west, and 6 from north to south; it is a hilly district, for the most part composed of sheep and dairy farms, and a broad belt of high and heathy moor lies on the west and north sides. The soil is very various, in some places a rich black loam; limestone and sandstone are abundant, and the moors afford an almost inexhaustible supply of peat for fuel. The township consisted wholly of common until 1717, when the lands, 1900 acres, were inclosed: the village is on the north side of the river Wansbeck, which has its source in the parish, and is crossed here by a stone bridge built in 1819. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £288; the glebe contains 210 acres. The church, which is an ancient structure, with a low tower, has undergone many repairs, and constitutes the remains of a much larger edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Church of Scotland; and a national school is supported. A spring, the water of which is impregnated with sulphur, has been found efficacious in chronic disorders. In various parts of the parish are traces of circular and rectilinear earthworks, probably thrown up in the border wars, for the protection of cattle from the moss-troopers. Whelpington Tower, now the vicarage-house, was anciently fortified.

WHELPINGTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-WHELPINGTON, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 15½ miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 56 inhabitants. This place has been the property of the Umfravilles, Lises, Herons, and Milbanks, the last of whom sold it in 1796; it consists of the two lordships of Ray and West Whelpington. The village, at one time considerable, stood proudly on the northern margin of the river Wansbeck, on an elevated plain which slopes gently towards the east, and is defended on all sides by a whinstone precipice: no person has resided here within memory; and Ray has also decreased very much in buildings and population. Horn's Castle, situated on a commanding eminence in the township, has been converted into a farm-house. There are several earthworks within its limits; as is also the Waney Crag, a huge sandstone rock; and the district exhibits many interesting features in natural history.

WHENBY (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bransby; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement

1390 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil generally a rich clay loam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4., and in the gift of the improprator, W. Garforth, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £120, and the vicarial for £105; the glebe consists of 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. A parochial school is supported by the patron and the vicar.

WHEPSTEAD, a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 681 inhabitants, and comprising about 2789 acres. Plumpton, an ancient house here, is the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hammond. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 2.; net income, £468; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Image. Thomas Sparke, in 1721, left land now producing an income of about £21, for which ten children are educated; and the parish is entitled to a share of the bequests of Sir Robert Drury and Sir Robert Jarvis, which, together with the interest of £200 given by J. W. Allen, Esq., is distributed among the poor.

WHERSTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 238 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Orwell, adjoining the town of Ipswich; and at a very early period there was a small religious foundation, united to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Ipswich. The parish comprises 2019*a*. 1*r*. 20*p*., of which 1466 acres are arable, 277 meadow and pasture, 244 woodland and plantations, 32 gardens and homesteads, and 19 roads; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery, especially on the banks of the river, beautifully picturesque. Wherstead Lodge, a handsome mansion, is the seat of Sir Robert Harland, Bart. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; improprator, Sir Robert. The great tithes have been commuted for £401. 3., and the vicarial for £157. 7.; the glebe comprises 17 acres.

WHERWELL (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Andover; containing, with the tythings of Fullerton and Westover, 664 inhabitants. This place was distinguished as the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded and amply endowed by Queen Elfrida, about the year 986, in expiation of the murder of Edward the Martyr after the death of his father, Edgar, King of England, her second consort; here she passed the remainder of her life, and the convent, which was dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Peter, flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £403. 12. 10. The parish comprises 3261 acres, including 40 common or waste, and is intersected by the rivers Test and Ande, which latter falls into the Redbridge and Andover canal; the surface is varied, and richly wooded. A fair for sheep is held on the 24th of September. The living is a vicarage, with those of Bullington and Tufton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £301; patron, Colonel Iremonger, as owner of the sinecure rectory, which was a prebend in the nunnery of Wher-

well, and is valued in the king's books at £44. 11. 0½. The great tithes of Wherwell have been commuted for £595, and the vicarial for £204; the glebe comprises 5 acres. In one of the recesses of an extensive wood is a stone cross, with the following inscription on its base: "About the year of our Lord DCCCCLXIII, upon this spot, beyond the time of memory called Dead Man's Plack, tradition reports that Edgar (surnamed the Peaceable) King of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hand his treacherous and ungrateful favourite, Earl Athelwold, owner of this forest of Harewood, in resentment of the earl's having basely betrayed his royal confidence, and perfidiously married his intended bride the beauteous Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, after wife to King Edgar and by him mother of King Etheldred the 2nd, which Queen Elfrida, after Edgar's death, murdered his eldest son, King Edward the Martyr, and founded the nunnery of Whorwell."

WHESOE, a township, in the parish of HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Darlington; containing 118 inhabitants. The township comprises 1402 acres, of which 888 are arable, 477 grass land, 7 wood, and 30 roads and waste; the soil is a strong clay. The Stockton and Darlington, and the Darlington and Newcastle Junction, railways, pass through the township. The tithes were commuted in 1838, for £43. 11. 6. Charles Colling, Esq., resided at Ketton House, here, where he contributed much to the improvement of short-horned cattle.

WHESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDESWELL, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 1½ mile (W.) from Tideswell; containing 65 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £50. 9., of which £30 are payable to an impropiator, £4. 19. 2. to the vicar, and £15. 9. 10. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

WHETHAM, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 200 inhabitants.

WHETMORE, with BURASTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Tenbury; containing 223 inhabitants, of whom 24 are in Whetmore township.

WHETSTONE (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Leicester; containing 956 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the river Soar, comprises about 2300 acres. Its soil is principally sand alternated with clay, of good quality for brick-making, for which there are some kilns; the surface is generally level. A small number of the population is employed in frame-work knitting. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Enderby: the tithes were commuted for land in 1764.

WHETSTONE, a hamlet and chapelry, in the parishes of FRYERN-BARNET and FINCHLEY, Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, union of BARNET, county of MIDDLESEX, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 782 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London and of Trustees, with a net income of £120.

The chapel, dedicated to St. John, has had a district assigned to it by the commissioners under the 59th of George III.

WHICHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Ravenglass; containing 299 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 6970 acres, of which 2463 are arable, 7 woodland, and about 4500 common and waste; the surface is mountainous, and the substratum contains iron-ore, of which there are extensive works. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15., and in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 75 acres. An annuity of £16, supposed to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth from the crown revenues of the county, and payable out of the exchequer, is applied towards the support of a grammar school at Churchgate.

WHICHFORD (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (S. E.) from Shipston; containing, with the hamlets of Ascott and Stourton, 691 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the township. It is near the southern extremity of the county, on the border of Oxfordshire, and comprises 3007 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 6½.; net income, £623; patron, Earl Beauchamp. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1805.

WHICKHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Fellside, Lowside, and Swalwell, 4319 inhabitants, of whom 923 are in Whickham township, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Gateshead. The parish comprises about 6000 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions, with a small quantity of wood: the Derwent divides it from Winlaton, on the west. A coal-mine is in operation; and at Dunston is a large factory for patent anchors, and for alkali. The village, which contains several neat and well-built houses, is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the vales of Tyne and Team to the north and to the east, and commanding also an extensive prospect over the rising grounds across the Tyne. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and has a net income of £663. The church, which retains vestiges of considerable antiquity, amidst much of modern repair and alteration, is embellished with a square tower, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel; in the interior are eight plain square-edged Norman arches, and a bold chancel arch of the same style. The rectory-house stands at some distance across the road, to the west. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, erected about 1711, by Robert Tomlinson, D.D., incumbent, and supported by various bequests subsequently made by him and others, together with subscriptions and the payments of the children. John Hewett, in 1738, left a small fund for apprenticing children; and about £30 per annum, the produce of benefactions, are distributed among the poor. In the parish is a bed of calcined earth, caused by the English, when pressed by the Scottish army under Leslie, having set fire to their camp, which communicated with a seam of coal that

burnt with great fury for some years. The parish register, which commences in 1575, contains many allusions to the plague, and some also to the visitation of the Scottish army, part of which quartered here after the rout at Newburn.—See GIBSIDE, &c.

WHIDHILL, a tything, in the parish of **ST. SAMPSON**, union of **CRICKLADE** and **WOOTTON-BASSETT**, borough of **CRICKLADE**, hundred of **HIGHWORTH**, **CRICKLADE**, and **STAPLE**, Cricklade and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Cricklade.

WHILE, or **WHYLE**, with **PUDDLESTONE**, a parish, in the union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Leominster**; containing 277 inhabitants. This place, according to ancient tradition, was formerly a distinct parish, and had a church. The living is a rectory, united to that of **Puddlestone**.

WHILLYMOOR, a township, in the parish of **ARLECDON**, union of **WHITEHAVEN**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Whitehaven**; containing 97 inhabitants, and comprising 1889*a. 3r. 15p.* The tithes were commuted for land in 1819. Divine service is performed in a Sunday schoolroom erected in 1840, by subscription, aided by a grant from the **National Society**.

WHILTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **DAVENTRY**, hundred of **NEWBOTTLE-GROVE**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from **Daventry**; containing 401 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 916 acres: the old **Watling-street**, the **Grand Junction canal**, and the **London and Birmingham railway**, pass through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £328; patron, **William Rose, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land in 1777; the glebe comprises 183 acres. The church, a plain neat structure, was rebuilt a few years since. **Jonathan Emery**, in 1768, bequeathed £500, and **Judith Worsfold** £1000 three per cent. consols., producing together £40 per annum, which sum is applied in aid of a national school.

WHIMPLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **CLISTON**, **Woodbury** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Ottery St. Mary**; containing, with the tything of **Strete-Raleigh**, 816 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western road, at about an equal distance from **Exeter** and **Honiton**, comprises by measurement 3000 acres. A fair is held on the Monday before **Michaelmas-day**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the gift of **Mrs. Sanders**, with a net income of £357: the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

WHINBURGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **MITFORD**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **East Dereham**; containing 209 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to **Wymondham**, and comprises 1241*a. 3r. 2p.*, of which 929 acres are arable, 300 pasture and meadow, and about 14 woodland. A weekly market, and a fair on the festival of **St. Simon and St. Jude**, were granted by **Edward I.** to **Lord Bardolph**; but both have been long discontinued. There are some slight remains of an old manor-house, surrounded by a double moat. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Westfield** united, valued in the king's books at

£6. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £283; patron, **Col. Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.** The tithes of **Whinburgh** have been commuted for £169. 7.; the glebe comprises 21 acres, and there is a rent-charge of £5. 5. payable to the rector of **Yaxham**. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square tower on the south side.

WHINFELL, a township, in the parish of **BRIGHAM**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Cockermouth**; containing 132 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14.

WHINFELL, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Kendal**; containing 187 inhabitants.

WHIPPINGHAM (*ST. MILDRED*), a parish, in the liberty of **EAST MEDINA**, **Isle of Wight** incorporation and division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Newport**; containing 2518 inhabitants. The parish lies on the east side of the navigable river **Medina**, and is bounded on the north-east by the **Motherbank**; it contains the populous hamlet of **East Cowes**, and also **Barton's-Village**, near **Newport**, each of which places has an ecclesiastical district assigned to its church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £757. The church is a small structure, principally in the later English style, with a tower and spire.

WHIPSNAD (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **LUTON**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3 miles (S. W.) from **Dunstable**; containing 211 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1105 acres, of which 184 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £156.

WHISBY, a chapelry, in the parish of **DODDINGTON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Lincoln**; containing 63 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 1500 acres, of which 600 are moorland, now in course of inclosure under an act passed in 1841. A rent-charge of £161. 15. 4. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

WHISSENDINE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAM**, hundred of **ALSTOE**, county of **RUTLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Oakham**; containing 831 inhabitants. It comprises about 4230 acres; the surface is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale; the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1.; net income, £155; patron, the **Earl of Harborough**; impropiator, **W. Bis-sill, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1762.

WHISSONSETT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (S.) from **Fakenham**; containing 702 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1322 acres, of which 1005 are arable, 300 meadow and pasture, and 14 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated; and a fair, chiefly for shoes and pedlery, is held on the Wednesday in **Whitsun-week**. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Horningtoft**

united, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4. ; net income, £714 ; patron, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £329, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower ; in the chancel are several gravestones of grey marble, with brasses bearing the effigies of members of the family of Bozoun. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WHISTLEY-HURST, a liberty, in the parish of HURST, union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of CHARLTON, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Reading ; containing 992 inhabitants, and comprising 1701a. 3r. 36p.

WHISTON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Prescot ; containing 1586 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in collieries. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes through the township, by an inclined plane. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £130, and the impropriate for £200, payable to King's College, Cambridge.

WHISTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Northampton ; containing 66 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 809 acres ; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Nene ; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with gravel, and the substratum is excellent limestone. The living is a rectory, to which a portion of the rectory of Denton is annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lord Boston : the tithes have been commuted for £250, and there are 4 acres of glebe. The church, built about 1530, by Anthony Catesby, Esq., is remarkable for the beauty of its proportions, and is in the later English style, with a lofty and elegant tower crowned by rich pinnacles ; the font is octagonal, with panelled sides handsomely executed ; in the chancel is a monument to the founder, and there are several to the Irby family, of which one, to the memory of the first Lord Boston and his secretary, is finely executed by Nollekens. There are remains of a moated building said to have been the residence of King John.

WHISTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (W.) from Penkridge. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

WHISTON, a township, in the parish of KINGSLEY, union of CHEADLE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Cheadle ; containing 681 inhabitants.

WHISTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Rotherham ; containing 1020 inhabitants. This place continued a member of the great estate of the lords of Hallamshire till about 1821, when it was sold to the Sitwell family. The parish comprises 2448 acres, nearly the whole in cultivation : the roads from Sheffield to Tickhill and from Rotherham to Mansfield, which latter was formerly one of the great highways to the north of England, intersect each other near the village.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10 ; net income, £868 ; patron, the Earl of Effingham : the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1816. The church, an unpretending building, contains a few memorials ; a gallery has been erected in it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Francis Mansel, in 1728, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 ; and Joseph Hammond, in 1794, gave £300, since increased to £443, for teaching children. At Gilthwaite, a hamlet in the parish, a mineral spring was discovered in 1664, which was in repute for some time, but sank into neglect when Mr. George Westby, who had made a large bath and built a house over it, died.

WHISTONES, a tything, in the parish of CLAINES, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, union, and Worcester and W. divisions of the county, of WORCESTER ; adjacent to the north side of the city of Worcester, and containing 2849 inhabitants. A priory of White nuns in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was established here before 1255, by a bishop of Worcester, and had a revenue of £56. 3. 7. An hospital, dedicated to St. Oswald, said to have been founded by Bishop Oswald, for a master and poor brethren, existed before 1268, and at the Dissolution was valued at £15. 18. per annum, when it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester ; it was demolished in the reign of Elizabeth, but after the Restoration was rebuilt by Bishop Fell, who recovered most of its ancient possessions, and it now affords an asylum for twelve men.

WHITACRE, NETHER (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Coleshill ; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1926 acres ; the surface is flat. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sand, and is well adapted to the growth of oak, of which there are some fine specimens ; the chief produce is barley, but grain of every kind is abundant, and the meadows and pastures are rich. There are some quarries of good stone, which is used for building generally, and more especially for railway bridges. The river Blythe flows through the parish, and here is a station of the Birmingham and Derby railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the rectorial tithes ; net income, £333 ; patron, Earl Howe. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1825 ; the glebe comprises about 90 acres. The church is ancient, and has a square tower, and contains a monument to Charles Jennins, Esq., who, in 1775, bequeathed one-third of the interest of £1000 in support of a school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITACRE, OVER (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Coleshill ; containing 330 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1375 acres ; the soil is extremely rich, and the substratum contains building-stone of excellent quality, which is extensively quarried. The Atherstone and Coleshill, and the Coventry and Tamworth, roads, intersect each other here. The living is a donative ; net income, £142 ; patron, Earl Digby. The tithes have been commuted for £118. 7., and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house. The church, rebuilt about the year 1770, is a

handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a tower surmounted by a dome and cupola. A school, for which a good building of stone was erected in 1836, is supported partly by one-half of a rent of £12 per annum, arising from land bequeathed for charitable uses, and of which one-fourth is distributed in Bibles and Prayer-books, and one-fourth among the poor, who have also the interest of £150 regularly divided among them at Christmas.

WHITBECK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Bootle; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the mountain of Black-Comb and the sea, and comprises 2170 acres, of which 1680 are arable, 205 meadow and pasture, and 285 woodland; exclusively of about 3000 acres of common or waste. In the mountain is a cavity similar to the crater of a volcano, several hundred yards in diameter and depth; the inside is lined with vitrified and crystallised matter, having at the bottom a fine spring of water. On the west side of the mountain is a cascade, and on the shore a mineral spring, formerly in repute for the cure of gravel and scurvy. Trunks of oak and fir, of an immense size, have been found in the peat mosses, considerably below the surface. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76, with a glebe of 4 acres, and a house; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes have been commuted for £88. 17. The church is a plain structure, of which the chancel was rebuilt about 20 years since, by the patron. An hospital erected by the parishioners in 1632, is endowed with a rent-charge of £24, purchased with the sum of £400 bequeathed by Henry Parke, a native of the place. Here are the remains of three Druidical temples: one, termed Standing-stones, consists of eight massive stones disposed in a circle; Kirkstones, of thirty, in two circles, like Stonehenge; and the third, of twelve stones. There is also a large cairn, encompassed at the base by a circle of huge stones.

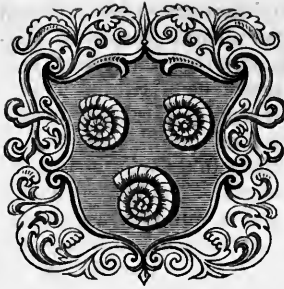
WHITBOURNE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 824 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Teme, which separates it from the county of Worcester; and comprises 3056a. 33p. The Bishop of Hereford is lord of the manor, and his predecessors had a palace here, in which, though now occupied by a tenant, courts leet and baron are periodically held. The river abounds with fish, and the vicinity is much frequented by anglers. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 9½, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £542, and the glebe comprises 35½ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style of architecture, and is ornamented with a square embattled tower.

WHITBURN, a parish, in the union of SOUTH SHIELDS, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (N.) from Sunderland; containing, with the township of Cleadon, and part of North Bidick, 1061 inhabitants, of whom 777 are in Whitburn township. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the North Sea, comprises 4184a. 1r. 13p., and is about three miles square. Coal is found here, but at a considerable depth; and in the north-eastern

part are quarries of magnesian limestone, which is used both for building and for agricultural purposes, considerable quantities of it being exported from the Tyne. The village, which is equally noted as a fishing and a bathing place, is small, but pleasantly situated on the coast, on the southern inclination of a hill, near a fine sandy bay; it contains several respectable lodging-houses, and the view to the south is cheerful. The Lizard, a high, dry sheep-walk to the north, also commands a prospect of great variety and extent. A curious and handsome brick building, in the Tudor style, was erected here in 1841-2, by Mr. Barns, a principal resident, from a design by Mr. Benjamin Green, and presents a good specimen of the art of ornamental brick-making; the plain walls are of red, and the mouldings, enrichments, and coats-of-arms, in all which it abounds, are of blue brick, made of a fine bed of clay, leased to Mr. Barns by the corporation of Newcastle. The Brandling Junction, and the Pontop and South Shields, railways, pass through several detached parts of the parish; and the road from South Shields to Sunderland intersects Cleadon.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 19. 4½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £862. 15., and there is also a rent-charge of £6. 1. 8., payable to the master of Kepier grammar school; the glebe comprises 210 acres, lying in three detached parts of the parish. The church is a neat and ancient edifice, with a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and a good tower; the whole was thoroughly repaired some years since, and portions modernised. The parsonage stands embosomed in a tuft of lofty sycamores, and its sheltered garden contains plants which do not usually flourish in situations so exposed and northerly as those of this county. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, endowed with £10 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees. Dr. Triplett, in 1664, bequeathed a rent-charge of £18, since increased to £61, which sum is appropriated to apprenticing boys and girls of the parishes of Whitburn, Washington, and Woodhorn. In the neighbourhood are several springs, the water of which is slightly impregnated with alkaline salt, and was formerly in great request among the inhabitants. On the sea-shore, some copper coins of Constantine, Lucinius, Maxentius, and Maximian, have been discovered; and flexible limestone is found in the quarries. On the beach, near the village, at a very low ebb tide after a storm, some years since, were observed the trunks of large trees, supposed to be the remains of a forest, imbedded in what appeared to have been a clayey soil; and hazel-nuts were also found, scattered among them.

WHITBY, a township, partly in the parish of EASTHAM, and partly in that of STOAK, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6¼ miles (N.) from Chester; containing 839 inhabitants, of whom 767 are in Eastham. The Ellesmere, or Wirrall, canal passes through the township, and communicates with the river Mersey, where a port with extensive docks and wharfs is about to be formed. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £168. 5., of which £111. 10. are payable to impropriators, £35. 15. to the vicar of Eastham, and £21. to the perpetual curate of Stoak.



Arms.

WHITBY (*St. Mary*), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, but chiefly in the liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapels of Aislaby, Eskdaleside, and Ugglebarnby, and the townships of Hawsker with Stainsacre, Newholm with Dunsley and Ruswarp, 11,682 inhabitants, of whom 7383 are in the town, 48 miles (N. N. E.) from York, and 241 (N. by W.) from London. This place, called by the Saxons *Streanes-heale*, which Bede interprets *Sinus Phari*, or the bay of the lighthouse; and in the Domesday survey *Whitteby*, or the white town; owes its origin to the foundation of a monastery here by Oswy, king of Northumbria, in fulfilment of a vow prior to the battle of Winwidfield, in which he defeated and killed Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, who had invaded his territories in 655. The monastery, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and contained an establishment both for monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, was on its completion placed under the superintendence of Hilda, grand-niece of Edwin, a former king of Northumbria, who in 658 came from Hartlepool to assist in its formation, and was made the first abbess; and subsequently Ælfeda, daughter of the founder, in fulfilment of her father's vow, became a nun in the establishment. The monastery, under Hilda, acquired a high degree of celebrity; and in 664, a national synod, at which Oswy presided, was held here for the regulation of some ecclesiastical affairs about which considerable differences at that time prevailed. Several bishops, and many men eminent for learning and sanctity, were educated here; and several cells were founded as appendages to the abbey, during the administration of Hilda, who died in 680, and was succeeded by Ælfeda. In 867, the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, who laid waste the town, and massacred the inhabitants; the abbot is said to have effected his escape, and to have carried with him the relics of St. Hilda to Glastonbury, but so complete was the devastation of the invaders that the monastery remained a heap of ruins till after the Conquest, when the site of the town was granted to Hugh, Earl of Chester, and by him assigned to William de Percy, who in 1074 rebuilt the monastery, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Hilda, and endowed with 240 acres of land for Benedictine monks. Its revenues were subsequently augmented by the Earl of Chester, who conferred on it numerous privileges; and notwithstanding the frequent attacks of pirates to which it was continually exposed, the monastery continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £437. 2. 9.; the site and ruins were granted in the 4th of Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick, and, in 1555, were purchased by Sir Richard Cholmley, by whose descendants they are still held. According to tradition, Robin Hood and Little John paid a visit to Richard de Waterville, who was then abbot, and as a proof of their dexterity in archery, shot an arrow each from the summit of the tower to the distance of more than a mile; to

commemorate which event, pillars were raised on the spots where the arrows fell, and the inclosures are still called Robin Hood's, and Little John's fields; and about six miles from the town is Robin Hood's bay, where that celebrated outlaw is said to have kept a small fleet to assist his escape in times of emergency.

The town is situated on the shore of the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Esk, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, connected with each other by a handsome bridge, erected on the site of the old draw-bridge, in 1835, at an expense of £10,000, and consisting of four arches, of which one is of cast iron, opening by swivels for the admission of vessels. The houses, partly of brick and partly of stone, are ranged on the bold acclivities on the opposite sides of the river, in streets of which the greater number are narrow, and some inconveniently steep; the approaches, however, have been much improved, and many of the modern buildings are spacious and elegant. The streets are paved under an act of parliament obtained in 1837, repealing an act granted in 1789, and are lighted with gas from works established in 1825 by a company of shareholders, by whom they have been sold to Mr. James Malam. A newsroom, a neat and well-arranged building, was erected in 1814. The assembly-rooms are chiefly appropriated for public meetings, and the occasional delivery of lectures; and the theatre, erected in 1784, and destroyed by fire in 1823, has not been rebuilt. The public baths, on the north pier, a handsome range, three stories high, were erected in 1826, by a proprietary of shareholders; the lower story is fitted up with every accommodation for bathing; the second contains a subscription library, established about the year 1760, and containing more than 7000 volumes, with reading-rooms; and the third story is appropriated as the museum of the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1823.

About half a mile from the pier is *Whitby Spa*, a chalybeate spring, of which the water has been analysed by John Murray, Esq., F.A.S., F.L.S., and found to contain muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of iron held in solution by carbonic acid gas; the proportions of the ingredients have not yet been precisely determined, but the water is in high repute for its medicinal and tonic qualities. Mr. Murray has also analysed the water of a spring on the property of Miss Clark, of Bagdale, and, with the exception only of the iron, which he found to be a sub-carbonate, it comprises similar ingredients, producing effects scarcely to be distinguished from the former. These waters, though for some time neglected, are now extensively and successfully administered in all cases in which saline tonics are recommended by the faculty. Many handsome lodging-houses have been erected for the reception of families, and there are also several taverns and hotels for the accommodation of the numerous visitors whom the facilities of sea-bathing, the benefit of the waters, and the beauty of the scenery, attract during the season to this part of the coast. The *Environns*, in which are some good mansions, picturesque villas, and gentlemen's seats, abound with interest; in the rocks in the vicinity are found fossils and organic remains of almost every species, and in the aluminous strata, especially, petrifications in numerous varieties, of which some cannot easily be assigned to any specific

class. Among the most remarkable that have been discovered, are the petrified bones of a crocodile nearly entire, deposited in the museum of the Whitby Philosophical Society. One of the most perfect specimens of the plesiosaurus ever found was discovered in the lias strata, in 1841, and is deposited in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge; this fossil measures 15 feet 6 inches in length, and 8 feet 5 inches in breadth across the fore paddles; the head and neck together are 7 feet in length, and the whole in a most entire state of preservation. Ammonites, or snake stones, are obtained in great abundance in every part of the alum-rocks, but more especially at Whitby Scarr; of these there are many different kinds, coiled in spiral folds, and imbedded in stones of elliptical or lenticular form, and of much harder texture than the shells they inclose. The nautilites are also numerous, and many of them curious and beautiful; they are found generally in the lower beds of the lias strata, each of which has its peculiar fossil remains. There are not less than a hundred varieties of multilocular shells.

At the commencement, and during the greater part, of the reign of Elizabeth, the town was small, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and its subsequent increase, and ultimate COMMERCIAL prosperity, may be attributed to the discovery of the alum-mines in this part of the coast, towards the end of that reign. The establishment of some alum-works by Mr. Chaloner, at Guisborough, about that time, was attended with so much success, as to excite a spirit of emulation, and works of a similar kind were erected at this place in 1615; and the large quantity of coal necessary for the supply of these works, and the requisite facilities for conveying their produce to distant parts of the kingdom, appear to have laid the foundation of its maritime importance. The great increase in the number of vessels connected with these works, and the abundance of oak-timber in the immediate vicinity, soon afterwards led to the introduction of ship-building, for which the port has ever since maintained a high degree of celebrity; many large and handsome ships have been launched from the docks, and all the vessels which accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world were built at this place. After the peace in 1815, this trade greatly declined; but it has recently revived, and, in 1838, twenty-five vessels, of which nineteen were of more than 100 tons' burthen, were launched from the several building-yards, and nearly the same number in 1839. The ships of Whitby are remarkable for symmetry, strength, and durability, and a very considerable number are employed in the principal trading ports of the kingdom. The manufacture of alum, which formerly constituted the principal trade of the port, and of which great quantities were exported to France, Holland, and many parts of the continent, has been very much diminished, and the chief part now manufactured is sent coastwise to London, Hull, and other towns, for the supply of the home markets: the extensive works at Kettlewell were totally destroyed in 1829, by the falling of the rock beneath which they were situated, but they have been recently rebuilt. The Greenland and Davis' Straits whale-fishery was first established here in 1753, and was for many years an important branch of trade: upon an average, about eight ships were sent out annually, with lucrative success; but about the year 1823, from the insufficiency

of the returns, and the frequent loss of vessels employed in the trade, it began to decline, and in 1837 it was totally discontinued. The main business of the port at present consists in the importation of timber from British America, and timber, wooden wares, hemp, and flax, from the Baltic; the foreign export trade is inconsiderable. The coasting trade is very extensive: the principal articles sent coastwise are, the produce of the alum-mines still in operation, freestone, grindstones, whinstone, and iron-stone, from the quarries at Aislaby, Grosmont, and other places, by the Whitby Stone Company, who forward large quantities to London, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, and other towns; the chief articles imported are groceries, salt, bones, and coal. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is 327, of which 200 are of more than 100 tons, and the aggregate burthen is 51,208 tons. The number of vessels which entered inwards during the year 1841 was 668, and their burthen 33,634 tons; of this number, 43 were from foreign ports, and 625 in the coasting trade. The number which cleared outwards was 248, of the aggregate burthen of 13,537 tons, of which 7 were in the foreign, and 241 in the coasting, trade; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house, during that year, was £6968. In 1839, the port obtained the privilege of bonding goods, for which spacious warehouses have been appropriated. The jurisdiction of the port extends from Peasholm Beck to Huntcliff Foot, a distance of forty miles. The custom-house, a neat and commodious building, situated in Sandgate, is well adapted to its purpose; and in one of the windows is a portrait of Charles II., in stained glass.

The HARBOUR has been greatly improved at different times. Previously to 1632, the piers were constructed of wood, with a few loose stones; but in the course of that year, the west pier of stone was built under the auspices of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, who raised a subscription of £500 for that purpose; an act of parliament was obtained in 1702, for the improvement of the harbour, and the west pier has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and extended to Haggergate by a spacious quay, which has been recently extended to the bridge, and forms a noble promenade, nearly half a mile in length to the pier-head. The east pier has also been enlarged, and both are faced, towards the sea, with dressed stones of immense size, weighing nearly six tons each; two inner piers, called respectively the Burges Pier and the Fish Pier, have also been constructed within the harbour, to break the force of the waves, and give greater security to the shipping, within, and several rocks which formerly obstructed the entrance have been removed. At the northern extremity of the west pier is a lighthouse, erected in 1831, after a design by Mr. Francis Pickernell, the present engineer; it is a handsome fluted column of the Doric order, seventy-five feet in height, with an octagonal lantern surmounted by a dome, and surrounded by a gallery, and displaying at night a brilliant light for two hours before, and two hours after, high water. During the day, a flag is displayed on the west cliff, to show when vessels may enter the harbour with safety; and an apparatus near the lighthouse shows, by a revolving index, the depth of water on the bar. At the head of the west pier is a circular battery, formerly mounted with six pieces of cannon; and since the erection of the quay, a battery,

in the form of a crescent, with a tower at each end, has been built on the west side of the pier, nearly opposite to the extremity of the quay, called the Scotch Head, behind which are a bomb-proof magazine, and offices for the station of the preventive service. The entrance of the harbour is 276 feet in width between the two outer piers, and 216 between the inner piers; there is also a third entrance, 204 feet wide. The depth of water at spring tides is from 15 to 18 feet, and at neap tides from 10 to 12 feet; and within the inner harbour is sufficient accommodation for a large fleet to ride in safety. There are several wet and dry docks, with slips for ship-building, and numerous yards for boat-building, which is carried on to a very great extent. The manufacture of sail-cloth, for which this place is celebrated, affords employment to a considerable number of persons; there are likewise extensive rope-walks, a large flax-mill erected in 1807, for dressing, spinning, and weaving, but now unoccupied, and the saw and bone mills of Messrs. Chapman and Co., erected in 1836; the making of sails is also carried on very largely. The fishery on the coast, which has been conducted for many years with the most profitable success, is still pursued with advantage, and in consequence of the facility of conveyance into the interior by railway, is rapidly increasing; the principal fish taken are cod, ling, halibut, soles, and haddocks. Salmon and salmon-trout were formerly abundant in the river Esk, and constituted a main part of the trade, but they are now very scarce, and are taken only on the coast by a peculiar mode of fishing, the latter occasionally in considerable quantities. The herring-fishery has been carried on since 1833, chiefly through the exertions of the Whitby Herring Company, established at that time; about 800 lasts are taken annually, of which about one-half are sold to the owners of vessels from the French coast, and of the remainder about 120 lasts are cured for home consumption.

The Whitby and Pickering railway, which was completed in 1836, contributes greatly to the prosperity of the internal trade of the town and neighbourhood, by affording facility of conveyance to the port, for the valuable produce of the quarries in the adjacent districts. To this important work may be attributed the establishment of the Whitby Stone Company in 1836, and of the Brick and Tile Company in 1838. The whole line is twenty-four miles in length, and is worked throughout by horses, with the exception of two inclined planes of about a mile in extent, where it attains its highest summit level, 520 feet above the Whitby terminus; it passes in its course through the beautiful vale of the Esk, and a succession of valleys abounding in richly-diversified and highly-romantic scenery; it was completed at an expense of £130,000, raised by a proprietary of £100 shareholders. The market, granted by charter of Henry VI., is on Saturday, and is plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind; a fair, in honour of St. Hilda, originally granted to the abbot of Whitby, by Henry II., is held on the 25th of August and two following days, and there is a fair on Martinmas-day. Two fairs, also, have been recently established by the Whitby Agricultural Society, one for cattle in August, and the other in October for cheese: premiums are given on these occasions by the society. The local affairs of the town are under the superintendence of commissioners

appointed by act of parliament for its improvement, in 1837; and the magistrates of the North riding hold petty-sessions here every Tuesday and Saturday. A court of pleas for the recovery of debts to any amount takes place every third Monday, and a court leet at Michaelmas. The town-hall, rebuilt by Nathaniel Cholmeley, Esq., lord of the manor, in 1788, is a handsome structure of stone, with a cupola surmounted by a dome; there is a small prison for the town and liberty, situated near the battery on the quay. By the act of William IV., cap. 45, the town was constituted an electoral borough, with the privilege of returning a member to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of Whitby, Ruswarp, and Hawsker *cum* Stainsacre, together comprising an area of 5132 acres, and a population of 9975.

The parish comprises about 14,620 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and in good cultivation; the surface is elevated, rising into bold and lofty eminences. The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £206; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church, situated on the summit and near the verge of a lofty cliff, and to which is an ascent of 194 steps, is of very ancient foundation; some parts of it are apparently of older date than the ruins of the abbey, but it has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that very little of its original character remains. It is a cruciform structure of stone, with a tower at the west end of the nave; it was thoroughly repaired, and the north transept enlarged, in 1823, and is now adapted for a congregation of 2000 persons. An additional church is in contemplation, at an expense of £3500, exclusive of the site, of which sum £700 are proposed to be given by Her Majesty's Commissioners, £500 by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it will be a stone structure in the early English style, to contain 1478 sittings, of which 750 are to be free. At Baxtergate is a chapel of ease, erected by subscription in 1778, and containing 800 sittings. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Seceders from the Scottish Church, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Lancasterian schools have been established since 1810, and national schools built at Aislaby, Sleights, and Fylingdales, in the parish; there are also two infants' schools in Whitby, and a school in connexion with the Roman Catholic chapel. A dispensary was established in 1786, and is well supported: the lying-in charity, instituted in 1808, the Dorcas Society in 1814, a blanket charity in 1827, and a clothing fund in 1835, also administer greatly to the comforts of the poor. The Seamen's Hospital, originally established by voluntary contribution, in 1676, affords a comfortable asylum to forty-two disabled seamen, or seamen's widows; and in 1760, was, by act of parliament, placed under the management of fifteen trustees, annually chosen from the masters and owners of ships, who for its support are empowered to levy a monthly contribution of two shillings from every master, and of one shilling from every seaman belonging to the port, producing together an income of £800 per annum, from which a monthly allowance is paid to each of the inmates, and also to various out-pensioners. There are likewise numerous provident societies, and a savings' bank, in which the amount of deposits exceeds £40,000; and various benefactions

have been made for the relief of the poor. The union of Whitby comprises twenty-two parishes or places, containing a population of 20,100. The remains of the ancient abbey are situated near the parochial church, on the summit of a cliff 200 feet above the level of the sea, and, from their exposed situation, have at various times sustained severe injury from storms: the south wall of the nave was blown down, in 1763, to the very foundations; in 1830, the remains of the central tower with its massive columns fell; and in 1839, part of the south wall of the choir was levelled with the ground, so that this once stately and majestic structure is now greatly mutilated. The style is chiefly of the early and decorated English, of which many elegant details are discernible; and such of the windows of the later style as are still entire, are enriched with beautiful and elaborate tracery. The vicinity of the town, and the rocks on the coast, abound with features of interest, and with natural curiosities of every variety, which are described in Young's *Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*, and his *History of Whitby*.

WHITCHEBURY, WILTS.—See WHITSBURY.

WHITCHESTER, a township, in the parish of HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, union of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 66 inhabitants. This place was for many ages the property of the Turpin family, from whom it passed to the Widringtons, whose sole heiress conveyed it by marriage to Lord Windsor; it is at present the property of Spearman Johnstone, Esq., of York, and John Dobson, Esq., which latter gentleman resides at High Seat, a handsome mansion, erected in 1808, on a site commanding an extensive view. The township is situated on both sides of the Roman wall, and on the line of the military road from Newcastle to Carlisle, and comprises about 786 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is elevated, and the soil generally a clayey loam. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £19. 1. 2. Within the township is the site of a Roman station, defended on every side by deep ravines; and in a large cairn on Turpin's Hill, were found, in 1771 and 1795, two stone coffins, in one of which were two urns, with copper coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina.

WHITCHURCH (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing 930 inhabitants. A market on Monday, and a fair on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, granted in 1245, were formerly held. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £61. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Westcar, in 1833, bequeathed £500, the interest to be appropriated to supplying the poor with clothing.

WHITCHURCH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Tavistock; containing 918 inhabitants. Walreddon House, here, the property of William Courtenay, Esq., a descendant of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, is an ancient mansion of the time of Edward VI., whose arms in the hall are still in good preservation. Holwell House, also in the parish, was, until within a recent period, the

property and residence of the Glanville family, and is now the property of John Scobell, Esq. The Tavistock races are held on Whitchurch Down. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 5.; net income, £195; patron, incumbent, and improprator, the Rev. Peter Sleeman. A chantry chapel was founded in 1300, by the abbot of Tavistock.

WHITCHURCH (*St. DUBRITIUS*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ross; containing 897 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Ross to Monmouth, and comprises about 2000 acres, including an extra-parochial district of a similar name, which consists of 130 acres; the surface is finely diversified, and the soil fertile. In the Great Doward hill are large deposits of rich iron-ore, of a peculiar quality, belonging to R. Blakemore, Esq., who attempted to work it, but relinquished the operations in consequence of the vast expense: limestone, however, is quarried, chiefly for the supply of the adjacent district. The living is a rectory, with that of Ganerew annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Joseph Pyrke, Esq., with a net income of £300, and a good parsonage-house, lately erected by the Rev. G. Pyrke; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and is skirted by the Wye. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; also a neat national school, with apartments for the master, erected in 1842, by Mr. Blakemore, who subscribes £10 annually towards its support. A tessellated pavement has been discovered, which is supposed to have been part of a Roman bath, and several Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. On the slope of the Great Doward is a cave distinguished by the name of Arthur's Hall; and in a meadow is a well called the Dropping Well, of which the waters have a petrifying quality.

WHITCHURCH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, chiefly in the hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Reading; containing 843 inhabitants. It comprises 2180a. 3r. 35p., of which 301a. 3r. 39p. are in the county of Berks, and the remainder in the county of Oxford, are free from tithes, under an act of inclosure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £456. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under the act of inclosure, in the 40th of George III.

WHITCHURCH (*St. ALKMUND*), a market-town and parish, chiefly in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH-BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, but partly in the hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of CHESHIRE, 20 miles (N. by E.) from Shrewsbury, and 160 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the townships of Alkington, Ash Magna and Parva, Black-Park, Broughall, Chinnell, Dodington, Edgeley, Hinton, Hollyhurst, Tilstock, Wirswall, and New and Old Wood-houses, 6373 inhabitants, of whom 3403 are in the town. This place was anciently called *Album Monasterium* and *Blancminster*, which have the same signification as its present name, and appear to imply the existence of a monastery, of which, however, there is no account; an hospital was standing here in the reign of

Henry III., and was endowed by the lord of the manor with the whole town of Wylnecot, for the relief of the poor at its gate. In 1211, King John assembled his forces here, prior to attacking the Welsh, on which occasion he penetrated to the foot of Snowdon. At the commencement of the civil war of the 17th century, the inhabitants appear to have taken an active part in favour of the king, and to have raised a regiment in support of his cause. Of the foundation and history of the ancient castle, a portion of the ruined walls of which was standing in 1760, nothing is known. The town is situated on elevated ground, in a rich and picturesque country, and contains some neat streets and respectable houses: in its neighbourhood are three fine lakes, called Osmere, Blackmere, and Brown Moss-water, and several brooks, one of which, Red Brook, is the boundary between England and Wales; another separates this county from that of Chester. The trade is principally in malt and hops; shoes are manufactured for the Manchester market, and near the town is an establishment for making oak acid, also several limekilns and brick-ovens. A branch of the Ellesmere canal extends to the town, by means of which boats ply to London and many intervening towns on Saturday, and to Manchester and Shrewsbury. The market is on Friday; and there are fairs on the second Friday in April, Whit-Monday, Friday after August 2nd, and October 28th. A high steward, who superintends the affairs of the town, is appointed by the lord of the manor, and presides at courts baron and leet held in October, at the town-hall, which is the depository for the rolls and archives of the lordship.

The LIVING is a rectory, with Marbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £44. 11. s., and in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater; net income, £1458. The church, erected in 1722, on the site of an ancient edifice, is a noble structure of the Tuscan order, built of freestone, with a square embattled western tower; it contains several handsome monuments of the Talbot family, and amongst them an effigy in alabaster of the renowned John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed in France, in 1453, and who, for his remarkable prowess, was called the English Achilles. A chapel of ease and parsonage-house were built at Ash in 1835; and a church dedicated to St. Catherine, an elegant structure, built and endowed by Lady Bridgewater, was consecrated August 31st, 1837, having cost upwards of £8000. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school, situated at Bargates, was founded in 1550, by Sir John Talbot, who was incumbent of the parish, and endowed by him with £200, which was augmented by a bequest from William Thomas in 1662, and others, now, with the original endowment, producing an income of £454. A charity school for children of both sexes, and an almshouse for six decayed housekeepers, were endowed by Samuel Higginson in 1697, and Jane Higginson in 1707, with property now producing about £250 per annum; and there is a school in connexion with the Presbyterians, which was founded and endowed by Thomas Benyon in 1707. The interest of £2200, arising from bequests by Elizabeth Turton in 1794, and others, is distributed among persons in reduced circumstances; and a considerable sum is likewise laid out in bread. In 1828, the late Earl of Bridgewater, who was rector of

the parish, bequeathed £2000 for charitable uses. At the northern extremity of the town is an extensive house of industry, built and principally supported from the funds of several bequests left for general purposes of relief. There are some vestiges of a fosse in its vicinity. Whitchurch is the birthplace of Dr. Bernard, chaplain and biographer of Archbishop Usher, and of Abraham Wheelock, a celebrated linguist, who died in 1654.

WHITCHURCH, or FELTON (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.) from Pensford; containing 416 inhabitants. The name Filton, or Felton, is derived from a very old town situated to the north-west of the present village, in a forest or chace once called Filwood: a church having been erected on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. White, the inhabitants of Filton gradually removed into its vicinity, upon which the new village and the parish assumed their modern designation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patrons and impropiators, Sir J. Smyth, Bart., and W. G. Langton, Esq.

WHITCHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town and representative borough, in the hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 12 miles (N. by E.) from Winchester, and 57 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Charlcott, Priors-Freefolk, Cold Henley, and Whitchurch-Parsonage, 1741 inhabitants. The town, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on the river Test, on very low ground, under a range of chalk hills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in silk-weaving, and two silk-mills furnish employment to about 100 persons: there are also several corn-mills on the river. A pleasure-fair is held on the third Thursday in June, and there is one on October 19th and 20th, for cattle, pigs, &c. Whitchurch, a borough by prescription, has a corporation consisting of a mayor and bailiff, who do not now, however, exercise any authority: they are chosen, with a constable, at the court leet of the lords of the manor, held in October at the town-hall, a neat building, erected about sixty years since; and another court takes place at the manor farm, in May, under the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, as lords of the manor. It first sent members to parliament in the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, and was deprived of its franchise by the act passed in the 2nd of William IV. The place is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The parish comprises about 6450 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 8½; net income, £120; patron, the Bishop of Winchester; impropiator, J. Portal, Esq. The church, which is a low and plain structure, with a tower, contains a library, chiefly of theological works, bequeathed by the Rev. William Wood, to which access is obtained by permission of the vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A quantity of



Corporation Seal.

clothing and bedding, of the annual value of about £80, is distributed amongst the poor, arising from a bequest made by Richard Wollaston, Esq., in the year 1688. The union of Whitchurch comprises seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 5496.

WHITCHURCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, in a detached portion of the KINGTON division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Stratford; containing 247 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1942a. 2r. 4p., of which 313 acres are common or waste; there are some quarries of stone, used chiefly for mending the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of J. Roberts West, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £286. 10. 7.; the glebe comprises 68 acres, and there is a parsonage-house. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, near which is a mound marking the site of an old castle.

WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Charmouth; containing 1581 inhabitants. This parish, which is one of the most ancient and extensive in the county, derives its name from the original dedication of its church to St. Candida, or White, in honour of whom a monastery was founded here, which was called *Album Monasterium*, and at the time of the Norman survey belonged to the abbey of St. Wandragsil, in Normandy. The grant of a market and fair in the reign of Henry III., was confirmed in the 4th of Edward II. Chideock, in the vicinity, was distinguished for an ancient castle, the residence of the Chideocks and Arundels, which, during the civil war of the 17th century, became a powerful check upon the garrison of Lyme, and was alternately in the possession of the contending parties. Marshwood Vale, an extensive tract in the parish, formerly had two parks, and some stately mansions, of which only the ruins are remaining. The parish comprises 5889 acres, of which 428 are common or waste; the soil of the vale, which principally affords pasture for cattle, is a cold chalky clay, but in the parish generally the soil is deep and fertile; flint, which is much used in building walls, is found on Hadden Hill. Many of the women and children are employed in making fishing-nets. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with Chideock, Stanton St. Gabriel, and Marshwood annexed, and valued in the king's books at £32. 6. 3.; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; appropriators of the remaining portion of the rectorial tithes, the Dean and Chapter of Wells and of Sarum, in moieties. The tithes have been commuted for £1045, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church, originally dedicated to *St. Candida*, and afterwards to the *Holy Cross*, is an ancient and handsome cruciform structure in the Norman style, with a tower eighty feet high, and contains some interesting monuments, among which are one to Sir John Jeffery, Knt., with his effigy in armour, and another to one of the Hemley family; the pulpit is curiously carved. A church has been erected at Stanton St. Gabriel, in lieu of an old structure very inconveniently situated; and also at Marshwood, to replace a chapel destroyed by Cromwell. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

WHITCHURCH-MAUND, a township, in the parish of BODENHAM, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD; containing 116 inhabitants.

WHITCLIFF, with THORPE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIFON, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Ripon; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1300 acres, of which about 909 are in the hamlet of Thorpe; the soil is the property of various proprietors. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £198. 0. 1., and the appropriate for £68, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon.

WHITCOMBE, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing 52 inhabitants. It comprises about 690 acres, of which 350 are arable, and 340 meadow and pasture; the soil is a light loam, resting upon chalk. The living is a donative; net income, £13; patron, the Hon. G. L. D. Damer. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

WHITECHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Garstang. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patron, the Vicar of Kirkham.

WHITECHAPEL (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; adjoining the city of London, and containing 34,053 inhabitants. This populous parish extends in an eastern direction from Aldgate to Mile-End, a continuous line nearly a mile in length, and including Whitechapel High-street and Whitechapel-road, the former a noted market for butchers' meat, and the latter containing numerous manufacturing establishments. On the south side of the road is a long-established bell-foundry. In Fieldgate-street, nearly adjoining, but within the hamlet of Mile-End Old Town, in the parish of Stepney, is a large iron-foundry, to which is attached a manufactory of gun-carriages and wheelwrights' work, which latter department of the concern is in this parish. In Great Garden-street, on the north of the road, is a large brass-foundry; and nearly opposite is a factory for every kind of furnishing ironmongery, smoke and wind-up jacks, scales and scale-beams, and other articles, upon a very extensive scale. Near this extremity of the parish, and partly bordering on that of Bethnal-Green, is the distillery of Mr. Smith, for British spirits and compounds, established in that family for nearly a century; the premises, which have been recently rebuilt on a commodious plan, occupy a large extent of ground, and there are two powerful steam-engines. In Thomas-street are starch-works which have been conducted by the Leschers for half a century; a steam-engine of sixteen-horse power is applied to the grinding of wheat and other purposes connected with the manufactory, and from 800 to 900 hogs are usually fed on the premises. In Osborne-place is a large establishment for the dyeing of woollen-cloth. In a southern direction, the parish extends to Well-Close-square, one-half of which is within its limits; and this portion of it comprises Goodman's-Fields and several spacious and well-built

streets, among which are Great Prescott-street, Leman-street, Great and Little Aylie-street, and others, in the neighbourhood of which are numerous establishments for the refining of sugar, which constitutes the principal trade of the place. In Church-lane is the proof-house of the City of London Company of Gun-makers, originally erected by the company, in 1757, and rebuilt in 1818. There are several manufactories of floor-cloth in Whitechapel-road, and some establishments of coach and coach-harness makers, with various other works in different parts of the parish. The Royal Pavilion theatre, on the north side of the road, is a commodious and well-arranged building, with a handsome front and principal entrance between four Ionic pillars supporting a cornice; and in Leman-street is the Royal Garrick theatre, neatly fitted up. A court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, situated in Osborne-street, was established by act of the 23rd of George II., for the recovery of debts under £2, and the power was extended to debts not exceeding £5, by an act of the 3rd of William IV.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 17. 3½; net income, £868; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, previously to the year 1329, was a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney, the rector of which parish, in that year, made this incumbency a rectory; the ancient building was taken down, and the present church erected of brick, in the year 1673, by private subscription. It has a small tower at the west end, with an illuminated dial, surmounted by a cupola; the interior is handsomely arranged, and the roof, which is partly arched, is supported on Corinthian columns pleasingly disposed. Near the altar is a mural monument by Banks, erected by the parishioners to the Rev. R. Markham, D.D., formerly rector; and in various parts of the church and in the burial-ground are several others. St. Mark's district church, on the Tenter Ground, was erected from funds granted by the Metropolitan Church-building Society, and consecrated in May, 1839; it is a neat edifice of brick in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 500 are free. A conditional grant has been made by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the erection of another church; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and other dissenters. In Little Aylie-street is the German Lutheran church, dedicated to St. George, a neat building with a campanile turret; and in Hooper's-square is a German Calvinistic chapel. The parochial school, originally founded and endowed by the Rev. R. Davenant, rector of the parish in 1680, and handsomely rebuilt in 1818, has an income of £700, arising from subsequent benefactions and annual subscriptions. The free school in Gower's-walk, established in 1806, under the immediate superintendence of the late Dr. Bell, and the first formed on that system, was founded by Mr. William Davis, who erected the building at his own cost, and endowed the institution with £2400 three per cents.: the income, including the profits of a printing-office instituted by the founder for the use of the boys, and the needlework, is about £1200. The Whitechapel Society's Institution in Whitechapel-road was commenced in 1814, in union with the National Society, and is a spacious and neat building of brick, with a cupola at the west end; the schoolroom is internally

arranged as a chapel, and consecrated, and two regular services are performed every Sunday by the chaplain and superintendent of the institution, under whose direction the school is conducted. Almshouses were founded and endowed in Whitechapel-road, in 1658, by William Meggs, Esq., for twelve aged widows; the endowment, including subsequent benefactions, amounts to £149 per annum. Eight almshouses, founded by Thomas Baker, Esq., who endowed them for eight widows, form a neat range of building in the Elizabethan style.

The London Hospital here owes its origin to Mr. John Harrison, surgeon, who, having conducted a small establishment of the kind near Upper Moorfields, removed it to Prescott-street, Goodman's-Fields, in the year 1740, under the designation of the London Infirmary; an appropriate building upon a larger scale having been subsequently erected in the Whitechapel-road, the institution was removed to that place in 1758, and the conductors incorporated by the name of the Governors of the London Hospital. The buildings have been progressively enlarged, and are now adapted to the reception of 370 patients; the average number of in-patients is about 320, and of out-patients 7000 annually; and the income, including contributions from public bodies and private subscriptions, is about £9000. The Sailors' Home, or Brunswick Maritime Establishment, is intended for the reception of unemployed sailors belonging to the port of London, to provide them with board and lodging at a moderate charge, and with religious and moral instruction while on shore; to procure for them employment in the navy or merchants' service, and to furnish such as are needy with the necessary outfits for the voyage. The building occupies the site of the late Brunswick theatre, in Well-street, London docks, and has accommodation for 500 men; the first stone was laid in June, 1830. The poor law union of Whitechapel contains a population of 71,758; there are workhouses in Whitechapel and Spitalfields parishes.

WHITEFIELD, with APPERLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of DEERHURST, union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Tewkesbury; containing 420 inhabitants.

WHITEFIELD, EAST and WEST, tythings, in the parish of WIVELISCOMBE, union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; the former containing, with the tything of Oakhampton, 197 inhabitants, and the latter 81 inhabitants.

WHITEGATE, or NEWCHURCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Northwich; containing, with the townships of Darnhall and Marton, 872 inhabitants. During the confinement at Hereford of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., while a prisoner in the hands of the barons, the monks of Dore visited and consoled him, in return for which he greatly favoured them, and removed them, about the year 1273, to Darnhall. A few years subsequently to this period, the king, having resolved to build a more commodious abbey on a neighbouring spot, gave it the name of Vale-Royal, and in August 1277 laid the first stone of the new monastery,

wherein the monks took up their abode in 1330, at which time £32,000 had been issued from the royal treasury for defraying the expense: the solemnity of the removal was observed with much magnificence, being attended by a great concourse of prelates, nobility, and gentry. At the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £518. There are still some small remains of this house in the doorways of the modern mansion that now occupies its site, which, in the great civil war, was plundered and partly destroyed, and is now the seat of Lord Delamere. The parish, which once formed part of the parish of Over, was separated from it in 1541; it is bounded on the north, and partly intersected, by the river Weaver, and comprises 7870 acres, of which 5780 are the property of his lordship. The manufacture of salt is carried on extensively from numerous brine-springs; the river Weaver affords easy communication with Liverpool, and the Grand Junction railway has a station within a short distance. The living is a vicarage; net income, £163; patron and impropiator, Lord Delamere. The church, a neat building of brick, erected about 1740, contains 400 sittings.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port, market-town, newly-enfranchised borough, and the head of a union, in the parish of ST. BEES, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND 40 miles (S. W.) from Carlisle, and 320 (N. W.) from London; containing 11,854 inhabitants. This place, in the record of a trial between the abbot and monks of St. Mary's at York and the crown, relative to a claim to the wreck of the sea in the manor of St. Bees, is called *Whitohaven*, and is supposed by some to have derived its name from the light-coloured rocks which surmount the bay. In the reign of Henry I., the manor formed part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Mary near the Walls at York, to which the priory of St. Bees belonged: so late as the time of Elizabeth, the town consisted of only a few small huts inhabited by fishermen. In 1599, the manor of St. Bees was purchased from Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt., by Gerard Lowther and Thomas Wybergh, Esqrs.; and the whole having come into the possession of Sir John Lowther, Bart., in the year 1644, Whitehaven, under his auspices, advanced rapidly in prosperity. Having obtained from Charles II. a grant of land, which was estimated at 150 acres, lying between high and low water mark, to the extent of two miles northward, Sir John materially improved the harbour, extended the collieries, and erected a mansion near the town, which, aided and improved by the patronage of his family, subsequently created earls of Lonsdale, continued to increase until it has become one of the most populous and flourishing places in Cumberland.

The TOWN is situated on a creek of the Irish Sea, and consists of several spacious well-built streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and paved with pebbles: it is lighted with gas; supplied with water partly from wells, and partly by means of carts, in which it is brought into the town; and watched under the superintendence of police. The ground, on three approaches to it, rises abruptly and precipitously; and the entrance from the north is under a fine arch of red sandstone, with a rich entablature, bearing the arms of the Lowther family. On the south-east is the castle of the Earl of Lonsdale, a quadrangular building, with square

projections at the angles, and a circular bastion in the centre, having fine meadow land to the south, and commanding an extensive prospect of the harbour. There is a theatre, erected in 1769, in Roper-street, a handsome and commodious structure; and races are occasionally held in the neighbourhood. The subscription library, formed in 1797, occupies a neat building erected by the Earl of Lonsdale, in Catherine-street, and contains about 3000 volumes: the subscription newsroom is well supplied with newspapers. A mechanics' institute and library, in Lowther-street, was established in 1825; and cold, warm, and shower salt-water baths have been fitted up in a building erected near the old platform. The HARBOUR has always been an object of importance with those interested in the trade of the town, and many great improvements have been effected in it. Several stone piers extend, some in a diverging and some in a parallel direction, into the harbour; and another bends in an angular manner towards the north-west, on which is a battery. A watchhouse and a lighthouse have been built on the pier called the Old Quay, which was constructed in the time of Charles II., or previously, affording protection to the shipping in the harbour, which is capable of sheltering several hundred sail of vessels. At high water, in spring tides, there were formerly about twenty feet of water, and in neap tides about twelve, but at low water the harbour was dry, to remedy which, a new west pier, 20 yards in thickness, has been lately constructed to the north-west; it was commenced in 1824, on a plan by Mr. John Rennie, and the estimated expense was £80,000, but this sum having been found insufficient, the trustees were empowered to borrow £180,000, to complete the undertaking. The harbour was once defended by four batteries, mounting together nearly 100 guns; but, since the termination of the late war, many of the guns have been removed. At the entrance of the harbour are two lighthouses, that already mentioned, and another on the New Quay, which has a revolving light.

Whitehaven is a place of very considerable TRADE, of which coal forms the chief article: in addition to this, it exports lime, freestone, alabaster, and grain; and the imports mainly consist of American, Baltic, and West Indian produce, linen and flax from Ireland, fruit from the Levant, and wine from Spain and Portugal. The most important manufactures are linen, linen-yarn, sail-cloth, checks, gingham, cordage, earthenware, copperas, colours, anchors, and nails; soap and candles are also made, for the West India market and for home consumption. The coal-mines, which are of a magnitude only inferior to those of Newcastle and Sunderland, furnish the principal employment of the inhabitants; some have been sunk to a depth of upwards of 150 fathoms, and extend to a considerable distance under the sea. They are worked by means of shafts formed at great expense, and to some are entrances called Bear Mouths, which, opening at the bottom of a hill, lead through passages, by a steep descent to the bottom of the pit, by which horses are taken into the mines: the coal, after being raised, is carried to the harbour in waggons on railways, aided by the declivity of the ground, and is shipped by means of an inclined plane and wooden spouts called *hurries*, placed sloping over the quays. A quantity of a very rich iron-ore is sent from the mines here to the iron-works in South Wales. The herring-fishery was

formerly carried on to a great extent, but now very few of the inhabitants are employed in it. There are several ship-builders' yards, the ships being distinguished for their durability, and for drawing little water. A patent-slip was erected in 1821, by the Earl of Lonsdale, which will admit vessels of 700 tons, and, with great convenience, four vessels of 150 tons' burthen each, and by which a few men can draw a large vessel into the yard to be repaired. A communication with Liverpool, Dublin, Carlisle, the Isle of Man, Dumfries, Annan, and Garliestown, is maintained by steam-boats, which sail regularly for those places. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 341, and their aggregate burthen, 55,501 tons. The custom-house, erected in 1811, is a commodious structure. There are three markets, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, that on Thursday being the principal, and they are all well supplied with provisions: the fair, held on the 12th of August, has nearly fallen into disuse. The market-place is a handsome area, containing a neat market-house, designed by Smirke in 1813, for the sale of poultry, eggs, and dairy produce; and there is another, erected in 1809, at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale, for fish, of which the supply is good: there are also shambles, called the Low and George's markets, for butchers. The regulation of the affairs of the town and harbour was, by acts of parliament passed in the 7th and 11th of Queen Anne, confirmed by subsequent acts, vested in 21 trustees, of whom seven are chosen by the lord of the manor (himself being one), and the remaining fourteen are elected triennially by ballot; such of the inhabitants as pay harbour-dues, or possess one-sixteenth share of a vessel belonging to the port, and the masters of vessels, being the electors. The constables of the town are nominated by the trustees, and appointed by the justices of the peace, who meet at the public office, in Lowther-street, on Thursday and Saturday, for the despatch of business. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the town was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending a member to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders; the borough comprises an area of 1778 acres, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. A court leet is held annually, and a court baron monthly, of which the latter is for the recovery of debts under 40s.

Whitehaven contains three chapels, to which districts have been assigned, and of which the livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also impropiator. *St. James'*, on an eminence at the eastern extremity of the town, was rebuilt, in 1753, and is a neat structure with a square tower, surmounted with pinnacles: net income, £200. *St. Nicholas'* was erected in 1693, and is a plain building of good proportion, with a square tower; the interior is decorated with paintings of the Last Supper, and of Moses and Aaron, by Matthias Reed, an artist of some merit, who came from Holland in the fleet with the Prince of Orange, and settled in this town: net income, £188. The chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, situated near the southern extremity of the town, at the head of Roper-street, is a plain edifice with a lofty tower: net income, £250. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

Near St. James's chapel is the Marine school, endowed by Matthew Piper, Esq., with the interest of £2000; the site was given, and the building erected, by the Earl of Lonsdale. The interest of £1000 was bequeathed by Mr. Piper, also, for the purchase of soup, to be distributed during winter, among the poor; and about the commencement of the year 1830, a spacious mansion in Howgill-street was purchased, and fitted up for the purpose of an infirmary, which establishment includes a dispensary and house of recovery. A savings' bank was instituted in 1818, and from the accumulation of interest beyond what was paid to the depositors, a new and elegant edifice has been erected in Lowther-street. The poor law union of Whitehaven contains a population of 29,971. Dean Swift, when a child, resided with his attendant in a house in Roper-street, during the disturbance in Ireland about the time of the Revolution; and Dr. Brownrigg, who, by his publications, first attracted the notice of strangers to the beauties of Keswick and the surrounding scenery, for many years practised as a physician in the town.

WHITEHILL-POINT, a hamlet, in the township of CHIRTON, parish, borough, and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (S. by W.) from North Shields. It is on the north bank of the Tyne, projecting into the river, and has three staiths for shipping coal from the Backworth, Earsdon, and Holywell collieries.

WHITEPARISH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of FRUSTFIELD, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Salisbury; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Earldoms, 1277 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6300 acres, of which about 1200 are woods and waste, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture; the soil varies, but is principally chalk and clay; the surface is elevated, and in some parts hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 2., and in the gift of the impropiator, Robert Bristow, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £898, and the vicarial for £200. The church is an ancient structure, with a low tower. A free school for boys was founded by James Lynch, in 1639, and endowed by him with lands now let for £40 per annum; the total income is £46. A free school for girls was established in 1722, by the Hitchcock family, who endowed it with property now producing £17 a year.

WHITE-PIT, a hamlet, in the parish of SWABY, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 150 inhabitants.

WHITE-ROOTHING.—See ROOTHING, WHITE.

WHITESIDELAW, a hamlet, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (N. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 5 inhabitants.

WHITESTAUNTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, but locally in that of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Chard; containing 321 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1950 acres; the soil is tolerably fertile, and there are quarries of chalk and blue lias, which are burnt into lime for manure. The living is a rectory,

valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Robert James Elton, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £215, and the glebe comprises 54 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. Robert Somerhays bequeathed £10. 10. per annum for instruction, with £10. 10. for books and for distribution in bread to the poor. Some Roman antiquities have been found, and vestiges of encampments may be traced in the parish.

WHITEWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, partly in the W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, and partly in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Clitheroe. This chapelry, which is situated on the river Hodder, comprises about 8000 acres; the surface is boldly varied, and the scenery enriched with wood, and in some parts of mountainous character. The lands are mostly pasture, divided into farms of from 100 to 300 acres; the soil is various, consisting of sand, marl, clay, and peat moss, resting chiefly on limestone, and there is a bed of calamine, but not at present worked. The chapel was erected in 1817, partly by a rate, and partly by subscription, and is a neat structure in the Grecian style, containing 500 sittings; the pulpit is of carved oak, of great antiquity, and very handsome, and there is also an old font. A gallery was erected in 1825, by a grant from the Incorporated Society, and contains 70 sittings, all of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Whalley; net income, £88. A national school, in which are 60 children, and which is also used as a Sunday school, has been built by subscription. There are some remains of a Roman camp.

WHITFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERNY, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 3044 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school-house was erected about 1786, by Joseph Hague, Esq., who endowed it with land and houses of the present annual value of £40; he also left the interest of £1000, to be expended in clothes for 24 poor men and women.

WHITFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from DOVOR; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 8.; net income, £109. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITFIELD (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Brackley; containing 321 inhabitants. The parish borders on the county of Buckingham, and consists of 1405 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; net income, £258; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. A national school is endowed with £6 a year, arising from land purchased with donations.

WHITFIELD, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 15 miles (W. S. W.) from Hexham; con-

taining 333 inhabitants. This place was for six centuries the property of the family of Whitfield, to whom the Countess Ada, widow of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and mother of William the Lion, King of Scotland, made a grant of it in fee, with the exception of some lands to be held under the convent of Hexham; shortly after which, the family had a grant from that establishment of all Whitfield, except certain portions. In the middle of the last century, it came to the family of Ord, the present possessors, who have greatly contributed to improve the district, and under whose encouragement the highways have been repaired, inclosures made, and plantations formed, and by whom numerous substantial and comfortable farm-houses and cottages have been built. The parish comprises 12,157 acres, of which 6397 are moor, 5300 arable, pasture, and meadow, and 460 wood; it is bounded on the east and south by the parish of Alledale, and on the west and south-west by Alston-Moor, part of this boundary dividing the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. The inclosed lands lie on the side of the river Allen, which flows on the east, and are hemmed in on the west and south by extensive sheepwalks, and on the north with the woody dell called King's-Wood; towards the river are some tracts of excellent land, chiefly in dairy and grazing farms. The East and West Allen join their streams at Cupola, in the parish, at which place formerly stood large smelting-mills belonging to the London Lead Company, where a great quantity of ore from their mines was smelted. Lead-mines have also been worked in various other places on the estate, and at present some companies are making trials for lead here and at Long Cleugh, with every prospect of success. A new line of road from Alston to Haydon-Bridge has been formed through the parish. Whitfield Hall, rebuilt in 1785, and lately enlarged, is a handsome mansion in the vale of the Allen, and overlooks a fine park interspersed with luxuriant groups of forest trees, and embracing much rural beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of William Ord, Esq., M.P., owner of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and there is a glebe of 43½ acres. The old church, an humble edifice, was rebuilt in 1784, by the father of the present patron, whose grandfather erected a new parsonage-house about 70 years since; the present structure, which is very substantial, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, and is capable of holding 230 persons. The chancel was rebuilt in 1839, by Mr. Ord, from designs by Mr. John Green, of Newcastle, and is ornamented with painted windows, and has a carved oak roof; it contains a monument to the late William Henry Ord, Esq., M.P., a lord of the treasury under the administration of Earl Grey. Mr. Ord allows a schoolmaster the use of a house and garden, with £20 a year, for teaching children; and a school is conducted on the national plan. At Redmires is a chalybeate spring.

WHITGIFT (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Swinefleet, and the townships of Ousefleet and Reedness, 2353 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in Whitgift township, 6 miles (S. E.) from Howden. The parish comprises 6500 acres, of which 6000 are arable, meadow, and pasture, in good cultivation, and 500 moorland and waste; the soil is alluvial, and generally rich,

the surface level, and well watered by the river Ouse, on the banks of which the village is pleasantly situated. A fair is held on the 22nd of July. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £287; patron, N. E. YARBURGH, Esq.; impropiator, Mr. John Ireland. The church is an ancient structure, erected in 1302, on land given by Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Independents, and three endowed schools.

WHITGREAVE, a township, in the parish of St. MARY and St. CHAD, STAFFORD, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Stafford; containing 185 inhabitants.

WHITKIRK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E.) from Leeds; containing, with the township of Thorp-Stapleton, and part of the townships of Seacroft and Temple-Newsom, 2431 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 6450 acres; the soil is fertile, producing excellent grain, and the lands generally are well cultivated; the substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are wrought with success. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Selby, and forms part of the township of Temple-Newsom, the parish having no township of its own name. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 5. 7½.; net income, £196, with a good house; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, is seated on an eminence, and forms a conspicuous and graceful feature in the landscape. On the south side is a sepulchral chapel, containing several handsome monuments to the families of Scargill and Ingram, some of which have finely-sculptured effigies; and also a monument to John Smeaton, builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, who was a native of Austhorpe, in the parish. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; likewise Sunday schools for both sexes in the village, and national schools at Halton and Seacroft, all built by subscription, and supported in the same way. An endowment of £10 per annum by Richard Brooke, Esq., in 1702, is vested in trustees for the education of six children; and there are various charitable trusts for distribution among the poor, the chief of which is a sum of nearly £2000 given by the late Lady William Gordon, the interest to be divided among the necessitous of the township of Temple-Newsom.

WHITLEY, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Oxford; containing 22 inhabitants.

WHITLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of St. GILES, READING, union and hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S.) from Reading; containing 518 inhabitants. The hamlet comprises 2081a. 3r. 25p.; the village is pleasantly situated, and is lighted with gas.

WHITLEY, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N.) from North Shields; containing 749 inhabitants. The township comprises 515 acres of arable land, of which the soil is a good loam, and the subsoil clay. Coal, of an inferior quality

for household purposes, but excellent for the use of steam-engines, is wrought here, though now nearly exhausted; and a considerable quantity, wrought in the adjoining township of Monkseaton, is raised from a pit near the village, and conveyed by a railway to the lower part of Shields, whence it is exported. Iron-stone abounds in the neighbourhood; and limestone is extensively burned, the produce of a quarry here, interesting to the geologist, as forming the northernmost point of the magnesian limestone stratum which extends from South Shields to near Nottingham. In the lower beds of the formation is contained an abundance of fossil fish, but as the quarry is not worked deep, the specimens are not often exposed; the limestone appears to have been entirely covered by a bed of sulphate of barytes, varying in thickness from a few inches to 27 feet. There are two places of worship for Methodists. The impropriate tithes of a part of the township have been commuted for £124. 6. 9.

WHITLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 15 inhabitants.

WHITLEY, a township, in the parish of KELLINGTON, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Snaith; containing 372 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Selby to Doncaster, and comprises about 1800 acres of land, all made tithe-free at the inclosure in 1793. The Knottingley and Goole canal passes close to the village. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

WHITLEY-BOOTHES, with BARLEY, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Colne; containing 686 inhabitants.

WHITLEY, LOWER, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, Sir John Chetwode, Bart.; appropiators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITLEY, LOWER, a township, in the parish of THORNHILL, union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dewsbury; containing 1125 inhabitants. There are two scribbling-mills and a tan-yard in the neighbourhood, and a colliery in full operation. The first stone of a church to be dedicated to St. Mary, was laid on the 7th of July, 1842, by Thomas Wheatley, Esq., at whose expense the structure will be erected, on a site given by the Earl of Dartmouth; it will be in the Norman style, and will contain about 400 sittings, the whole free. On this occasion, a mallet and a silver trowel were presented to Mr. Wheatley, by the Dewsbury District Committee of the Ripon Diocesan Society, with an appropriate inscription. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITLEY, OVER, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Northwich; containing 330 inhabitants.

WHITLEY, UPPER, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-HEATON**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Huddersfield**; containing 984 inhabitants. The founder of the ancient family of **Beaumont** here, was a Knight Hospitaller of **St. John of Jerusalem**, who received the manor on condition of performing certain military services in the time of **Henry III.**; and **Whitley Hall** has ever since been the principal residence of the family, and is now in the possession of **R. H. Beaumont, Esq.** **Grange Hall** is the seat of **Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart.**, and both mansions are remarkable for their elegance, and the fine and extensive prospects obtained from them. The township, which is situated on the road from **Huddersfield** to **Wakefield**, comprises 1955*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.* of fertile land, and the population is principally employed in agriculture; the surface is varied. Coal and building-stone of good quality are abundant, and extensively wrought.

WHITLINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Norwich**; containing 28 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the navigable river **Yare**, comprises 557*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, nearly all arable land; the scenery along the banks of the river is beautifully picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of **E. Lombe, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £123. 15. The church, now dilapidated, is situated on the verge of a lofty precipice near the river, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape.

WHITMORE, a parish, in the union of **NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Newcastle**; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from **Newcastle** to **Market-Drayton**, and comprises 1986*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.*, whereof 250 acres are common or waste, an act for inclosing which was passed in 1841. The **Grand Junction** railway has one of its principal stations here, where it attains its summit level; the buildings extend 300 feet in length. The village is beautifully situated, and the cottages are kept in neat order, and ornamented with roses and woodbine: **Whitmore Hall**, with the grounds attached to it, is one of the pleasantest seats in this part of the county. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of **Captain Mainwaring**: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

WHITNAGE, a tything, in the parish of **UPLOWMAN**, union and hundred of **TIVERTON**, **Cullompton** division of **DEVON**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from **Cullompton**; containing 80 inhabitants.

WHITNASH (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **WARWICK**, **Kenilworth** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by E.) from **Leamington-Priors**; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1198 acres, of which 40 are common or waste: the **Warwick** and **Knapton** canal passes within half a mile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of **Lord Leigh**: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, and has undergone frequent repairs.

WHITNELL, a tything, in the parish of **EMBORROW**, union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 69 inhabitants.

WHITNELL, a tything, in the parish of **St. Cuthbert**, without the limits of the city of **WELLS**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 40 inhabitants.

WHITNEY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **HAY**, hundred of **HUNTINGTON**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (N. E.) from **Hay**; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river **Wye**, comprises 1483*a.* 15*p.*: a considerable traffic in bark and timber is carried on by the **Wye**, which is navigable, and the road from **Brecknock** to **Hereford** passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 8., and in the gift of **Tomkyns Dew, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £234, and the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land. The church was erected in 1740.

WHITRIDGE, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union, and W. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Morpeth**; containing 9 inhabitants. It comprises 197 acres, of which 74 are arable, and the remainder pasture, the property of **Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.** A colliery was wrought here in 1748. The tithes have been commuted for £10, payable to the lay rector, and £3. 3. to the vicar of **Hartburn**.

WHITRIGG, with **TORPENHOW**, a township, in the parish of **TORPENHOW**, union of **WIGTON**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 1 mile (S.) from **Torpenhow**; containing 315 inhabitants. On a hill called **Caer Mot**, are the remains of a square double trenchment, intersected by the old road from **Keswick** to **Old Carlisle**; near it is a smaller encampment, defended by a rampart and fosse, and there are also the remains of a beacon.

WHITSBURY, or **WHITCBURY** (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Fordingbridge**; containing 186 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of the possessions of the priory of **Breamore**, founded by **Baldwin de Redveris** in the reign of **Henry I.**, and appears, from discoveries recently made, to have been formerly connected with events of historical importance, the particulars of which are not recorded. It is situated on the highest land between **Hants** and **Wilts**, and commands an extensive view of the **New Forest**, and southward to the sea over a wide tract of most fertile country. The number of acres is 1769, by measurement; the substratum is chalk, and is dug in large quantities, and sent to considerable distances, being accounted to possess a peculiarly fertilizing property. A fair is held on the 17th of **November**, chiefly for pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the gift of **Captain J. B. Purvis, R.N.**: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 6 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, situated on an eminence at the extremity of the parish, and the chancel is in the county of **Southampton**. Within the parish is a Roman encampment, occupying an elevated area surrounded by a trench, and commanding a fine view of **Salisbury Cathedral** and

the castle of Old Sarum. In 1823, a barrow was opened on the estate of Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.; and traces of a Roman road are discernible towards Clarebury Riggs. Charles Delafaye, Esq., a distinguished secretary of state in the reign of George I., resided and was interred here.

WHITSON, county MONMOUTH.—See WITSTON.

WHITSTABLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WHITSTABLE, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Canterbury; containing 2255 inhabitants. The parish lies near the entrance to the East Swale, opposite to the Isle of Sheppy. On the shore, by Tankerton, are several establishments, where considerable quantities of copperas, or green vitriol, are manufactured. Whitstable bay is frequented by a number of colliers, from which Canterbury and the surrounding places are supplied with coal, by means of the Canterbury and Whitstable railway. It is also the station of hoys, which sail to and from London alternately, every week, with goods and passengers. The railway, one of the first constructed in the south of England, is six miles in length, worked by horses, and by fixed engines for raising the trains up the inclined planes. Many boats are employed in the fisheries, Whitstable being a royalty of fishery, or oyster-dredging, appendant to the manor; and for the due regulation of the trade, a court is held on the second Thursday in July. There are fairs on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, near the water side; on Midsummer-day, at Church-street; and on St. James'-day, on Greensted-green, in Whitstable-Street, which is a thriving and populous village, containing shops well stored with every necessary article of consumption for those engaged in the extensive traffic here carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a net income of £122; impropiator, T. Foord, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £935. The church contains 800 sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Great quantities of Roman pottery have been found in dredging for oysters round a rock now called the pudding-pan, which is supposed by some to have been the island *Caunos* mentioned by Ptolemy, though now covered by the sea.

WHITSTONE, a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Stratton; containing 466 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, bordering upon Devonshire, and is intersected by the Bude canal, in its course to Launceston; it comprises 3600 acres, of which 200 are common or waste; and stone is quarried, chiefly for repairing the roads. A fair for cattle is held on the first Thursday in June. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Kingdon: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house. The church is a neat structure. There is a meeting-house for Bryanites.

WHITSTONE (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of St. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Exeter; containing 670 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Falmouth road, and comprises by measurement 4077 acres, of which about 2700 are arable,

570 meadow and pasture, 450 coppice, and 260 orchard and garden ground; the soil is principally clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 4., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Charles Brown: the tithes have been commuted for £616. 16., and the glebe comprises 79 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 284 sittings, of which two-thirds are free. John Splatt, in 1753, bequeathed £20 per annum for teaching children, and he also founded almshouses for five people.

WHITTERING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wansford; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; net income, £101; patron, the Marquess of Exeter.

WHITTINGHAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Preston; containing 691 inhabitants.

WHITTINGHAM (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Callaley with Yetlington, Glanton, Lorbottle, Great Ryle, Little Ryle, and Shawdon, 1896 inhabitants, of whom 681 are in Whittingham township, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Alnwick. This parish, which is in the beautiful vale of the Aln, is about seven miles in length, and from four to five in breadth; the soil varies from a deep rich loam in the centre of the vale to a light sand on the sides and acclivities of the hills by which it is inclosed; a great portion of the land is open, but that under cultivation is fertile and productive. The vale forms a division between the sandstone rock in the south, and the porphyritic hills in the north which compose the range of Cheviot; the whole district abounds in freestone excellent for building; there is also a limestone quarry of moderate quality, and to the north whinstone in abundance. Coal of an inferior kind exists, but it has never been profitably worked. There are several large family mansions in the parish, beautifully situated, which, together with their parks, groves, and plantations, and extensive pleasure-grounds, give a rich appearance to the vale: Eslington House, pleasantly seated on the bank of the Aln, is the residence of the Hon. Henry T. Liddell, member for the northern division of the county of Durham. The great north road from Newcastle to Edinburgh, by Wooler, formerly passed through the village, which is on the banks of the Aln, but now crosses the lower part of the parish by a stone bridge over the river. A fair for cattle, held on August 24th, was some years ago of great resort, but has been latterly much on the decline, and chiefly attended for the hiring of Scotch and Irish reapers. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who are the appropriators; net income, £600. The church, a handsome structure situated in the heart of the vale, with an ancient and lofty tower, has lately been enlarged and repaired, and the tower remodelled. A Roman Catholic chapel is maintained by the ancient family of Clavering, and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A school is partly supported by Lord Ravensworth, and

Lady Ravensworth allows a mistress £12 per annum, with a house and garden. In the village is a vaulted tower that often afforded refuge and defence to the inhabitants during the border warfare.

WHITTINGTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Chesterfield; containing 751 inhabitants. A public-house here is distinguished by the name of the Revolution House, from the adjournment to it of a select meeting of friends to liberty and the Protestant religion, held on Whittington moor early in 1688, at which the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Devonshire, the Earl of Derby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Mr. John D'Arcy, eldest son of the Earl of Holderness, attended. When the centenary anniversary of that event was commemorated in Derbyshire, in 1788, the committee dined on the preceding day at this house; and on the anniversary, a sermon was preached in the parochial church by Dr. Pegge, the celebrated antiquary, then rector, before the descendants of those illustrious persons, and a large assemblage of the most distinguished families of the county, who afterwards went in procession to take refreshment at the Revolution House, and then proceeded to Chesterfield to dinner. The parish comprises 1573*a. 2r. 25p.*, whereof a considerable portion is uninclosed moor, on which the Chesterfield races are held; clay of good quality for potters is found, and the manufacture of earthenware is carried on to a considerable extent. The Chesterfield canal and the North-Midland railway pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £302; patron, the Dean of Lincoln. The tithes were partly exchanged for corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1821, and the residue have been commuted for a rent-charge of £183. 6.; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the chancel was rebuilt in 1827. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1674, by Peter Webster, who, in 1678, gave £200 to purchase land; and Joshua Webster, in 1681, gave land to be applied for teaching ten children: the annual income is £73. A chalybeate spring was formerly much resorted to, and, for the convenience of visitors, a cold bath was erected in 1769.

WHITTINGTON, a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 231 inhabitants. The parish is near the road from Cheltenham to Northleach, and comprises 1429*a. 2r. 1p.*; the soil in the lower lands is a clay marl, and on the hills a thin loose mould abounding with clay-stone; the surface is boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream called the Colne, which has its source in the adjoining parish of Sevenhampton. Stone is quarried to a considerable extent, and many of the houses in the town of Cheltenham have been built with it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Walter Lawrence Lawrence, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £305. 14., and the glebe comprises 97 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school was instituted, and is supported, by a bequest of £1000 by Mrs. Lightbourne, of Sandywell Park.

WHITTINGTON, a parish, in the union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (E.) from Burton; containing 425 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3972 acres, of which 2770 are arable, 947 meadow and pasture, recently inclosed, 153 old woodland, and 100 new plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½.; net income, £415; patron, E. Hornby, Esq. William Margison, in 1762, left £1000 for building and endowing a school for the poor.

WHITTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHWOLD, union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK; containing 178 inhabitants.

WHITTINGTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Oswestry; containing 1919 inhabitants. Lloyd, in his *Archæologia*, imagines this place to have been celebrated, under the name *Drév Wen*, or the White Town, by Llywarch Hen, a noble British bard, who flourished about the close of the 6th century; and describes it as the spot where *Condolanus*, a British chieftain, was slain, in an attempt to expel some Irish invaders. According to the bards, it was subsequently the property and chief residence of Tudor Trevor. After the Conquest it was given to Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, and, on the defection of his son, Earl Robert, and the confiscation of that nobleman's immense estates, in the reign of Henry I., the castle and barony were granted to the Peverells, from whom they passed to the illustrious race of Fitz-warine, who were lords of the place for nearly 400 years. The castle was a border fortress, and the neighbourhood the frequent scene of battle between the lords retainers and the Welsh; the remains consist of one large tower with traces of four others, and the exterior gateway, which is inhabited by a farmer. The parish comprises by measurement 8158 acres; the soil is various, in some districts a strong clay, in others a loose gravel, and in parts sand and peat moss. The village is pleasantly situated near the Ellesmere canal, on the road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, and is watered by a brook, which, rising in a neighbouring mountain, and flowing under ground for about a mile, re-appears near the castle, and runs through the village into the river Perry, which pursues its course through the parish, and falls into the Severn near Shrewsbury. The grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, was obtained by Fulk Fitz-warine, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry II., but both have been long discontinued. A court leet and baron is annually held in a modern portion of the castle, rebuilt a few years ago by William Lloyd, Esq., lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 4. 2., and in the gift of Mr. Lloyd: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £285, and the incumbent's for £1041. 8.; the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church was originally built in the reign of Henry II., by Fulk Fitz-warine; the tower was rebuilt in 1740, the chancel in 1785, and the nave and other parts in 1806; the structure is of red brick, and is conveniently arranged. There is a chapel at Frankton, about three miles from the village, which has been licensed by the bishop; and the Brownists and Bryanites have places of worship. Sir Richard Whittington, mayor of London, is by some supposed to have been a native of the place.

WHITTINGTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Lichfield; containing 799 inhabitants. It comprises 2921 acres, of which 463 are common or waste; the cultivated land is mostly arable, and of level surface. The manufacture of paper is carried on, on a small scale. The Coventry canal passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the impropriator, John Levett, Esq., of Wichnor Park, chief owner of the parish: the great tithes have been commuted for £382. 10., and the small tithes for £159; the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church has a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire; the body was rebuilt in 1762. About £8 per annum were left for education by an ancestor of Mr. Levett's.

WHITTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **GREN-DON**, union of **ATHERSTONE**, Tamworth division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Atherstone; containing 109 inhabitants.

WHITTINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. PETER, WORCESTER**, union of **PERSHORE**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Worcester; containing 282 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, an ancient structure of wood, with some curious tracery in the windows, was taken down, and a new edifice, of which the first stone was laid on the 25th of July, 1842, has been erected on its site.

WHITTINGTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of **CORBRIDGE**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 200 inhabitants. The township is the property of various persons: the tenants are bound to pay tithes of geese, pigs, &c., or sixpence each in lieu, to the lord of the manor, and to provide six mowers and twelve reapers for one day in each year, to cut the lord's hay and corn, pursuant to the ancient custom of bondage service. The village is situated about a mile and a half east of the road from Corbridge to Bingfield. James Kirsopp, Esq., left £5 a year for education.

WHITTINGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **CORBRIDGE**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 19 inhabitants. It lies a short distance north of the Roman wall, and consists of two farmholds and a few cottages. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £7. 10., and the appropriate for £16, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

WHITTLE, a hamlet, in the district of **NEW MILLS**, parish of **GLOSSOP**, union of **HAYFIELD**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 2284 inhabitants.

WHITTLE, a township, in the parish of **SHILBOTTLE**, union of **ALNWICK**, E. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S.) from Alnwick; containing 56 inhabitants. It lies a little east of the road, between Morpeth and Alnwick, and is divided into High and Low Whittle, both set out in farms.

WHITTLE, a township, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 31 inhabitants. It is the property of Greenwich Hospital, and is situated above a mile north-by-west from Ovingham, upon a dene, the water of which, peculiarly soft and clear, is highly celebrated for whitening linen-cloth. This stream, which in parts runs between woody banks, stretches southward, and joins the Tyne east of Ovington; the scenery near it is romantic, and many picturesque spots are to be found in its course: the dene is celebrated for the number of its different wild flowers. In the vicinity of Whittle is a strong sulphureous spring.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a township, in the parish and hundred of **LEYLAND**, union of **CHORLEY**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Chorley; containing 2295 inhabitants. There are several valuable mill-stone quarries; and a lead-mine was formerly worked with great success. A district church, in the later English style, was built in 1830, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £2756: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Leyland; impropriators, Sir H. Hoghton, Bart., and the family of Silvester; net income, £150. A school erected by subscription in 1769, was endowed by Samuel Croke, in 1770, with the interest of £220.

WHITTLE, WELSH, a township, in the parish of **STANDISH**, union of **CHORLEY**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Chorley; containing 149 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £84. 12. 10.

WHITTLEBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TOWCESTER**, hundred of **GREENS-NORTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Towcester; containing 748 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Towcester to Buckingham, and comprises about 3400 acres, of which 600 are arable, nearly 800 meadow and pasture, and the remainder forest and woodland; the soil is partly gravelly, and partly clay, the chief crops wheat and beans, and the principal timber oak. The living is annexed, with that of Silverstone, to the rectory of Greens-Norton: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, has been recently restored and repewed, and contains about 500 sittings, of which 260 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school endowed with land producing £14 per annum. Several Roman tiles and ornaments were found under the roots of trees which had been felled in a field belonging to Mr. Cooke, adjoining the churchyard, in 1823; and Roman coins have also been found in high preservation.

WHITTLESEY, a village, and once a market-town, containing the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *St. Mary*, which form a union, in the hundred of **NORTH WITCHFORD**, **ISLE OF ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Peterborough; containing 6874 inhabitants. This place, called *Witesie* in Domesday book, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the traces of a military way, and the numerous relics of antiquity discovered in the neighbourhood. The village, which is bounded on the north and south by branches of the river Nene, is large and respectable, though its market,

held on Friday, has been for some years disused: the market-house still remains. There is a fair for horses on June 13th; and at the Falcon, the principal inn, courts' leet and baron occur twice a year; also a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., on the third Friday in every month. A public library and newsroom have been established by subscription. Adjoining this place, but in the county of Huntingdon, is an expanse of water termed Whittlesey Mere, abounding with a variety of fish, a considerable quantity of which is sent to the metropolis. This lake is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circumference, and is fed by the waters of a large tract of country; its antiquity and importance are shown in Domesday book, and by its having been granted, so early as 664, by the King of Mercia, to his new monastery of Medeshamsted, now Peterborough. In 870 it reverted to the crown; several grants were made of it by different kings, and Charles II., in 1662, conferred on Edward, Earl of Sandwich, the office of keeper of Whittlesey Mere. An act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1840. The living of St. Andrew's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £62; impropricators, Earl Waldegrave and others. The church is a handsome structure, with a stately tower crowned by turrets. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, valued at £19. 13. 9.; net income, £222; patron and impropricator, the Earl. The church is a fine edifice, with a lofty tower of peculiar elegance, surmounted by a slender enriched spire of good proportions. Another church has been erected, at an expense of £1400, by grant of Her Majesty's Commissioners, on a site given by the Childers family. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; also two endowed schools, one founded in 1735, by Adam Kelfull, and endowed with £27 per annum; and the other in 1815, by John Sudbury, with £20 a year. William de Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1367.

WHITTLESFORD (*St. MARY AND St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of WHITTLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 579 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres, of which 250 are meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable. The village had formerly a market and a fair. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £169; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge; impropricator, H. J. Thurnall, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. William Westley, in 1723, bequeathed lands now let for £50 a year, for teaching children. At Whittlesford bridge are the remains of an hospital said to have been founded before the time of Edward I., by William Colvill, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

WHITTON, a township, in the parish of GRINDON, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 52 inhabitants. The township comprises about 750 acres: the main line of the Clarence railway passes through it. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £11, and the impropriate for £106. 17. 6., payable to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn.

WHITTON, with TRIPPLETON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 72 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in Whitton.

WHITTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Aukborough, and valued in the king's books at £6. 10.

WHITTON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Rothbury; containing 82 inhabitants. In 1381, Earl Gilbert Umfraville died possessed of this manor, which his relict conveyed in marriage to the first lord Percy, by one of whose descendants it was given in exchange to the rectory of Rothbury, for the old hall and glebe of that benefice, "which lay intermixed through the demesne of Rothbury." The village is pleasantly situated a short distance west of the road from Rothbury to Rothley. Whitton Tower, formerly a very strong fortress, is a commodious edifice, occupied by the rector of the parish; and near it is a circular observatory, built by the late Dr. Sharp.

WHITTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Tenbury; containing 61 inhabitants.

WHITTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and borough of IPSWICH, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 422 inhabitants, and comprising 1462*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Thurlton annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The manor and impropriation of Thurlton were granted to Cardinal Wolsey by Henry VIII., and now belong to the Rev. Edward Woolnough: the great tithes have been commuted for £170, and the rectorial for £259; the glebe comprises 39 acres.

WHITTONDITCH, a tything, in the parish of RAMSBURY, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of RAMSBURY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 135 inhabitants.

WHITTONSTALL, a chapelry, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 184 inhabitants. It is situated on the Roman Watling-street, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, has been rebuilt, and contains about 120 free sittings. The governors of the hospital, of which this place forms part of the endowment, allow £15 a year to a master for teaching children.

WHITWELL (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 1157 inhabitants. This place, together with some of the neighbouring villages, has been on the decline since the opening of the Chesterfield canal; but frame-work knitting is still carried on to a

small extent. A statute-fair for hiring servants, held on Nov. 1st, is disused. The ancient hall has been converted into a farm-house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Duke of Portland; the tithes have been commuted for £642, and the glebe comprises 143 acres. The church has a Norman tower. At Steetly, said to have been at one period a distinct parish, are the remains of an ancient church, exhibiting a fine specimen of the later and more enriched style of Norman architecture; it is an interesting ruin, and is preserved with great care.

WHITWELL, a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, adjoining the town of Reepham; containing 519 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1494a. 18p., of which 1064 acres are arable, 346 meadow and pasture, 24 woodland, 6 buildings and waste, and 52 common land, allotted to the poor for cutting turf; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. There are two extensive tanneries. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Hackford. The church, in the same burial-ground as that of Reepham, is an ancient structure in the later English style with a square embattled tower and south transept, and was thoroughly repaired in 1834; it serves also as the church for the parish of Hackford. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WHITWELL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Stamford; containing 139 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres; the soil is a light loam, alternated with clay; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a small brook which divides the parish from Hambleton. Stone of inferior quality is raised for building and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Representative of the late Sir G. Noel Noel, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is a small ancient structure. The water of this place is slightly impregnated with iron.

WHITWELL (*St. RADEGUND*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight incorporation and division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Newport; containing 660 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with the vicarage of Godshill, to the rectory of Niton. The church, an ancient structure, built and endowed by De Estur, lord of Gatcomb, contained the chapels of the Blessed Virgin and St. Radegund.

WHITWELL, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Kendal; containing, with Selside, 335 inhabitants. This was an extensive common previously to 1825, when it was inclosed by act of parliament.

WHITWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E.) from Catterick; containing 79 inhabitants. It comprises about 490 acres of land, partly the property of the Earl of Tyrconnell, who is lord of the manor. The river Swale pursues its devious course on the west and south.

WHITWELL-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of EASINGTON ward; union, and N. divi-

sion of the county, of DURHAM, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Durham; containing 173 inhabitants. It lies to the north of Quarrington, adjoining the grounds of Shincliffe, in St. Oswald's parish, and is held by lease under Sherburn Hospital. Among the families that formerly resided here, were those of Brasse and Teasdale. The produce of two coal-mines, respectively A. pit and B. pit, is shipped at Sunderland.

WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL, a township, in the parish of CRAMBE, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 5¾ miles (S. W.) from Malton; containing 215 inhabitants. It comprises about 1640 acres of land, late the property of the Graham family, by whom it was sold for 95,000 guineas, to J. Haigh, Esq., whose executors are now lords of the manor. The Hall, a fine mansion built by Mr. Haigh, at an expense of £30,000, is at present occupied by his widow. The village is on the road from York to Malton.

WHITWICK (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Ashby; containing, with the chapelries of Swanwick and Thringstone, 4286 inhabitants, of whom 2310 are in Whitwick township, and many of whom are employed in the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £179; impropiator, Sir G. Beaumont, Bart. There is a chapel at Thringstone. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1837. The parish receives £20 per annum for the support of a school, £10 for distribution among the poor, and a sum for apprenticing four boys, from funds bequeathed by T. Monks, Esq., to the parish of Austrey, in the county of Warwick; and a boy is apprenticed every fourth year from Lady Beaumont's charity at Coleorton.

WHITWOOD, a township, in the parish of FEATHERSTONE, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Pontefract; containing 417 inhabitants. It includes the hamlet of Whitwood-Mere, and comprises by computation about 1012 acres of land: the commons were inclosed in 1806. The village is on the south side of the river Calder. There is an extensive manufacture of earthenware at Mere pottery; also large glass-bottle works.

WHITWORTH, a parochial chapelry, partly in the union of AUCLAND, and partly in that of DURHAM, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the township of Tudhoe, 617 inhabitants, of which number 290 are in Whitworth township, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland. According to the Boldon book, the manor was held by Thomas de Aley, by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee; it was afterwards possessed by the Whytworths and the Nevills, and subsequently by the Shafto family. The parish comprises about 3250 acres: the village is pleasantly situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the river Wear. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the appropriators; net income, £243. The chapel was originally subject to the vicarage of Merington; in the cemetery, among other ancient sepulchral memorials, are a monument of a knight in armour, and the effigies of two ladies.

WHITWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **ROCHDALE**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Rochdale. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Hornby, and J. Starky, Esq.; net income, £256. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Twelve children are taught to read for £14. 10. a year, arising from the rents of certain cottages bequeathed by James Starky, in 1724.

WHIXHALL, a chapelry, in the parish of **PREES**, **Whitchurch** division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Wem; containing 978 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £152; patron, the Vicar of Prees.

WHIXLEY, a parish, partly in the Lower, and partly in the Upper, division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Hammerton-Green** and **Thornville**, 946 inhabitants, of whom 594 are in Whixley township, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from York. The parish comprises about 2200 acres, chiefly the property of the trustees of Whixley hospital; the surface is undulated, and the soil rich, producing fine crops of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. The village, which is large, is neatly built, on the gentle acclivities of a hill, and about half a mile west of the road from York to Boroughbridge. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; net income, £68; patrons and improPRIATORS, the Governors of the **Tancred** charities. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and was repaired and re-pewed in 1817. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. **Christopher Tancred**, Esq., whose family were long seated at the Hall, at his death in 1754, left his house to be converted into an hospital for twelve decayed gentlemen, and endowed it with estates which, in 1815, were let for £2480 per annum. He also assigned to it £1282. 15. three per cent. consols., but directed part of the income to be appropriated for twelve exhibitions, four at **Christ's College** for divinity, four at **Caius College** for physic, and four at **Lincoln's-Inn** for law. The hospital is a spacious and handsome building of brick, consisting of a centre and two wings; in the hall are portraits of the founder and **Queen Mary II.**, and the building contains separate lodging-rooms for the inmates, with spacious dining and drawing rooms for their joint use, and a chapel, in which divine service is performed daily by the chaplain, who has a stipend of £20 per annum: attached to the house are two large gardens, with pleasure-grounds. Each of the inmates has an annual allowance of about £50, which sum includes 1s. 6d. per day for provisions; they are elected on petition, and are generally decayed clergymen and gentlemen, and must be fifty years of age at least previous to admission; they are eligible if born in Great Britain, but must be members of the Church of England. The hospital is under the immediate care of a receiver, and the direction of the governors of **Greenwich** and **Chelsea Hospitals**, the master of the **Charter-House**, the president of the **College of Physicians**, the treasurer of **Lincoln's-Inn**, and the masters of **Caius** and **Christ's Colleges**, Cambridge; the present warden is Mr. John White, nephew of the historian **Gilbert White**, of **Selborne**, Hampshire.

WHIXOE, county of **SUFFOLK**.—See **WIXOE**.

WHORLTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **GAINFORD**, union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Barnard-Castle**; containing 286 inhabitants. This place formed part of the forfeited estates of the **Earl of Westmorland**, and was purchased from the commissioners of the crown lands, and the manor subsequently became the property of the **Sanderson** family. The chapelry is beautifully situated on the river **Tees**, over which is a handsome suspension-bridge, erected in 1831, after a design by Mr. Green, of **Newcastle**, and which here connects the counties of **Durham** and **York**; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the higher lands command a fine view of the **Rokeyby** grounds and other interesting scenery. The soil near the river is rich and fertile, and in other parts a strong clay; limestone of inferior quality abounds, which is an excellent material for roads; there are also some petrifying springs. The chapel is near the edge of a precipitous cliff overlooking the river: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Gainford**: there are 57 acres of glebe. The Independents have a place of worship.

WHORLTON, a township, in the parish of **NEWBURN**, union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Newcastle**; containing 60 inhabitants. This township, which is divided into **East** and **West Whorlton**, comprises about 582 acres, of a strong clay soil yielding good crops of wheat and clover. In **West Whorlton** is the **Hall**, the beautiful seat of **James Colbeck**, Esq., which contains some choice paintings, and the scenery around which is undulated, and very pleasing. The village lies equidistant between the roads from **Newcastle** to **Heddon** and to **Ponteland**.

WHORLTON (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of **STOKESLEY**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with part of the chapelry of **Faceby**, the township of **Potto**, and village of **Swainby**, 798 inhabitants, of whom 505 are in **Whorlton** township, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Stokesley**. The parish is situated at the base of the **Cleveland** hills, and comprises about 6700 acres, of which 3000 are open hilly moorland, affording rough pasture, and abounding with grouse; 250 wood and plantations; and the remainder arable and pasture in good cultivation. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some points strikingly picturesque; there are some quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron and improPRIATOR, the **Marquess of Ailesbury**. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower on the south side; it contains a monument to a **Knight Templar**, and is remarkable for a beautiful ivy-tree, which flourishes in the interior. A parochial school is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation from the marquess. At **Scarth**, in the parish, a cell of **Augustine** canons, subordinate to the monastery of **Gisburn**, was founded by **Stephen Meinil**, in the time of **Henry I.** The lofty gateway tower of a castle supposed to have been built in the reign of **Richard II.**, still remains, and bears the arms of **D'Arcy**, **Meynell**, and **Gray**, its ancient possessors; the castle and manor passed in the reign of **Charles I.**, to **Thomas Bruce**, **Earl of Elgin**, who was **Earl Bruce** of **Whorlton**, ancestor of the present lord, the **Marquess of Ailesbury**.

WIBSEY, a chapelry, in the township of **NORTH BIERLEY**, parish and union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bradford; containing 951½ inhabitants. This chapelry is situated in the heart of an extensive mining district, and includes several collieries, affording employment to a considerable number of the population: the village is on the Bradford and Halifax, and Bradford and Huddersfield roads. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and founded about the year 1606 by the families of Richardson and Rookes, respectively of Bierley and Royds Halls, was enlarged in 1820, at an expense of £500, and again in 1837, at a cost of £2000, by subscription, aided by the profits of a bazaar held in the Exchange buildings at Bradford; it is now a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 500 are free in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £250, with a residence; patron, the Vicar of Bradford. A church dedicated to St. Paul, has been erected at Buttershaw, at the expense of John Hardy, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Low Moor Iron-works, at a cost of £2500; it was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, August 2nd, 1842, and is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with a well-proportioned tower and spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Hardy, who has endowed it with £100 per annum and a portion of the seat-rents; net income, £150. A residence for the incumbent and a school are about to be erected. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a national school, a spacious building, erected in 1814, at an expense of £1000, by the Low Moor Company, by whom it is chiefly supported. The Rev. John Wilton, in 1669, bequeathed an estate called the Penny-Close Farm, now producing £12 per annum, of which he appropriated £2 to one poor man, and the remainder to the minister.—See **BIERLEY**, **NORTH**.

WIBTOFT, a chapelry, in the parish of **CLAYBROOKE**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Lutterworth; containing 101 inhabitants, and comprising 792 acres. The old Watling-street and Fosse-way meet at a Roman fort on the Leicestershire boundary, north of this place.

WICHAUGH, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **WREXHAM**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Whitechurch; containing 30 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £36.

WICHENFORD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **MARTLEY**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 6¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Worcester; containing 350 inhabitants. It comprises 2699a. 1r. 33p.; the soil is generally clay, resting on a substratum of deep red marl; the surface is flat, and the lands are watered by several small brooks. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £420. 6., and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church contains several monuments to the Washbourne family,

who were proprietors of the parish, but lost much of their property during the rebellion of Cromwell, for their attachment to the royal cause, in support of which one of its members fought at the battle of Worcester.

WICHLING, county of **KENT**.—See **WITCHLING**.

WICHNOR, a chapelry, in the parish of **TATENHILL**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Lichfield; containing 155 inhabitants. This place was honoured by a visit from James I., who held a court at the Hall on the 21st of August, 1621, and again on the 19th of August, 1624, when that monarch dined at Wichnor. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the chapelry, and communicates with the iron-works in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, John Levett, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small structure in the decorated English style, with a low tower. Parties married here are entitled by ancient usage to the same privilege as at Dumnow. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, and in the park are vestiges of an encampment.

WICK, a hamlet, in the parish of **FYFIELD**, union of **ANINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**; containing 42 inhabitants.

WICK and **ABSON** (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, hundred of **PUCKLE-CHURCH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 7¼ miles (E. by N.) from Bristol; containing 794 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of a memorable victory obtained near Toghill, in the parish, in 1642, by the royalists, commanded by the Marquess of Hertford, over the parliamentarians under Sir William Waller. In this battle was slain the brave Sir Beville Granville, whose son was created Viscount Lansdown and Earl of Bath, and whose descendant erected on Lansdown, near Bath, a monument in commemoration of the event. The village is situated at the foot of a rocky hill rising to the height of more than 200 feet, and consisting of alternate beds of limestone and petrosilex. The parish, which comprises about 2000 acres, abounds with coal, raised in great quantities; and lead-ore is also found. The living is united, with that of Westerleigh, to the vicarage of Puckle-Church. Henry Burrow, in 1718, bequeathed £500 for charitable uses, of which £9 per annum are applied in aid of a school. There is a camp, supposed to be of British origin; and several Roman coins, urns, and bricks, have been dug up in the parish, which abounds with antique remains and natural curiosities.

WICK (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 8½ miles (N. N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 347 inhabitants. It is on the shore of the Bristol Channel. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Congressbury, to which the church was formerly a chapel of ease.

WICK, with **WALTON**, a tything, in the parish of **DOWNTON**, union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **DOWNTON**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 285 inhabitants.

WICK, a tything, in the parishes of **KEMBLE** and **OAKSEY**, union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **MALMESBURY**, N. division of **WILTS**, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Malmesbury; containing 44 inhabitants.

WICK-EPISCOPI, a township, in the parish of **St. JOHN BEDWARDINE**, union of **WORCESTER**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and **W.** divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; comprising about 3400 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806.

WICK-NEAR-PERSHORE, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. ANDREW**, **PERSHORE**, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of **PERSHORE**, Pershore and **E.** divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Pershore; containing 305 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road between Pershore and Evesham, and situated near the left bank of the river Avon, and consists of 1536 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**. An Augustine priory was founded here early in the reign of Stephen, by Peter de Corbezon, who, a few years afterwards, removed it to Studley, in Warwickshire.

WICKEN (St. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **STAPLOE**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Ely; containing 945 inhabitants. An act was passed in 1840 for inclosing lands. The Buckingham canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Rayner, with a net income of £56: the tithes have been commuted for £512. 17. Here is a national school with an endowment; also an almshouse for widows. At Spinney was a priory founded by Sir Hugh de Malebisse, in the reign of Henry III., for three Augustine canons.

WICKEN (St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST), a parish, in the union of **POTTERS-PURY**, hundred of **CLELEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the south-western extremity of the county, bordering on Buckinghamshire, and is intersected by the road from Buckingham to Stony-Stratford, and the Grand Junction canal; it comprises $2280\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Wyke-Hamon consolidated, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £452. 10., and the glebe comprises 127 acres. The church of Wyke-Hamon has been long demolished.

WICKEN-BONANT (St. MARGARET), a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **UTTLESFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Newport; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises about 830 acres, of which more than three-fourths are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 15 acres of wood, meadow and pasture; the situation is low, but the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £213; patron, A. George, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice of stone, with a tower of wood.

WICKENBY (St. PETER AND St. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the **W.** division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Wragby; containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6., and in the patronage of C. Nevile, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and there is a glebe of 41 acres, with a house.

WICKERSLEY (St. ALBAN), a parish, in the union of **ROTHERHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Rotherham; containing 652 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1240 acres, of which 780 are arable, 410 meadow and pasture, and 45 woodland; the soil is rich, the surface elevated, and the surrounding scenery diversified. There are ten quarries of excellent stone for grindstones, from which the Sheffield manufacturers are supplied, and in which 100 men are constantly employed: fossils of various kinds are frequently found. The road between Bawtry and Tinsley passes through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £345; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Foster. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814; the glebe comprises 242 acres, with a house, rebuilt by the present rector in 1805. The church, erected soon after the Conquest, was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1835, at an expense of £1000, and the tower was raised in 1842; the structure contains 527 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WICKFORD, a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of the county of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Billericay; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1600 acres, of which about 1200 are arable, and 400 meadow and pasture; the ground lies low, and is generally wet and heavy. In the vale of Wickford is some rich land, producing excellent crops of wheat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church, situated on an eminence, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WICKHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of **WELFORD**, union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Speenhamland; containing 202 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Swithin**, has a tower and chancel in the Norman style; an aisle was added in 1824, at the expense of the Rev. Henry Sawbridge, rector.

WICKHAM, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **SPALDING**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Spalding; containing 57 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £33; patrons, the Governors of Spalding Free Grammar School. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, is in ruins.

WICKHAM (St. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of **FAREHAM**, hundred of **TITCHFIELD**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with Wickham-Forest, extra-parochial, 1164 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2433 acres, of which 187 are common or waste land. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and there is a fair for cattle on May 20th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £578; patron, W. Rashleigh, Esq. The village, which is on the road from London to Gosport, is remarkable as the birthplace, in 1324, of the distinguished and munificent prelate, William of Wykeham; and as the residence of Dr. Joseph Warton, the poet, who died here in 1800.

WICKHAM, BISHOP'S, a parish, in the union of WITHAM, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Witham; containing 544 inhabitants. The parish derives the affix to its name from the appropriation of the manor to the bishops of London, who had formerly a palace here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a belfry turret of wood.

WICKHAM, CHILDS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlet of Mircott, 469 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1860 acres of land, of which the soil is principally clay, and the surface flat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10.; net income, £105; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Pruen; impropiator, Sir T. Phillips, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1763; the glebe comprises about 75 acres.

WICKHAM, EAST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Crayford; containing 555 inhabitants. It comprises 2310*a. Sp.*, of which 890 acres are arable, 936 meadow, 111 pasture, and 294 wood. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Plumstead. Part of the lands and tithes of the parish was given by the famous admiral, Sir John Hawkins, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the hospital for distressed mariners founded by him at Chatham, to which they still belong. William Forster, in 1727, assigned land in trust, among other purposes, to erect and endow a school, of which the income is £68.

WICKHAM-MARKET (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ipswich; containing 1400 inhabitants. The village occupies an elevated site, rising from the river Deben, and, as its name implies, was formerly a market-town; it had also a shire-hall, where sessions were usually held, but the building was, a few years since, taken down by the lord of the manor. The road from London to Yarmouth passes through the town. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and has a net income of £208; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Pemberton's charity at Ipswich. There is a glebe of 32 acres. The church, situated on an eminence commanding a most extensive prospect, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous landmark. There is a place of worship for Independents. The old town lands consist of 17 acres, the bequests of several individuals, and the new lands of 23 acres, purchased with a bequest of £300 by Anne Roberts, in 1730, for teaching children; these lands produce £107 per annum, of which two-tenths are appropriated to a school, one-tenth to the apprenticing of children, two-tenths to the repairs of the church, and the residue to the poor. A workhouse for Plomesgate hundred has lately been erected here: the union comprises forty

parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,051. Mr. John Kirby, compiler of *The Suffolk Traveller*, was for some time resident in the parish.

WICKHAM ST. PAUL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Halstead; containing 476 inhabitants. The parish is about six miles in circumference; the soil is light, but very fertile in some parts. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of neat well-built houses, ranged round an extensive green. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, valued in the king's books at £9: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a neat substantial edifice, with a square embattled tower. The rent of a field of 4 acres, amounting to £11. 10., is given to the poor.

WICKHAM-SKEITH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Thwaite; containing 574 inhabitants. It comprises 1768*a. 2p.*, of which about 35 acres are roads and waste, and the remainder arable and pasture land in good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mrs. Garrard; impropiators, the Landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £422, and the vicarial for £129. 10.; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and a north and south porch.

WICKHAM, WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Linton; containing 572 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Hardwicke. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812.

WICKHAM, WEST (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bromley; containing 651 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2645*a. 2r. 6p.*; the soil is generally chalk, alternated with gravel and clay; the surface is undulated, and in some parts level, and the scenery is varied. The old manor-house is a quadrangular structure, with towers at the angles. The village was formerly a market-town: a fair for cattle is still held, on Easter-Monday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £495, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style; the chancel windows are beautifully ornamented with stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The learned Gilbert West, the friend of Gray, the poet, long resided in the village, where he was visited by Lyttelton and Pitt; he was the author of *Poems* and *Observations on the Resurrection*, and translated some of the Odes of Pindar; he was buried here in 1756.

WICKHAMBREUX (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 517 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at

£29. 12. 6., and in the gift of J. P. Plumtree, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £749. 11., and the glebe comprises $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Rev. John Smith, B.D., in 1756, gave a house and schoolroom for the education of children.

WICKHAMBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 10 miles (S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 1623 inhabitants. It comprises 4348*a. 2r. 28p.*, of which 130 acres are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, N. W. Bromley, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £52. 15., and the vicarial for £350; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a large and handsome building, containing some good monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mrs. Anne Warner, in 1785, left £400 three per cent. reduced annuities, the dividends of which, together with the rental of the poor's estate and some other bequests, altogether amounting to £30 per annum, are distributed among the poor; and Elizabeth Chinery, by will in 1818, gave £250 three per cents., directing the dividends to be applied to purchasing linen. Some Roman remains have been found.

WICKHAMFORD (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Evesham; containing 123 inhabitants. The parish is in the south-eastern part of the county, on the border of Gloucestershire, and consists of 1203*a. 2r.* The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £2. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, the appropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £234, and £40 are payable to the incumbent. Limestone is obtained in abundance in the neighbourhood.

WICKHAMPTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Acle; containing 139 inhabitants. The railway from Norwich to Yarmouth passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of J. F. Leathes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £193. 4. 2. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel, under richly-decorated arches, are the effigies of Sir William de Gerbridge and his lady. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WICKLEWOOD, a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wymondham; containing 775 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1500 acres, of which about 20 are water, forming a lake. A market and two fairs, granted by Henry VI., were formerly held here. The living comprises the discharged vicarages of All Saints and St. Andrew, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and having a net income of £127; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Macauley, Mrs. Elizabeth Darby, and Mrs. Mary Kett. The church of All Saints is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: that of St. Andrew stood in the same churchyard. There is a place of worship for Independents.

At the inclosure, 14 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel. The workhouse for the hundred is in the parish.

WICKMERE, a parish, in the union of AYLESHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 307 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, of which 763 are arable, 191 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Wolterton, and valued in the king's books at £9; the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a circular embattled tower.

WICKTON, a township, in the parish of STOKEPRIOR, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Leominster; containing 72 inhabitants.

WICKWAR (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 24 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 111 (W.) from London; containing 1125 inhabitants. This town, which consists principally of one spacious and well-built street, is pleasantly situated on the nearest and best road from Bath to Gloucester and the north of England, and is watered by two small streams; the surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and the air proverbially pure and salubrious. Great improvements have taken place; a new road has been formed to Wotton-under-Edge, by which the distance to that place has been shortened two miles, and the railway from Bristol to Gloucester passes through the parish. The clothing trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has for some time been discontinued. The market is on Monday; and fairs take place on April 6th and July 2nd, for horses and horned cattle. The town, under a charter granted by Charles I., is governed by a mayor and an indefinite number of aldermen, consisting of all who have served the office of mayor: a manorial court leet is held triennially, in October. The parish comprises by measurement 2307 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is a stone brash, alternated with clay. An act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1838. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of Lord Ducie: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains 436 sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in 1683, by Alexander Hosea, a native of the town, who endowed it with property now producing £126 per annum.

WICKWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of FRAMPTON-COTTERELL, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 33 inhabitants.

WIDCOMBE (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), with LYNCOMBE, a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Bath; containing 9920 inhabitants. The manufacture of fine woollen-cloth is carried on to a considerable extent: a fair is held on May 14th. The

living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath: the impropriate and vicarial tithes have been commuted for £260 each. At Holloway, in the parish, John Cantlow, prior of Bath, towards the close of the fifteenth century, erected a small chapel, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene; and adjoining it an hospital for lunatics, which was rebuilt in 1761.

WIDCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of CHEWTON-MENDIP, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Pensford; containing 145 inhabitants. It comprises 705 acres, of which 39 are common or waste. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £35, and the impropriate for £30.

WIDDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 377 inhabitants. It comprises 2087*a. 2r. 37p.*, of which 1375 acres are arable, 337 pasture, and 248 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25, and in the gift of W. J. Campbell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice of stone, partly rebuilt with brick, retains several details of the Norman style.

WIDDINGTON, a township, in the parish of LITTLE OUSEBURN, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 8¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Borough-bridge; containing 25 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, which here passes on the north and east; and comprises about 694 acres of land, set out in four farms.

WIDDRINGTON, a parochial chapelry, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 447 inhabitants. This place was long the seat of the family of Widdrington, of whom many have at various periods greatly distinguished themselves against the Scots, and on other occasions. Sir William Widdrington, in 1642, was expelled from the house of commons for raising forces in defence of Charles I., by whom he was, in the following year, elevated to the dignity of baron; after the battle of Marston Moor, he left the kingdom, when his estates were confiscated by the parliament, but returning in the service of Charles II., he was slain at the conflict of Wigan. William, 4th lord Widdrington, was attainted in 1715, for his share in the rebellion of that year, and his property, to the amount of £100,000, was sold for the public advantage; thus consummating the downfall of a family that had flourished during a space of seven centuries. The ancient castle, which stood in a noble park of 600 acres, was razed to the ground about 60 years since, and the present edifice was built upon its site, but is much out of repair, and now uninhabited.

The district was separated from the parish of Woodhorn, and invested with distinct parochial rights, in 1768; it chiefly belongs to Lord Vernon, and comprises 4902*a. 1r. 30p.*, mostly tithe-free, and of which a fifth is pasture land. The soil is a strong clay, producing fine crops of wheat and beans, and the surface is generally level, with a gentle elevation towards the village, which commands extensive views in every direction, and the vicinity of which formerly abounded in wood: on the east is the sea. A small colliery is in operation,

and there is a quarry of freestone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Lord Vernon, with a net income of £67; the impropriation belongs to the Mercers' Company, and the incumbent of Hampstead, London. The chapel so early as 1307 had parochial limits, and was dedicated to St. Edmund, and at the time of the Dissolution, it was called Holy Trinity chapel, from which period until 1768 it continued dependent on Woodhorn; the edifice was repaired by Sir George Warren in 1768, and comprises a nave, chancel, and south aisle, of which the chancel has an oratory or chantry porch projecting from it on the south, lighted by two windows. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and a school is supported by Lord Vernon and others. In May 1843, a skeleton, having the teeth perfect, and an urn, were found in ploughing a field.

WIDCOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR (*St. Pancras*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, and forming, with the parish of Buckland-in-the-Moor, a detached portion of the hundred of HAYTOR, locally in that of LIFTON, Teinbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 5¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ashburton; containing 1106 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the river Dart, and comprises about 12,800 acres, of which one-half is open common; the soil is light and sandy, and the district is more adapted to the rearing of live-stock than to the purposes of agriculture. The surface is varied, and consists of several valleys on the borders of Dartmoor, inclosed with rugged hills, and watered by three tributary streams which flow into the river Dart. Tin has been found, and there are remains of ancient stream-works of considerable extent; granite is also abundant on the commons. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving serges at their own dwellings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 13. 9; net income, £268; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church was greatly injured by lightning during the performance of divine service, on Oct. 21st, 1638, when portions of the stone and wood work fell in. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyans. The last Lord Ashburton of the Dunning family, and the late Gilbert Dyer of Exeter, who collected the most extensive library in the west of England, were natives of the parish.

WIDFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 362 inhabitants. This parish, supposed to have derived its name from a ford over the river Chelmer, comprises 690*a. 3r. 29p.*; the soil is rich, and around the village the lands are in a high state of cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. W. Warner: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, situated on the west side of the road from London to Chelmsford.

WIDFORD (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Burford; containing 45 inhabitants. The parish comprises 564 acres, including 98 common or waste, and is entirely surrounded by the county of

Oxford, to which it has been united as regards parliamentary representation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 2., and in the gift of Lord Redesdale: the tithes have been commuted for £86.

WIDFORD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ware; containing 539 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1150 acres. A pleasure-fair is held about the middle of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. P. Hamond, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church has a square embattled tower, with a tall slender spire, and occupies a considerable eminence. There is a rent-charge of £5, applied for teaching three boys; and $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, by an unknown benefactor, producing £18 per annum, and £370 in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., producing £13 per annum, by Mrs. Mason, have been bequeathed for distribution among the poor.

WIDLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Fareham; containing, with part of the hamlet of Potwell, 607 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1106 acres, of which 59 are common or waste; a very considerable portion is woodland, abounding with timber of stately growth; the soil is fertile, resting on a substratum of chalk, of which there are several pits. The living is a rectory with the vicarage of Wymering annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £678; patron, T. Thistlethwaite, Esq. The tithes of Widley have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church has been enlarged.

WIDMER-POOL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 182 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres: the village, situated on the road from Melton to Nottingham, almost equidistant from those towns, has been almost entirely rebuilt, and has a handsome appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £232; patron, F. Robinson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; the glebe comprises 450 acres. The church, an ancient structure, was, with the exception of the tower and spire, rebuilt in 1831: it was soon afterwards injured by lightning, which damaged the spire and part of the tower, with the roof; but was in 1836 restored, except the spire, by the patron, aided by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The parish is bounded on the west by the old Fosse-road; and several Roman coins have been found, among which are a silver one of Adrian, and a copper coin of Claudius.

WIDNESS, with APPLETON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Warrington; containing 2209 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £160, and the impropriate for £243. 5. 11., payable to King's College, Cambridge.

WIDWORTHY (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Honiton; containing 257 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Honiton to Axminster, and comprises 1407 acres, of which 205 are common or waste; freestone of good quality for building is quarried, and chalk is burnt into lime for manure. A fair is held at Wilmington on the morrow of St. Matthew's-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the family of Elton: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church, an ancient structure, contains the effigy of a knight in armour, and a fine monument, by Bacon, to the memory of James Marwood, Esq., a liberal benefactor to the parish. Benedictus Marwood, Esq., in 1742, gave £100, and the Rev. Joseph Somaster, in 1770, left £50, to be applied to education; and the latter also left £50, directing the proceeds to be distributed in bread among the poor. In 1831, the Rev. W. J. Tucker, then rector, gave £200 to his successor for similar purposes. Near the church is an old earthwork, and in the north-east part of the parish are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment.

WIELD (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of FAWLEY, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (W.) from Alton; containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Portsmouth. The church is very ancient, and contains a marble monument to Sir Richard Wallop, an ancestor of the earls of Portsmouth.

WIGAN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, borough, and market-town (which has separate jurisdiction), and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of WEST DERBY, but partly in the hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelries of Billinge, Haigh, Hindley, Pemberton, and Upholland, and the townships of Abram, Aspull, Billinge Higher End, Dalton, Ince-in-Makerfield, Orrell, and Winstanley, 51,988 inhabitants, of whom 25,517 are in the town, 18 miles (W. N. W.) from Manchester, and 199 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is stated by Camden to have been originally called *Wibigin*. The vicinity is said to have been the scene of some sanguinary battles between the Britons, under their renowned King Arthur, and the Saxons; and the discovery, about the middle of the 18th century, of a large quantity of human bones, and the bones and shoes of horses, over an extensive tract of ground near the town, tends to confirm this opinion. During the great civil war, several battles were fought here by the contending parties, it being the principal station of the king's troops commanded by the Earl of Derby, who was defeated and driven from the town by the parliamentary forces under Sir John Smeaton, early in 1643; and shortly afterwards, in the same year, he was again defeated by Colonel Ashton, who, in consequence of



Corporation Seal.

the devotion of the inhabitants to the royal cause, ordered the fortifications of the town to be demolished. From this time Wigan remained tranquil (with the exception of Oliver Cromwell pursuing through it, in 1648, the Scottish army under the Duke of Hamilton, whom he had driven from Preston) until 1651, when the Earl of Derby, having been summoned from the Isle of Man by King Charles II., was again defeated here by a very superior force under Colonel Lilburne. To record the courage and loyalty of Sir Thomas Tildesley, who was slain in this action, a monumental pillar was erected in 1679, by Alexander Rigby, Esq., then high sheriff of the county, on the spot where he fell, at the northern end of the town. In the year 1745, Prince Charles Edward marched through Wigan on his route from Preston to Manchester.

The town is situated on the eastern bank, and near the source, of the river Douglas, and is described by Leland as "a paved town, as big as Warrington, but better builded;" a patent for paving it, and building a bridge over the Douglas, having been granted so early as the 7th of Edward III. The old and greater part of the town consists of irregular streets and mean houses, but many improvements have been made, and two new streets formed, which contain some well-built houses. It is lighted with gas by a company established in 1823, and supplied with water by a company formed under the authority of an act in 1761. The manufacture of calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods, linens, and checks, and the spinning of cotton-yarn, are extensively carried on; and there are brass and iron foundries, pewter-works, several manufactories for spades and edge-tools, and some corn-mills, on the river. The Douglas, under the authority of an act obtained in 1720, was made navigable to its junction with the Ribble. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes the town, and by its branches and various communications with Manchester and Kendal on one side, and the North Sea on the other, affords every facility for the conveyance of the manufactures, and of the coal abounding in the neighbourhood, among which is cannel coal. A branch from the Liverpool and Manchester railway, seven miles long, has been formed from Newton to this town, and a line, 17 miles in length, to Preston, has also been recently completed: the Wigan station, comprising offices and waiting-rooms, and all the requisite accommodations for passengers, is a handsome building with a colonnade of the Doric order. A bridge of cast-iron beams, 46 feet long and 36 feet wide, supported on fluted columns of the Doric order, carries the railway over Walgate. The market is on Monday and Friday, that on the latter day being the principal; and there are fairs on Holy-Thursday, June 27th, and Oct. 28th, on which days the commercial hall, a commodious brick building in the market-place, erected in 1816, is open for the use of clothiers.

The first charter of INCORPORATION was granted by Henry III., and the privileges it bestowed were confirmed and augmented by succeeding monarchs; but that under which the corporation acted, previously to the passing of the Municipal act, was conferred by Charles II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, under the act; the borough is divided into five wards; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive with the

township, and the number of magistrates is 21. An act for the recovery of small debts was passed in 1841. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and again in the 35th of the same reign, after which period the privilege was not exercised until the 1st of Edward VI.; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation are authorized by their charter to try all civil actions, and hold a court of sessions quarterly for felonies not capital, committed within the borough; and petty-sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred take place here. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1720, by the Earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, then members for the borough. The gaol is used only for temporary confinement, prisoners being committed to the county gaol.

The parish comprises 26,262 acres, of which 2161 are in the township of Wigan; and of these latter 109 are arable, and 2052 meadow and pasture. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £80. 13. 4.; net income, £3000; patron, the Earl of Bradford. The parochial church is an ancient and handsome edifice. St. George's was erected as a chapel of ease, in 1781, but is now a district church: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; alternate patrons, the Owners of pews and the Rector. A church, of which the first stone was laid on the 6th of April, 1840, has been completed at Scholes, at an expense of £3225, raised by subscription, aided by grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 1113 sittings, of which 459 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; also Roman Catholic chapels at Ashton-in-the-Willows, Brinn, and Writington Hall, in the vicinity. The free grammar school, at Millgate, appears to have been founded in the 16th year of the reign of James I., and the earliest recorded benefaction to it is one of £6. 13. 4. per annum, in 1619, by James Leigh. A considerable increase in the income having arisen from various subsequent donations, an act of parliament was passed in 1812, incorporating fifteen members of the corporation governors of the institution, who appoint a master and an usher; the number of scholars is limited to eighty, and the income exceeds £200 per annum. A Blue-coat school, wherein 40 boys were clothed and instructed, was established in 1773, but a building for a national school having been erected in 1825, the former has been united to it. Schools for children of Roman Catholics are supported by subscription; and there are many bequests for the poor, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum. The union of Wigan comprises 20 townships or chapelries, and contains a population of 66,032. A spring was discovered near Scholes Bridge, some years since, the water of which possessed nearly the same medicinal properties as that at Harrogate; and a handsome building was erected for the convenience of persons who wished to drink, or use it for a bath; but it has ceased to be resorted to, the water having lost much of its medicinal virtue, owing, it is supposed, to its being mixed with that of neighbouring coal-pits.

WIGBOROUGH, GREAT (St. STEPHEN), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Colchester; containing 479 inhabitants. This

place, which is bounded on the south by a creek of the river Blackwater, called the Verley, was the scene of a great battle, probably with the northern pirates, to whose incursions it was, from its situation, peculiarly exposed; and near the church is a large tumulus, supposed to have been raised over the bodies of those who were slain on that occasion. The parish comprises 2585*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, of which 2450 acres are under cultivation, 35 roads and waste, and 100 covered at high water. The village, situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester, was formerly of much greater importance, as is evident from several green lanes still retaining the appellation of streets; and there were once extensive salt-works in the immediate neighbourhood, from which circumstance the hamlet where they were carried on is called Salcot-Wigborough, where a fair is held on the 24th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 6.; net income, £591; patrons, H. Bewes, Esq., and the Rev. William Fookes. The church is on a considerable eminence, commanding extensive views of the sea and adjacent country. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WIGBOROUGH, LITTLE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 7¼ miles (S. by W.) from Colchester; containing 114 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1157 acres of land in good cultivation, with the exception of 133 acres common or waste, and is bounded on the north by a creek of the river Blackwater, called Mersey channel, and on the south by another called Verley channel. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Governors of the Charter-house, London: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a square tower, romantically situated on the sea-shore.

WIGGENHALL (*St. GERMAN'S*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Lynn; containing 625 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Great Ouse river, and comprises 1275*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.*, of which 543 acres are arable, and 677 meadow and pasture. The surface is flat; a considerable portion lies below high-water mark, and some on a level with the bed of the river, which is confined by lofty banks. The course of the Ouse has been diverted into a new channel, called the Eau-Brink cut, and in several parts, where it was greatly curved, was straightened in 1835, under the direction of commissioners. The village, which is large, is divided by the river into two portions, connected with each other by a bridge of wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: the great tithes have been commuted for £281. 5., and the vicarial for £133. 15.; the appropriate glebe comprises 29 acres, and the vicarial 3½ acres, with a house. The church, situated on the east bank of the Ouse, is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. In this parish was Fitton, the ancient seat of the Howards, afterwards dukes of Norfolk.

WIGGENHALL (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-

MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Lynn; containing 292 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises 2807*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*, of which 1043 acres are arable, 1649 meadow and pasture, 5 woodland, and 107 roads, drains, and waste. The village consists of scattered houses, and on the opposite bank of the Eau-Brink cut is the hamlet of Saddle-Bow. The gateway of the ancient Hall, built by the Kerville family, is still remaining. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the great tithes have been commuted for £380, and the vicarial for £92. 14.; the glebe comprises 4 acres, with a house, built by the Rev. R. T. Powell. The church is a stately structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is lighted by a range of clerestory windows, and there are a fine brass eagle, and an altar-tomb bearing the arms of the Kervilles and Plowdens, with the effigies of a knight in armour, his lady, and two children. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The Rev. Robert Eden, rector of Leigh, near Rochford, having bought two farms in Wiggenhall St. Mary, of which he also purchased the impropriate tithes, amounting to £70 per annum, assigned the latter to the vicarage of this parish, in 1842. Hatton Berners, who signed the warrant for the decapitation of Charles I., was buried here.

WIGGENHALL (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N.) from Downham; containing 775 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Great Ouse river, on the west bank of which was an ancient hermitage dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which, in 1181, was appropriated by the prior and convent of Reynham, to nuns of the order of St. Augustine, and made subordinate to the monastery of Castle-Acre; it flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £31. 16. 7. The parish comprises 4248*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, of which 3198 acres are arable, 738 meadow and pasture, and 128 roads, drains, and water: an act was passed in 1813, for draining and improving the fen lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 10., and in the gift of Mrs. Tompson: the great tithes have been commuted for £538. 8., and the vicarial for £253; the glebe comprises 4½ acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, and on the south side are three sedilia of stone. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists.

WIGGENHALL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Lynn; containing 112 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Ouse, and comprises 958*a.* 8*p.*, of which 466 acres are arable, 419 meadow and pasture, and 63 roads, drains, and river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Hall, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £152. 10., and the vicarial for £130; the glebe contains 2 acres, with a cottage. The church, which is situated on the east bank of the river, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the south aisle was taken down in 1841.

WIGGESLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of THORNEY, union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford; containing 92 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813.

WIGGINTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of TERRINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (W.) from Malton; containing 28 inhabitants. It is about a mile north of Terrington.

WIGGINTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Tring; containing 635 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1662 acres, of which 294 are waste: the London and Birmingham railway passes to the north-east of the church. Here is an extensive common, which, according to tradition, was the scene of military achievements, not only during the parliamentary war, but even in the time of the Romans; and in support of the opinion, an almost perfect specimen of a Roman camp may still be distinctly traced. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford (the appropriators), with a net income of £69: the tithes have been commuted for £340.

WIGGINTON (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Deddington; containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £290; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1795. To the south-east of the church are some vestiges of a Roman villa, extending over a considerable space: on digging here, an octagonal apartment, with a tessellated pavement, was discovered, and to the south-east of it, another of square form, with tesserae of coarse and imperfect character. These apartments were heated by flues under the floor, and some Roman coins were also found.

WIGGINTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Tamworth; containing, with the hamlets of Coton, Camberford, and Hopwas, 849 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, the Vicar of Tamworth. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, a neat structure of brick, was enlarged in 1830, by the addition of a north aisle. Thomas Barnes, in 1717, gave property, of the value of about £5 per annum, in support of a school: Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Beardsley have bequeathed each £200, half the interest to be appropriated to the augmentation of the curate's stipend, and the other half to the poor.

WIGGINTON, a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from York, on the road to Helmsley; containing 392 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2040 acres, of which 1200 are arable, and 800 meadow and pasture; the surface is quite flat, and the soil composed in equal portions of a stiff clay and a fine sand. Here is Plainville, the seat of Col. Charles Smith, J.P. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £197. The church is a small and very

ancient structure. A national school is supported by the rector.

WIGGLESWORTH, a township, in the parish of LONG PRESTON, union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Settle; containing 421 inhabitants. The township comprises 4089a. 2r. 2p., divided among several proprietors, of whom the principal is Earl de Grey, lord of the manor; the lands are chiefly arable and pasture, and the soil, though of various quality, is every where such as to encourage improvement. A rent-charge of £53. 17. 3. has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and one of £49. 19. 6., for the improper, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The free school was founded in 1789, by Lawrence Clark, who endowed it with £1136 three per cent. consols., for the instruction in the classics, and in English, of all the children of the township. There is a sulphureous spring, impregnated with iron.

WIGGONBY, a township, in the parish of AIKTON, union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Wigton; containing 190 inhabitants. Margaret Hodgson, in 1792, left land now let for about £175 a year, in support of a school. Near Down Hall, within the township, is an encampment 60 yards square, planted with fir, and surrounded by a deep ditch.

WIGGONHOLT, a parish, in the hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 36 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Arun, and comprises about 800 acres, the greater portion of which is meadow and pasture; the soil varies from a loamy sand to a retentive clay; the surface, though generally level, is enlivened with a pleasing diversity of scenery. The road from Petworth to Brighton passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Greatham consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Hon. Robert Curzon: the tithes have been commuted for £102. 14., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church, which is small, was repewed and repaired in 1839, at the expense of the Hon. R. Curzon; the rectory-house was enlarged and altered in 1838 by the incumbent, and is now a spacious residence, in the Elizabethan style. A great number of Roman urns was found, in 1827, of red pottery, beautifully figured; but, from the unprotected situation in which they had been deposited, few of them are in a perfect state. Several coins of the emperors Nero, Vespasian, Claudius, Adrian, and Marcus Antoninus, were also discovered.

WIGHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish is on the river Wharfe, and comprises about 1700 acres, of which 740 are arable, 920 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland, plantations, and roads. The surface is undulated, and the scenery rich, and agreeably diversified; the soil is various, in some parts clay, and in others sandy loam. Wighill Park, the seat of Edward York, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated, and comprehending much interesting scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £114;

patron and impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, R. F. Wilson, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which is on an eminence rising from the margin of the Wharfe, is an ancient structure in the Norman style. The eastern part of the chancel has been fully repaired, and a convenient vestry built, within the last three years, at a cost of £333, by the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Jessop, D.D., to whose improvements the Archbishop of York contributed a handsome antique pulpit, which, together with the reading-desk, has been furnished, at an expense of £44, by Mr. York. The western portion of the chancel also, was completely repaired in 1842, at the cost of Mr. Wilson. Two day schools, and a Sunday school, are supported chiefly by Mr. York and Dr. Jessop.

WIGHT, ISLE OF.—See SOUTHAMPTON county.

WIGHTERING, SUSSEX.—See WITTERING.

WIGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Little Walsingham; containing 559 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2932*a*. 14*p.*, of which 2558 acres are arable, 291 pasture, 44 wood, and 37 roads and waste; the surface is varied, and the river Stiffkey flows through the lands. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Fakenham to Wells, and on the banks of the river are a flour-mill, and a mill for crushing bones for manure. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 8.; patron and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The great tithes have been commuted for £575, and the vicarial for £230. 10.; the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: in the churchyard are several ancient tombs. There are some remains of an intrenchment called Crabb's Castle; and, in digging the foundations for the parsonage-house, some skeletons and cannon-balls were discovered.

WIGLAND, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Malpas; containing 240 inhabitants. At Dirtwich, in the township, are brine-springs, from which salt is made: in 1643, the works were destroyed by a detachment of the parliamentary army, but they were soon restored. The tithes have been commuted for £60.

WIGLEY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW FOREST, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 115 inhabitants.

WIGMORE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 10 miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster; containing, with the township of Limebrook, 506 inhabitants, of whom 328 are in Wigmore township. This parish, which gives name to the hundred, contains 3450 acres, and is crossed nearly at right angles by the roads from Leominster to Knighton, and from Ludlow to Presteign. Limestone abounds here, and it is supposed that coal may be obtained in the neighbourhood. A court leet is occasionally held; and there are fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., on May 6th and August 5th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £120; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. On a commanding elevation, a little west-

ward of the village, are the ivy-mantled ruins of Wigmore Castle, the outer works of which are the most perfect; the massive fragments of the keep occupy the summit of a lofty artificial mound, and present an appearance highly grand. The founder of this once stately edifice is unknown, but it is recorded that Edward the Elder caused it to be repaired. It was taken from Edric, Earl of Shrewsbury, by Ranulph de Mortimer, who came over with the Conqueror, and made it his principal seat. The same nobleman, in 1100, established in the parochial church a small college of three prebendaries, which continued till 1179, when his son Hugh founded, in honour of St. James, a noble abbey for monks of the order of St. Augustine, about one mile distant from the castle, and endowed it so amply that, at the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £302. 12. 3. An alien priory, a cell to that of Aveney, in Normandy, is said to have existed at an early period, at Limebrook; and a priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded there by the Mortimers, some time in the reign of Richard I., and at the suppression was valued at £23. 17. 8. In the neighbourhood are traces of several British encampments, all of which are attributed to Caractacus.

WIGSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of LILFORD, union of OUNDLE, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Oundle; containing 97 inhabitants. Here was once a chapel.

WIGSTON MAGNA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 2189 inhabitants. This parish was formerly designated Wigston-Two-Steeple, from its having two churches, one of which, now in a very dilapidated state, is used as a schoolroom. At a place called the Gaol Close, during the war in the reign of Charles I., a temporary prison was erected, to which the prisoners were removed from the county gaol at Leicester: the royal army lay in the vicinity some few days. The village is pleasantly situated on the road between Welford and Leicester, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of stockings. The Leicester canal runs through the parish, and an intermediate station on the Midland-Counties' railway has been established here. The parish comprises 2944*a*. 1*r*. 3*p.*; the soil is a strong marly loam, producing excellent wheat and beans, and there are large tracts of luxuriant meadow land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 9.; net income, £107; patrons, alternately, the Haberdashers' Company, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a lunatic asylum, and an hospital for six widows and as many widowers, the latter endowed with £3000 by Miss Clarke.

WIGSTON PARVA, a chapelry, in the parish of CLAYBROOKE, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Lutterworth; containing 74 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

WIGTOFT (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (N.) from Spalding; containing 713 inhabitants. It comprises 5698*a*. 3*r*. 16*p.*, of which about one-half is arable, and

the other pasture and meadow; the soil is a rich loam, and the lands are under good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Quadring united, valued in the king's books at £11. 5.; net income, £412; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln; impropiator, G. Holland, Esq. The church is an ancient structure of various dates; the lower part of the tower is Norman, with a spire of later English, and the nave and chancel are in the decorated English style, with additions of a later period. A free school was endowed with land producing £56 per annum, by William Blisbury, in 1714; and there are lands worth £24 a year, belonging to the poor.

WIGTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Oulton, Waverton, and Woodside-Quarter, 6432 inhabitants, of whom 4738 are in the town, 11 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carlisle, and 305 (N. N. W.) from London. Of the early history of this place little is recorded: the barony was given by William de Meschines to Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, and by him to Odoard, who lived about the period of the Norman Conquest, and assumed the name of De Wigton. The town was burnt by the Scots when they plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultram, in 1322; and during the civil war, in 1648, the van of the Duke of Hamilton's army was quartered here. It consists principally of one spacious street, with a narrower extending transversely at one end of it, containing some handsome well-built houses; it is pitched with pebbles, and supplied with water from wells, the property of individuals, and a public well and pump, erected near the centre of the town. There are a public subscription and a circulating library: races formerly took place in the month of August, but they have been discontinued. The principal articles of manufacture are checks, muslins, and ginghams, which are made to a considerable extent; and a large establishment for calico-printing and dyeing affords employment to many of the inhabitants. Coal is obtained within three miles, and copper-ore within five, of the town. A branch of the Maryport and Carlisle railway was opened to Wigton on May 3rd, 1843. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, the former only for corn, of which a great quantity is pitched in the market-place. Fairs are held on Feb. 20th, a very large horse-fair; April 5th, for horned-cattle; and Dec. 21st, called Wallet fair, for cattle, butchers' meat, apples, and honey; and there are statute-fairs at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. The county magistrates hold a petty-session every month; and constables are appointed at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, which takes place in September.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 0½.; net income, £162; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle; impropiators, the Landowners. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811. The church, which is said to have been originally erected by Odoard, with materials brought from a neighbouring Roman station called Old Carlisle, and subsequently belonged to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, was taken down in 1788, and the present edifice, a light and handsome building, erected on its site: attached to it is a library for the use of the clergy, presented by Dr. Bray. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar

school, at Market Hill, near the entrance of the town, was founded in 1730, by certain of the inhabitants: in 1787, the sum of £1000 three per cent. stock was bequeathed by John Allison to the school; and, in 1798, £355 by Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., who also left £100 for the establishment of a public library: the present income is about £68. The Rev. John Brown, D.D., author of the tragedy of *Barbarossa*, received his early education in the school. An hospital for six widows of beneficed clergymen or curates of two years' standing, was founded in 1725, by the Rev. John Tomlinson, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £45. 12., to which other benefactions have been added. The poor law union embraces 31 parishes or places, which contain a population of 23,366. About a mile south of Wigton, on an eminence, are the remains of the station Old Carlisle, where a great variety of antiquities has been dug up, consisting of coins, altars, statues, and inscriptions, which prove that the *Ala Augusta* was stationed here, in the reign of the Emperor Gordian. Ewan Clarke, the well-known Cumberland poet; Joseph Rooke, a distinguished mathematician and philosopher; R. Smirke, R.A., the celebrated historical painter; and Mr. George Barnes, professor of mathematics, were natives of the town.

WIGTON, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Leeds; containing 170 inhabitants. This township, including the hamlets of Brandon and Alwoodley-Gate, comprises about 1200 acres, of which the soil is fertile, and the land generally in good cultivation; the village is small, consisting of a few scattered houses, and the surrounding scenery is varied, and in some parts of romantic character. A school is partly supported by subscription. On Black Hill, near the village, urns and ancient coins have been found; and, in 1760, two stone coffins were discovered.

WIKE, county of YORK.—See WYKE.

WIKE, a township, partly in the parish of BARDSEY, but chiefly in that of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 146 inhabitants. This township comprises about 1050 acres, in full cultivation; the surface is of pleasing character, and the village, though small, is neatly built, and of rural aspect. The tithes have been commuted for £110. 13. 6., of which £14. 3. 6. are payable to impropiators, £16. 2. 6. to the vicar of Thorner, £41. 7. to the vicar of Harewood, and £39. 0. 6. to the vicar of Bardsey. A school for the instruction of ten children is supported by an annuity paid to the master by the trustees of Lady Hastings' charity. In 1835, an earthen jar was dug up, containing silver pence of the reigns of Edward I. and II.

WILBARSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Rockingham; containing, with part of the hamlet of Pipewell, 684 inhabitants, of whom 626 are in the township of Wilbarston. The road from Harborough to Stamford intersects the parish, which comprises 2785 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; net income, £187; patrons and impropiators, the family of Watson. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mrs. Catherine

Palmer bequeathed £200, partly for educating girls of the parish, and £100 for employing the aged poor in spinning flax, &c.; and some other trifling bequests are distributed in bread and money.

WILBERFOSS (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Newton-upon-Derwent**, 586 inhabitants, of whom 357 are in the township of **Wilberfoss**, 8 miles (E.) from **York**. This place, from the time of the Conquest, was the property of the **Wilberforce** family, from which was descended the late **William Wilberforce**, the distinguished philanthropist; but the ancient family mansion and the estate were sold in 1710, and the lands are now divided among several proprietors, of whom **Col. George Wyndham** is lord of the manor. The parish, which is bounded on the east by the wolds, and partly, on the west, by the **Derwent**, comprises 2990 acres, of which 1350 are in the township of **Wilberfoss**; the surface is generally level, and the soil various, but principally a light sandy loam. Good stone for the roads is obtained. The village, which is neatly built, and of rural appearance, is situated on the road from **York** to **Hull**, and intersected by a stream called the **Foss**, which flows into the river **Derwent**; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and some in the handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £67; patrons and improPRIATORS, **Colonel Wyndham**, and three others. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and was repewed in 1810. There are places of worship for **Wesleyans** and **Primitive Methodists**; also a parochial school for boys and girls, supported by the parents. The poor have nearly ten acres of land, partly allotted at the inclosure, and partly purchased with a bequest of £40 by **Mr. John Horsley**. A **Benedictine nunnery**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, was founded here by **Alan de Cutton**, prior to the year 1153, and at the **Dissolution** had a revenue of £28. 8. 8.

WILBRAHAM, GREAT (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **STAINE**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Cambridge**; containing 564 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2800 acres; the soil is of light quality, resting upon a substratum of chalk and gravel; the surface in the western portion is flat, and in the southern parts elevated. The manor-house, an ancient building formerly belonging to the **Knights Templars**, is still called the **Temple**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 4.; net income, £203; patron and improPRIATOR, **Edward Hicks, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land in 1797; the glebe comprises 155 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end; it had originally a tower rising from the centre.

WILBRAHAM, LITTLE (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **STAINE**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Cambridge**; containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 8.; net income, £326; patrons, the **President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1797.

WILBURTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of **SOUTH WITCHFORD**, union and **ISLE of ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Ely**; containing 500 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2233 acres, of which 1182 are arable, 534 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland, common, roads, and waste; the soil is mostly rich. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, the **Archdeacon of Ely**; improPRIATOR, the **Heir of the Hon. Sir Albert Pell**. The tithes have been commuted for £519, and the glebe comprises 170 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 100 sittings. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**. The parsonage-house was anciently the seat of the archdeacons of **Ely**, at which **Henry VII.**, and his son, **Prince Henry**, were entertained for several days, when that sovereign came to visit the shrine of **St. Ethelreda**.

WILBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **GUILTCROSS**, hundred of **SHROPHAM**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **East Harling**; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres, of which 930 are arable, 450 meadow and pasture, and 15 woodland. The ancient Hall, surrounded by a moat, is now a farm-house. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Hargham** annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 7½., and in the patronage of **Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart.**: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 32 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower.

WILBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WEL-LINGBOROUGH**, hundred of **HAMFORDSHOE**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Wellingborough**; containing 428 inhabitants. This parish, which is upon the river **Nene**, and on the road to **Northampton**, comprises 1134*a.* 22*p.*: there are some quarries of limestone, which is used chiefly for the roads, and for burning into lime. The village is pleasantly situated, and the inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of parchment, and in the preparation of wash leather. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 4½.; net income, £273; patron, the **Rev. William Stockdale**. The tithes were commuted for 176 acres of land in 1801, and there are 68 acres of old glebe, with a house. The church is partly in the early and decorated English styles, with a handsome tower, surmounted by an octangular turret, above which rises a lofty and graceful spire; the whole forming an elegant specimen of the later style. **Dr. Percy**, Bishop of **Dromore**, and editor of *Ancient English Poetry*, was rector of the parish.

WILBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXNE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from **Stradbroke**; containing 623 inhabitants, and comprising 1844*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 10½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the **Rev. George Mingaye**: the tithes have been commuted for £630, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a south porch of elegant design; it contains a monument to the **Green** family, and a richly-sculptured font.

WILCOT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **PEWSEY**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, **Everley** and **Pew-**

sey, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. N. W.) from Pewsey; containing 677 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2558a. 3r. 6p., of which 1846 acres are arable, 335 meadow and pasture, 126 woodland, 222 open downs, and 29 homesteads, roads, and waste; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the surface finely varied with hills and valleys. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the gift of the improprator, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Wroughton: the tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £131. 10., those of the improprator for £25, and tithes belonging to the rector of Huish for £15. 16. The manor-house is said to have been anciently a monastery, of which there are no further particulars.

WILCOTE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Witney; containing 9 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Pickering.

WILDBOAR-CLOUGH, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Macclesfield; containing 347 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILDEN (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bedford; containing 443 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2170 acres, of which 1800 are arable, 350 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland; the soil is chiefly clay, well adapted to the growth of wheat; the surface is partly flat, but chiefly hilly, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The making of pillow-lace affords employment to the female population. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 1.; net income, £250; patron, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811; the glebe comprises 470 acres. The church has been repewed. John and Thomas Rolle, in 1624, bequeathed land now producing an income of £40 for teaching children.

WILDHERN, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 124 inhabitants.

WILDON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Easingwold; containing 21 inhabitants. The township comprises 667a. 1r. 1p., of which 350 acres are arable, 307 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland: the Archbishop of York is lord of the manor. The village is situated in the dale of a small rivulet, about a mile west-north-west of Coxwold. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £179, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

WILDSWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LAUGHTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Gainsborough; containing 147 inhabitants. A church was erected in 1836, containing 150 sittings.

WILERICK, or WILLCRICK, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (E.) from Newport; containing 35 inhabitants. The parish is

situated on the road between Caerleon and Chepstow, and comprises 406a. 2r. 1p., of which 153 acres are arable, 218 pasture and meadow, 20 woodland, and 12 common; the soil is chiefly clay. In the centre of the parish is a small elevated wood, from which is a beautiful view of the Bristol Channel, and the hills of the counties of Somerset and Gloucester. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Llanmartin, and valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 2½.: the tithes have been commuted for £38, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is in the Norman style.

WILFORD, or WILFRID'S FORD (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 569 inhabitants. This place, supposed to have been a Roman station, comprises by measurement about 1700 acres. The village, which is situated on the south bank of the river Trent, has several handsome villas belonging to opulent families engaged in the trade of Nottingham. The Trent, the Nottingham canal, and the recently-constructed railway to Derby, afford facility of communication. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 6.; net income, £574; patron, Sir Juckes G. C. J. Clifton, Bart.: the glebe consists of 230 acres, with a large house in good repair. The church is a neat rural edifice in the pointed style, with a low square tower at the north-west angle; the windows and door of the chancel are beautiful and elaborate; it stands close to the river, and commands a pleasing view of Nottingham and its vicinity. There is a place of worship for dissenters. A free school was founded in 1727, by the Rev. Benjamin Carter, vicar, and the endowment now exceeds £200 per annum; the school-house was erected in 1736. Roman coins, chiefly of the latter emperors, were dug up some years since.

WILKENTHRUP, a hamlet, in the parish of HORSINGTON, union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 42 inhabitants.

WILKESLEY, with DODCOT, a township, partly in the parish of WRENBURY, but chiefly in that of AUDLEM, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Audlem; containing 589 inhabitants.

WILKESBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Horncastle; containing 89 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated about a mile south of the road from Boston to Horncastle, comprises by measurement 640 acres; the soil is various, principally inclining to clay and gravel, and the surface generally level, in some parts abounding in springs. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2., and in the gift of Sir Henry Dymoke; net income, £130, arising from a glebe of 100 acres. The church is a small brick building, erected about fifty years since.

WILLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of HALBERTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cullompton; containing 345 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road between Exeter and Bristol, comprises 983a. 2r. 37p.; the soil is various, some portions consisting of a light black earth; the

meadow land is generally level, and subject to flood, and the river Culm runs through the lower part of the parish. A pleasure-fair is held in September. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Messrs. Salter: the tithes have been commuted for £103. 9., and the glebe consists of less than 2 acres. The church contains a monument to a member of the Bindford family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLASTON, a township, partly in the parish of NANTWICH, but chiefly in that of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 272 inhabitants.

WILLASTON, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¾ miles (E.) from Great Neston; containing 332 inhabitants.

WILLEN (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile (S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £115; patrons, Trustees of the late Dr. Busby, who nominate a Westminster student of Christ-Church College, Oxford. The church was erected in 1680, at the expense of Dr. Busby, head master of Westminster school, who endowed it with the rectorial tithes, and gave a library for the use of the vicar, who now receives a stipend in lieu of the rectorial tithes.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WOLVERHAMPTON, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Walsall, on the road to Wolverhampton; containing 8695 inhabitants. This place, at the period of the Norman survey, was called *Winehala*, the Saxon term for victory, probably from the great battle fought near it in 911. The village began to thrive in the reign of Elizabeth, when, from the extensive mines of iron-stone and coal in the neighbourhood, the iron manufacture was first established here: at present it is noted for its collieries and its flourishing trade in locks, the latter of which it possesses to a greater extent than any other place of its size in Europe. Many other articles of hardware are made, particularly currycombs, gridirons, screws, &c. The township comprises 2050*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.* in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, the soil of which varies exceedingly. The Tame brook passes through the chapelry; also the Wyrley and Essington canal; and the Grand Junction railway has a station here. Courts leet and baron are annually held; and there is a court of requests on three Mondays in every alternate month, for the recovery of debts under £5. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an old hall, the seat of the maternal ancestors of the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patrons, the Inhabitants: the tithes, which belong to the duke, have been commuted for £640. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt about 1748, and repaired in 1844. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and three national and one British school.

WILLENHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLY TRINITY, city of COVENTRY, union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of

the county of WARWICK, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Coventry; containing 117 inhabitants, and comprising 726 acres.

WILLERBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Binnington and Staxton, 364 inhabitants, of which number 40 are in Willerby township, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Hunmanby. The parish comprises 4099 acres of arable and pasture land, and 151 of wood; and its small village, which is on the road from Hunmanby to Sherburn, is seated in a picturesque valley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116; proprietor, W. J. Denison, Esq. The tithes for the townships of Willerby, Staxton, and Binnington, were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. The church is a neat building, with a tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

WILLERBY, a township, in the union of SCULCOATES, partly in the parish of COTTINGHAM, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, and partly in that of KIRK-ELLA, county of the town of HULL, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Hull; containing 214 inhabitants. The township comprises about 840 acres of land, and is on the road from Hessele to Beverley: the mansion of Raywell is situated here.

WILLERSEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1100 acres: stone is quarried for the repair of roads, and for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6., and with a net income of £162, in the patronage of Mrs. M. H. Cooper: the tithes were commuted for land, and a money payment in 1767; the glebe consists of 85 acres, with a house. The church is a cruciform structure of various dates, with a tower at the intersection, crowned by pinnacles. On the top of the hill above the village, is a large camp inclosing about 60 acres, supposed to have been formed during the incursions of the Danes: from it is a fine view of the vale below.

WILLERSLEY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from Hay; containing 13 inhabitants, and comprising 235 acres. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Wye, the banks of which are adorned with much picturesque scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Blissett: the tithes have been commuted for £60.

WILLESBOROUGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONG-BRIDGE, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashford; containing 641 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1458 acres, of which 174 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 8.; net income, £167; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is principally

in the decorated English style. In the parish is situated the East Ashford union workhouse.

WILLESDEN, or WILSDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HENDON, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2930 inhabitants. This place, sometimes written in old documents Willesdon, was also anciently called *Willesdune*, by which name it is mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan, granting certain lands in the parish to St. Paul's Cathedral. It contains the ancient village of Neasdon, the village of Harlesdon-Green, a part of Kensal-Green, (the two latter on the Harrow-road,) and a part of the large village of Kilburn. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the southern extremity of the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £130. The church is principally in the later English style; and there is a chapel at Kilburn, a plain edifice, built by subscription.

WILLESLEY (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, and forming, with the parishes of Measham and Stratton-en-le-Fields, a detached portion of the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, locally in the W. division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashby; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises 787 acres, of which about 25 are woodland, and the rest arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the soil is various. The Ashby and Coventry canal skirts the south-western boundary of the parish, whence a railroad passes to the former town. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £62; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Hastings. The church contains about 52 sittings.

WILLEY, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Presteign; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising 2140 acres. It is bounded on the west by the county of Radnor, South Wales.

WILLEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, union of MADELEY, S. division of SALOP, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgenorth; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Barrow annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 3., and in the gift of Lord Forester; the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe comprises 27 acres.

WILLEY (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Lutterworth; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises 745a. 3r. 20p., of which the soil is clayey, and the surface generally level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £191. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

WILLIAMSCOTT, or WILLSCOTT, a hamlet, in the chapelry of WARDINGTON, parish of CROPREDY, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing, with Coton, 193 inhabitants. Walter Calcott, in 1575, gave a rent-charge of £13, for teaching children; and a national

school has been established. There are some remains of an ancient house, in which Charles I. slept, a night or two prior to the battle of Cropredy Bridge.

WILLIAN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Baldock; containing 291 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly, though not usually, also called Willien and Willei, comprises 1854a. 3r. 34p., chiefly arable land, with about 150 acres of pasture, and 10 wood; the old north road passes on the west of the village, and the parish lands adjoin the town of Baldock. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of Francis Pym, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £593. 12., and the glebe consists of 20 acres. The church, which has been recently beautified at an expense of £250, is in the perpendicular style, and contains, including benches for 40 children, 259 sittings.

WILLINGALE-DOE (*St. Christopher*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 529 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1736a. 3r. 37p., of which 1408 acres are arable, 320 meadow and pasture, and 8 woodland; the soil is a rather strong clay. The small river Roden bounds it on the east. The living is a rectory, with that of Shellow-Bowels consolidated, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of T. W. Bramston, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £489, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower, stands in the same churchyard as that of Willingale-Spain, and the parishes are much intermixed, though quite distinct both as to ecclesiastical and civil concerns.

WILLINGALE-SPAIN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 207 inhabitants. The parish derives the adjunct to its name from the family of Hervey de Spain, to whom it belonged at the time of the Norman survey: it comprises 1200a. 31p., of which 970 acres are arable, 200 pasture, and 30 wood; the soil is nearly similar to that of the preceding parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, on the nomination of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £322. 12., and the glebe comprises 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has a handsome altar-piece, the gift of William Brocket, Esq.

WILLINGDON, a parish, in the union of EAST-BOURNE, hundred of WILLINGDON, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from East-Bourne; containing 621 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3822 acres, of which about 600 are common or waste. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on the road from London to East-Bourne, commanding very extensive views of the surrounding country. Langley Point, with its forts and martello towers on the coast, is in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £67; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; impropriators, Inigo Thomas and R. Newman, Esqrs. The glebe consists of about 3 acres, with a small house. The church, principally in the early English style, contains portions of the decorated and

later styles, with a square tower, and some interesting monuments to the Parker family. On the downs are several barrows; and in 1825, on lowering the road over Ocklynge, several skeletons were discovered, lying in rows, side by side, with their feet towards the east. Henry Parker, who was secretary to Cromwell, and author of various tracts on religion and politics, was born at Ratton, in the parish.

WILLINGHAM (*St. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from St. Ives; containing 1454 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4663 acres, of which 1638 are common or waste. Much of the cheese which takes its name from the neighbouring village of Cottenham is made at this place, where about 1200 milch cows are usually kept. An act for draining certain fen land and low grounds was passed in 1842. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and there are 80 acres of glebe. On the north side of the chancel of the church is a chapel, in the decorated English style, with a stone roof of singular construction. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A charity school was founded by subscription, in 1593, and an estate purchased for its endowment, which now produces £20 a year; it is further endowed with a rent-charge of £10, bequeathed in 1700, by Dr. Saywell, Master of Jesus' College, Cambridge. An almshouse for four widows, founded in 1616, by William Smith, provost of King's College, Cambridge, is endowed with £18 per annum.

WILLINGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of CARLTON, union of LINTON, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Newmarket. The chapel is dedicated to St. Matthew.

WILLINGHAM (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lincoln to Gainsborough, and comprises by measurement 2200 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third is pasture; the soil is a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; net income, £352; patron, the Rev. J. Peel: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779. The church is an ancient edifice, of which all the sittings, except those in the chancel, are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Beccles; containing 156 inhabitants. It is computed to comprise 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of North Cove, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £236, and there are $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe, of which 3 belong to the rector, 15 to the rector of Ellough, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the rector of Sotterley. The church was standing in 1529; but only a very small portion of the edifice now remains.

WILLINGHAM, CHERRY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 111 inhabitants. It comprises 1096 acres, of which the soil is a light clay; the surface

forms a gently sloping hill, washed on the south by the river Witham; the lower grounds have been well drained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £95; patrons and improprators, Messrs. Cöck, Gordon, and Ellis.

WILLINGHAM, NORTH, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 210 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres; the soil varies, being in some parts clay, sand, and loam respectively; the surface is generally hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £69; patron and improprator, Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq. The glebe consists of about 27 acres, in different parishes.

WILLINGHAM, SOUTH (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Wragby; containing 296 inhabitants. The parish is computed to contain 2000 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; net income, £389; patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

WILLINGTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the hundred of WIXAMTREE, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E.) from Bedford; containing 268 inhabitants. The navigable river Ouse bounds the parish on the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17., and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, the improprator, whose tithes have been commuted for £300, and those of the vicar for £227; there are 19 acres of glebe. The church is principally in the later English style, and contains some old monuments to the Gostwicke family.

WILLINGTON, a township, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Tarporley; containing 103 inhabitants. The township is deemed to be part of the parish of Whalley, having formerly belonged to the abbey there, though for the performance of ecclesiastical rites the inhabitants resort to the church of St. Oswald, Chester, and pay a portion of the great tithes to the rectors of Wem and Tarvin. There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

WILLINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (N. E.) from Burton; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Derby to Burton, and comprises about 1260 acres, the soil of which is of a light quality, chiefly resting upon sand and gravel. The river Trent, over which is a bridge of five arches to Repton, flows through it; the Grand Trunk canal, connecting the Trent and Mersey, intersects the village, and facilities of communication are also afforded by the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway, which has a second-class station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 3.; net income, £82; patrons and improprators, the Governors of Etwall Hospital and Repton Grammar School. The tithes were commuted for land in 1766; thirty-six acres, and an allowance from Queen

Anne's Bounty, have been assigned in lieu of the small tithes. The church is partly in the Norman style, with later additions, erected in the 12th century. There are places of worship for Baptists and Ranters.

WILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of BRANCEPETH, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, union, and S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 258 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Wear, and intersected by the great Roman road. The tithes have been commuted for £120. 18. 6. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

WILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of WALLSEND, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by S.) from North Shields; containing 1474 inhabitants. This place is situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, and contains some neat houses, among which are those of George Johnson, Thompson Smith, Robert Hood Haggie, and Edward Anderson, Esqrs. Here is a colliery comprising several seams of excellent quality, of which two are worked: one, the high main seam, occurs at a depth of 100 fathoms from the surface, and is used for household purposes, and sent to London as Bell and Company's Wallend; and the other, which is found at a depth of 40 fathoms below the former, is used only for steam. An explosion took place in this colliery in 1841, by which 31 lives were lost, and the property sustained much damage. An extensive patent ropery belonging to Messrs Haggie Brothers, of Newcastle and Gateshead, has been established here, and there are also copperas-works. Near the river, which affords great facilities for the shipment of coal and other produce, is a corn-mill worked by steam; and at Willington quay is a dock-yard, with a patent-slip for building and repairing ships, the property of Thompson Smith, Esq. The Newcastle and North Shields railway passes through the township, to its station at Howdon, near this place, over the Willington viaduct, 1050 feet in length, consisting of seven wooden arches 120 feet in span, supported on piers and abutments of stone, the whole constructed from the designs of Messrs. Green, of Newcastle, at a cost of £25,000. The channel between Willington quay and Howdon has been greatly deepened and improved by the laying of ballast in the bed of the river, to contract its width, by the corporation of Newcastle. The tithes have been commuted for £356. 2. 10., of which £266. 2. 10. are payable to the 12th prebendary of Durham, and £90 to the curate of Wallsend. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BARCHESTON, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Shipston; containing 149 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £199, and there is a glebe of 4½ acres.

WILLISHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Needham-Market; containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the late T. Myers, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £246. 15., and there are 4½ acres of impropriate glebe.

WILLITOFT, a township, in the parish of BUBWITH, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5¼ miles (N.) from Howden; containing 53 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the Vavasour family; it is now the property of Colonel George Wyndham, who is lord of the manor, and the land is set out in farms.

WILLITON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. DECUMAN, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 6¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Dunster; containing 1318 inhabitants. The chapelry has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of St. Decuman's in Wells Cathedral; net income, £53. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WILLOUGHBY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Alford; containing 661 inhabitants, and including the hamlets of Abbertoft, Asthorpe, Bonthorpe, Butter-Bump, Mawthorpe, Sandfield, Sloothby, and Wytche. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 10. 2½., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Eresby: the tithes have been commuted for £1020, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church contains an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Anthony Barnes, in 1728, bequeathed land now producing more than £25 per annum, for teaching and apprenticing children.

WILLOUGHBY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Dunchurch; containing 446 inhabitants. This place, in the neighbourhood of which many Roman antiquities have been discovered, is in Domesday book called *Wilbere* and *Wilebei*, from which its present name is derived. It was formerly of much more importance than it is at present, having enjoyed a market and fairs, to which, from the name of a small hamlet in the parish, called Pie Court, probably a court of pie-poudre was attached. The parish is bounded on the east, and partly on the north and south, by the county of Northampton, in which last direction is the river Leam; it comprises 1711 acres, and at the eastern end is intersected by the Oxford canal. The village is situated on the road from London to Holyhead, from which it extends, in a westerly direction, for nearly three-quarters of a mile; the lands in the neighbourhood are fertile and in a high state of cultivation, and the environs abound with pleasing scenery and with various objects of interest. Within the last few years it has been growing into notice from the discovery of some powerful sulphureous and saline springs, the properties of which have been found similar to those at Harrogate. Some neat cottages have been erected as lodging-houses; hot, cold, and shower baths have been constructed, and there is a pump-room for drinking the water, which is efficacious in all cases of scrofula, and in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4.; net income, £217; patrons and impropriators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a

spacious and neat structure in the later English style, with a low square embattled tower strengthened by angular buttresses; the chancel was rebuilt in 1779, and the church contains several ancient monuments and brasses, among which is an altar-tomb of the family of Clerke. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WILLOUGHBY-IN-THE-WOLDS (*ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Loughborough; containing 569 inhabitants. According to Horsley, this was the Roman station *Vernometum*, but Gale and Stukeley place *Margidunum* here. Near it, in the great civil war, an engagement took place, commonly termed the battle of Willoughby Field. The parish, which is situated about two miles distant from the road between Nottingham and Melton-Mowbray, and half a mile south-east of the Fosse Roman road, comprises by measurement 2000 acres, whereof three-fourths are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is chiefly a cold clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½; net income, £87; patrons, W. Melville, Esq., and the family of Garton: the tithes were commuted for land in 1793. The church contains 400 sittings, of which 238 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In a field called Herings, or Black Field, are traces of an old town, where many coins, pavements, and other relics of antiquity have been found; and in the centre of the village stands a cross, the shaft consisting of one entire stone, fifteen feet high, resting on four steps. There is a tumulus called Cross Hill, where an annual revel is held.

WILLOUGHBY, SCOTT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Falkingham; containing 22 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Grantham and Donington, and comprises 560 acres, of which 220 are arable, 330 grass, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow; net income, £160. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1795; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a neat small edifice, entirely rebuilt about 20 years since.

WILLOUGHBY, SILK (*ST. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Sleaford; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish, in 1494 termed North Willoughby, received the adjunct Silk from the circumstance of a hamlet, anciently called Silkby, being about that period added to it. The manor, previously to the year 1337, was possessed by Sir William Armyng, at first keeper of the privy seal and vice-chancellor to Edward II., and afterwards lord chancellor and bishop of Norwich; and it remained in the family until 1662. The parish comprises by measurement about 2500 acres, and is situated on the road from Sleaford to Falkingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 1½, and in the gift of the Earl of Dysart: the tithes have been commuted for £625, and the glebe consists of 11½ acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, with a well-proportioned tower and spire; the body is

principally in the decorated English style, and the chancel, of later date, contains three stalls, some fine screen-work of wood, and fragments of ancient stained glass in the east window; the font is a rare specimen of the true Norman style of interweaving arches. Some tumuli are visible.

WILLOUGHBY-WATERLESS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 348 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement about 1100 acres: the Midland-Counties' railway runs at the distance of about a mile and a half. The manufacture of stockings affords employment to about twenty-five families. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Peatling Magna united in 1729, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; net income, £347; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Miles; impropiator of Peatling Magna, J. R. Swindall, Esq. There are 46 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is a plain edifice.

WILLOUGHBY, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish of ANCASTER, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 67 inhabitants.

WILLOUGHTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Gainsborough; containing 581 inhabitants. An alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, is said to have existed here. Roger de Buslei and Simon de Canci, in the time of Stephen, gave a moiety of the church, and the greater part of the town, to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, which from that order came to the Hospitallers, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £219. 19. 8. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £192; patrons, alternately, King's College, Cambridge, and the Earl of Scarborough, the latter of whom is impropiator. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLS-PASTURES, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 13 inhabitants, and comprising 146 acres.

WILLSWORTHY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. PETER TAVY, union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and S. divisions of the county of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Tavistock; containing 91 inhabitants. It is a little to the east of the road between Oakhampton and Tavistock.

WILMINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of the county of KENT, 1 mile (S.) from Dartford; containing 845 inhabitants, and comprising 1782 acres. The celebrated Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward IV., resided at the manor-house in the village, which is remarkable for the beauty of its situation. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; net income, £340; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church occupies the summit of a hill near the high road, and has a handsome spire steeple.

WILMINGTON (*St. MARY AND St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **EAST-BOURNE**, hundred of **LONG-BRIDGE**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Hailsham; containing 314 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, was founded here in the time of William Rufus, and, at its suppression, was valued at 240 marks per annum, and sold by licence of Henry IV. to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, to whom it was confirmed by Henry V., towards founding a chantry of two priests in the cathedral. The parish is on the road from Lewes to East Bourne, and comprises by measurement 1744 acres: the village is situated on the north-east declivity of the South Downs, on an elevated site commanding extensive views, especially from the vicarage-house. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the impropriator, the Earl of Burlington: the great tithes have been commuted for £65, and the vicarial for £51. 16.; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is principally in the early and decorated styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, with small chapels on the north and south sides, and a small tower surmounted by a spire; in the churchyard is a fine yew-tree, six yards in circumference at two feet from the ground. Some portions of the priory have been converted into a farm-house, one of the rooms in which exhibits a groined roof; the gateway still remains. Wilmington gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Northampton.

WILMSLOW (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Macclesfield; containing, with the townships of Bollin-Fee, Chorley, Fulshaw, and Pownall-Fee, 4973 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 7050 acres, of which the soil is red and grey marl; the pasture land is rich, and the arable also highly productive, and the surface undulated. It is situated on the road from Manchester to Birmingham, and is intersected by the small river Bollin, on the bank of which, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church, is Bollin Hall. On the same river are two cotton-mills and one silk-mill, of which the former at Styal, afford, on the average, employment to 400 persons. The railway from Manchester to Crewe runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15.; net income, £955; patron, Thomas Joseph Trafford, Esq. The church is a handsome and very ancient structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower; it comprises a nave, chancel, and two aisles, of which the east end of one and the west end of the other are inclosed as sepulchral chapels, for the families of Dunham and Trafford. Near the altar are brasses with inscriptions to Sir Robert Booth, of Dunham, and Douce Venables his wife, and the figure of a divine, with an inscription to Henry Treffort, rector, 1537. In the north chapel are two altar-tombs sunk in the wall, on which are two figures representing the Newtons, of Newton and Pownall; and there is also a chapel of more recent date, in which are several tombs of the family of Leigh, of Hawthorn Hall, near Wilmslow. The Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Quakers, and Unitarians, have places of worship. A workhouse was established about 1780, on Lindon common; and land now producing more than £200 per annum, was

assigned for its support. There are some remains of an ancient chapel, forming part of a farm-house.

WILNCOTE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **OLD STRATFORD**, hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, Stratford division, and partly in the parish of **ASTON-CANTLOW**, hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, Birmingham division, of the county of **WARWICK**; containing 415 inhabitants. It is on the west bank of the Stratford and Avon canal. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Andrew, was consecrated in 1841.

WILNE (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Derby; containing 2057 inhabitants. It includes the liberties of Draycott and Wilne-Church, the hamlet of Hopwell, the parochial chapelry of Breaston, and part of Risley. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sawley: the tithes were commuted for land in 1763. The workhouse of the Shardlow union is situated here.

WILNE, CHURCH, a liberty, in the parish of **WILNE**, union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 223 inhabitants.

WILNE, FAR, or GREAT, a township, in the parish of **ASTON-UPON-TRENT**, union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 263 inhabitants.

WILNECOTE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **TAMWORTH**, Tamworth division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Tamworth; containing 718 inhabitants. This chapelry, sometimes called Willowencote, using the Saxon adjective from Willow, comprises by measurement 1005 acres, chiefly pasture land. Collieries and brick lime-kilns have been established of late; and here is a station of the Birmingham and Derby railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Vicar of Tamworth. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in 1821, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society.

WILPESHIRE, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Blackburn; containing 281 inhabitants.

WILSDEN, a township, and, with **ALLERTON**, a district parish, in the union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Bradford; containing, exclusively of Allerton, 2684 inhabitants. This township is divided into the Lower and Upper divisions, the former including part of the ancient manor of Allerton, and the latter the Hallows or Hallas estate, Manuels, Birchin-Lee, and a small portion of Cullingworth; it comprises by measurement 2607 acres, chiefly the property of Mrs. Sarah Ferrands, who is lady of the manor. The lands are distinguished as the old and new cultivations, the old separated into small farms, and the new greatly extended and improved by the growth of the worsted manufacture; the soil is various, but principally adapted to dairy purposes, and the arable land to the production of oats. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation, and with freestone of good quality, which is extensively quarried, and with which the inha-

bitants are supplied from one of the quarries for building free of expense. The scenery is strikingly bold and romantic, and in the north-eastern part beautifully picturesque, embracing towards Bingley an extensive and richly-diversified prospect. At Manuels is a stream of water rising from numerous springs, and discharging about 400 gallons per minute, which belongs to the New Water-works' Company at Bradford, for the supply of that town; and on Harden Beck is a picturesque cascade called the *Hallas Lumb*, falling from two several heights of five and fifteen feet, and from its partial concealment by precipitous and thickly-wooded rocks, having a singularly romantic appearance.

The village, which is chiefly of modern origin, consists of a long line of detached and irregularly-built houses, stretching along the northern acclivity of an eminence rising from Harden beck; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the worsted manufacture, which is carried on to a very great extent, and for which there are not less than eleven mills and factories. A mechanics' institution has been established, for which a neat building was erected in 1827. The church (St. Matthew), erected near the village, in 1823, by the Church Commissioners, at an expense of nearly £10,000, was consecrated on the 1st of November, 1826; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1400 sittings, of which 600 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also an infants' school connected with the Church, and Sunday schools belonging to the dissenting congregations.

WILSFORD (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Sleaford; containing 429 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, was founded in the reign of Stephen, and, at the suppression of alien houses, was settled upon the abbey of Bourn, in this county, and at the Dissolution granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £500; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Brackenbury. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. The church has a tower and spire, and exhibits an admixture of the early and decorated English styles: the font, which is octagonal, with concave sides, is of later date.

WILSFORD (St. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 1¼ mile (S.W. by W.) from Amesbury; containing, with the tything of Lake, 123 inhabitants, of whom 49 are in Wilsford hamlet. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Avon; the soil is generally a light loam, and the lands are chiefly arable, with a portion of good water meadow. The ancient manor-house of Lake is a remarkably fine specimen of the Elizabethan style. The living is a vicarage, with that of Woodford consolidated, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wilsford and Woodford in the Cathedral of Salisbury, the appropriator; net income, £185.

WILSFORD-DAUNTSEY (St. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH,

Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Pewsey; containing, with the tything of Manningford-Bohun, 587 inhabitants, of whom 304 are in Wilsford-Dauntsey township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 11.; net income, £242; patron and impropiator, the Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Salisbury.

WILSHAMSTEAD (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of REDBORNESTOKE, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Bedford; containing 763 inhabitants. The parish is divided by the road between Bedford and Luton, which runs nearly north and south. It comprises 3014a. 1r. 30p., exclusively of ground occupied by cottages and gardens; the eastern side is the better portion of the land, bearing turnips, and being easily convertible; the soil of the western portion is more heavy, but produces good wheat, beans, peas, barley, &c. The female cottagers are employed in the making of bone-lace. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £280; patron, Lord Carteret; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, J. C. Crook, Esq., and another. The tithes were commuted for 269a. 2r. 28p. of land in 1809, and there is a good parsonage-house, almost entirely built by the incumbent, in 1816. The church is supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry VII.; the tower fell down on Sunday, April 11th, 1742, probably shaken by the ringing of the bells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is endowed with land producing £8 per annum. Samuel Richardson, master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, was born here in 1698; and the Rev. John Gay, author of *Prefatory Observations to King's Origin of Evil*, and who died in 1745, was vicar.

WILSICK, with STANCILL and WELLINGLEY, a township, in the parish of TICKHILL, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Doncaster; containing 59 inhabitants. This place, styled in Domesday book *Wilseunice*, was formerly owned, at least in part, by the family of Fitzpaine, of whom Jordan Fitzpaine gave lands here to the monks of Roche; and the canons of Nostel also held some property here. The manor has passed through the hands of various proprietors within the last century and a half. The township comprises about 1200 acres, set out in three farms.

WILSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of SAWLEY, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing 56 inhabitants.

WILSTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT-FORD, union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 70 inhabitants.

WILSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of TRING, union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD; containing 386 inhabitants.

WILSTROP, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAMMERTON, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from York; containing 86 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nidd, and comprises by computation 1120 acres; the village consists of scattered houses. The tithes

have been commuted for £8, payable to the perpetual curate of Hammerton.

WILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HALE, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 72 inhabitants.

WILTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK; 4 miles (W.) from Brandon-Ferry; containing, with Hockwold, 949 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; it comprises by measurement 2600 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Hockwold, and valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6. The church is in the decorated and later styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a handsome carved screen; it has a massive embattled tower, surmounted by an octangular spire of freestone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near the church is an ancient cross.

WILTON, or WELTON, a tything, in the parish of MIDSUMMER-NORTON, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 8½ miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 1480 inhabitants.

WILTON (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET; containing, with the hamlets of Galmington and Shurford, 799 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. E. T. Halliday, with a net income of £104: the tithes have been commuted for £225. 8., and there are nearly 6 acres of inappropriate glebe. The church, which has been enlarged, was formerly a chapel to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalene, in Taunton, to which town Wilton forms an extensive suburb. The house of correction, capable of containing 175 prisoners, is situated here. There was formerly an hospital, built by one of the bishops of Winchester.



Corporation Seal.

WILTON (*St. MARY*), a borough and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, locally in the hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Salisbury, and 85 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tything of Bulbridge, and part of the hamlet of Ditchampton, 1698 inhabitants. This town, which derives its name from the river Wily, is of great antiquity, and is supposed by Baxter to have been the *Caer-Guilo*, or capital of the British prince, Caroilius, and subsequently a seat of the West Saxon kings. It was a place of importance for several centuries preceding the Norman Conquest, possessing an eminent religious establishment, and giving name to the county; and it had also a mint. Wilton is stated by Camden and other writers to have been originally called *Ellandune*, and the scene of a sanguinary battle fought between Egbert, king of the West Saxons, and Beorwolf, the Mercian king, in which the latter was defeated; but later writers have controverted this opinion, and the engagement is now thought to have occurred at a place named *Ellen-*

dune, in another part of the county. A battle took place here in 871, between King Alfred and the Danes, in which the latter, though ultimately successful, were obliged to sue for peace. The celebrated MONASTERY was commenced in the year 800, by Wulstan, Earl of Wiltshire, who, having defeated Ethelmund, the Mercian king, established a chantry, or oratory, and repaired the old church of St. Mary at Wilton, which had been destroyed by the Danes, and placed in it a college of Secular priests. About thirty years after Earl Wulstan's death, his widow, Alburga, sister to King Egbert, induced that monarch to convert the oratory into a priory of thirteen sisters, of which she was the first prioress, and hence Egbert has been commonly reputed its founder. Immediately on granting peace to the Danes, King Alfred, at the solicitation of his queen, Ealswitha, built a nunnery on the site of the palace, and transferred to it the thirteen sisters of the priory, adding to them an abbess and twelve nuns; his successors were great benefactors to the establishment, particularly Edgar, who enlarged its buildings and augmented its revenue; his natural daughter, Editha, having been abbess, and, after her death, being canonized, became its patron saint. Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, and queen of Edward the Confessor, who was educated in the nunnery, rebuilt it in a magnificent manner with stone, it having been originally constructed of wood; and Matilda, queen of Henry I., was also brought up in it, under her aunt, the abbess Christina. Early in the tenth century, Wilton became the seat of the diocese of Wiltshire, and continued so during the lives of eleven successive bishops, the last of whom, Hermannus, having been also appointed to the see of Sherborne, united the two bishoprics, and removed to Old Sarum, where he founded a cathedral, which was the seat of the see until its transfer, in 1217, to Salisbury. After the Conquest, the town continued to flourish until the year 1143, when King Stephen took possession of it, intending to convert the nunnery into a place of defence; but being surprised by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, with the troops of the Empress Matilda, who set fire to the town on all sides, the king was obliged to flee, leaving behind his troops and baggage. Wilton recovered from this disaster; but in the succeeding reign it began to decline, in consequence of the foundation of New Sarum or Salisbury, and the change in the direction of the great western road, which quickly followed. Its monastic institution, however, continued of importance until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, its revenue being at that time estimated at upwards of £600. A house of Black friars, and two hospitals, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and St. John, also existed here at the period of the Dissolution. Wilton was visited by Queen Elizabeth, in Sept. 1579, and it became the residence of the court, for a short time, in October, 1603.

The town, consisting principally of two streets which cross at nearly right angles, is situated in a broad and fertile valley, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Wily, and is partially paved, and well supplied with water. The manufacture of carpets, for which Wilton has been so much celebrated, was introduced by a former earl of Pembroke, who brought over workmen from France for that purpose, this being the first place in England where the manufacture was commenced; and

the making of carpets at Axminster having been recently discontinued, the splendid articles called after that town are now produced at Wilton. Fancy cloth waist-coatings also formed, at one time, a considerable branch of trade, but this is nearly extinct. Fairs are held on May 4th and Sept. 12th, the former for cattle and sheep, and the latter one of the largest sheep-fairs in the west of England, the number sold often exceeding 100,000. Wilton is a borough by prescription, its ancient rights and franchises having been confirmed by charters of various monarchs, from the time of Henry I. to that of Henry VI. : it is governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, five aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, appointed occasionally by the corporation, with a town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and four constables. On Oct. 13th, a court leet of the lord of the manor is held at the town-hall, an ancient plain brick building, which was repaired and improved a few years since, by the corporation. The mayor and recorder are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to do so without interruption, till the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, since which it has returned only one, elected by the £10 householders of an enlarged district comprising an area of 32,150 acres : the mayor is returning officer.

The LIVING is a rectory, with that of Bulbridge and the vicarage of Ditchampton united, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £450; patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church, lately erected in lieu of the ancient edifice, is a handsome structure in the modern Norman style of architecture, and consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower 120 feet in height. The central entrance forms an open recessed porch, within a rich archway, and the interior is remarkable for its chasteness and beauty; the whole was completed in 1843, at the expense of the Hon. Sidney Herbert. At Nether Hampton, in the parish, is a chapel of ease; and the Independents and Methodists have each a place of worship. The free school, situated in North-street, was founded in 1714, under the will of Walter Dyer, who, in the year 1706, had bequeathed £600, of which part was expended in the erection of premises, to which additions have been made at different times, by the trustees; and the residue, with a legacy of £1000 Bank stock, producing by accumulation £2090, from Richard Uphill, in 1716, was laid out in an estate at East Knoyle. The rental amounts to £120 per annum, and the school is also entitled to the interest of £1000, part of a sum of £4200 three per cent. consols., bequeathed in 1775, by Robert Sumption, for various purposes. Of the remainder of Mr. Sumption's bequest, the interest of £1000 is given in marriage-portions to young women; and that of £2000 appropriated to the benefit of five men and as many women. There are also several minor benefactions; and in 1816, Thomas Mease gave to the high steward and corporation, on the death of his wife, £4000 Navy five per cents., to be applied to charitable purposes. The union of Wilton comprises 22 parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,327. The hospital of St. John, supposed to have been founded by Hubert, who was bishop of Salisbury in 1189, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, is endowed for a master, or prior, who is a clergyman,

nominated by the Dean of Salisbury, and two poor men and two women, chosen by the prior. The tenements are falling into decay, and the pensioners are lodged in an adjoining cottage; but the chapel has been repaired and enlarged, at the expense of the prior, and divine service is now performed every Sunday evening and every alternate Friday evening, by a chaplain appointed by the prior, who receives a stipend of £44. On the site of the celebrated nunnery, Sir William Herbert, to whom it was granted, commenced the erection of that princely pile now the residence of his descendants, the earls of Pembroke, designed by Holbein and Inigo Jones, and containing a collection of paintings, statues, and various antiquities, not excelled by any in the kingdom. In this mansion the distinguished Sir Philip Sidney, whose sister Mary was the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, composed his heroic romance of *Arcadia*.

WILTON, a tything, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 284 inhabitants.

WILTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parochial chapelry, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Guisborough; containing 361 inhabitants. This chapelry, situated on the road from Stockton to Redcar, is bounded on the north by the river Tees, and comprises 3401 acres, of which 200 are woodland, and of the remainder, nearly two-thirds are arable, and about one-third grass. The soil is in part a strong clay, and in the southern portion a lighter mould, and the surface is here more elevated and picturesque, with marine views of great extent: there are some thriving plantations, and about 250 acres of moorland. Good freestone is quarried for building purposes. Here was formerly a monastery, and at the west end of the village is Wilton Castle, recently built upon the site of the ancient baronial castle of the Bulmers, who possessed it for many generations, till Sir John Bulmer, Knt., was attainted of high treason, when his estates were confiscated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patron, Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1800. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Independents at Lazenby; and a parochial school is supported by subscription, aided by a gift of £20 per annum from the Lowther family. On the higher hills near the castle is a fine waterfall, and there are numerous tumuli on Wilton moor.

WILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ELLERBURN, PICKERING lythe and union, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Pickering; containing 216 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2060 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lord Hotham, who is lord of the manor: the village is on the road from Allerston to Thornton, and equidistant from each, and in its vicinity are the ruins of an ancient Hall, formerly a seat of the Cholmley family. There are a small chapel of ease, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school, built in 1836.

WILTON, BISHOP (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Bolton, and that of Youlthorpe

with Gowthorpe, 792 inhabitants, of whom 592 are in the township of Bishop-Wilton with Belthorpe, 4 miles (N.) from Pocklington. This place derives its affix from the residence here of Archbishop Neville: at the time of the Domesday survey, it had a church and a priest, and the manor was held by the see of York. The parish is situated on the road between Bridlington and York. In the township are 4214a. 1r. 3p., of which 3010 acres are arable, 1003 pasture, and 200 woodland; the soil is clay, mixed with gravel; the scenery around is very beautiful, and the village appears as if embosomed in an amphitheatre. There is a small iron-foundry. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6½.; net income, £148; patron and impropiator, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.: the tithes for the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church is an ancient structure of various styles, with a square tower, and spire; on one of the windows are painted the arms of the Nevilles. There are places of worship for Methodists; and a parochial school. Of the palace built in the reign of Edward IV. by Archbishop Neville, there are no vestiges; but the moat which encompassed it still remains. On the wolds are some tumuli.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire, on the west by Somerset, on the south-west and south by Dorset, on the south-east and east by Hampshire, and on the north-east by Berks. It extends from 50° 55' to 50° 42' (N. Lat.), and from 1° 30' to 2° 22' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 882,560 statute acres, or about 1379 square miles. There are 50,879 inhabited houses, 2138 uninhabited, and 253 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 258,733, of whom 128,240 are males, and 130,493 females. A large portion of the county was occupied, in the time of Cæsar, by the Belgæ: the Hedui inhabited the north-western parts of it, and the Carvilli another district; and the Cangi are also supposed, either at this period or soon after, to have possessed some territory within its northern limits. On the second invasion of the Romans, during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, in the year 44, the Belgæ were found to have subdued nearly the whole, which they held as far north as the rude barrier of the Wansdyke, beyond which the Cangi are, by some writers, thought to have preserved their dominion. Under the Roman government, Wiltshire was comprised in the division called *Britannia Prima*. After the withdrawal of the Roman forces, Cerdic, the founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons, who had been engaged in an arduous warfare, for upwards of 20 years, with the Romanized Britons near the place of his landing, on the coast of Hampshire, at last penetrated into this territory, in the year 520, but was defeated in a great battle by the British hero Arthur, and the Saxons did not return hither for upwards of 30 years. In 554, Cenric, son of Cerdic, and his successor in the sovereignty of Wessex, advanced with his army towards *Sorbidunum*, or Old Sarum, and defeated a British army opposed to his progress near that place, of which he immediately after took possession. Four years subsequently another decisive battle was fought, at "Beranbyrig," or Barbury Castle, near Marlborough, in which the Britons were again routed, and Wiltshire shortly became incorporated in the kingdom of Wessex.

It derives its name from Wilton, which, for a long period anterior to the Norman Conquest, and for a considerable time after that event, was its principal town, and still continues the county town. Wiltshire was, till lately, wholly in the *diocese* of Salisbury, province of Canterbury; but by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury have been annexed to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. It forms the two archdeaconries of Sarum and Wilts, the former comprising the deaneries of Amesbury, Chalk, Potterne, Salisbury, Wilton, and Wily, and the latter those of Avebury, Cricklade, Malmesbury, and Marlborough: the total number of parishes is 295. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the hundreds of Alderbury, Amesbury, Bradford, Branch and Dole, Calne, Cawden and Cadworth, Chalk, Chippenham, Damerham (North and South), Downton, Dunworth, Elstub and Everley, Frustfield, Heytesbury, Kingsbridge, Kinwardstone, Malmesbury, Melksham, Mere, Potterne and Cannings, Ramsbury, Selkley, Swanborough, Underditch, Warminster, Westbury, Whorwelsdown, and Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple. It contains the city of Salisbury; the borough and market towns of Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Westbury; the borough of Wilton; and the market-towns of Amesbury, Great Bradford, Hindon, Market-Lavington, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Wootton-Bassett. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each empowered to send two members to parliament; two citizens are returned for Salisbury; two representatives for each of the boroughs of Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, and Marlborough; and one each for Calne, Malmesbury, Westbury, and Wilton. The county is included in the Western circuit: the Lent assizes are held at Salisbury, and the summer assizes at Devizes; the quarter-sessions are held at Devizes in the winter, at Salisbury in the spring, at Warminster in the summer, and at Marlborough in the autumn. The county gaol is at Fisherton-Anger, the county house of correction at Devizes, and the bridewells at Devizes and Marlborough.

The form of the county is nearly an ellipse, the transverse diameter of which bears north and south. It is common to consider it as separated into North and South, by a line passing through it from east to west, at or near Devizes; but the natural division is into South-east Wilts and North-west Wilts, by an irregular line extending from the confines of Berkshire, near Bishopton, south-westward; to those of Somerset, near Maiden-Bradley. *South-east Wilts*, containing nearly 500,000 acres, thus comprehends, and is almost entirely occupied by, the whole of the Wiltshire Downs, with their intersecting valleys, forming the western division of the ranges of chalk hills which occupy so great a portion of Hampshire, and a smaller extent of Berks. At a distance, this portion of the county presents the appearance of a large elevated plain; but on a nearer approach its surface is found to be broken by numerous and frequently extensive valleys, and to possess an almost constant series of gentle eminences, but no where a mountainous elevation: the declivities on one side of some of the ridges are very abrupt, while on the other they sink gently, in irregular gradation, sometimes into

a perfect flat. The two grand divisions of the chalk hills are into Marlborough Downs, being those to the north of the Kennet and Avon canal, and Salisbury Downs, or Plain, consisting of nearly all the county southward of that line: these great districts are separated by the vale of Pewsey, and the only difference in their general appearance is, that the eminences of the former are more abrupt and elevated than those of the latter. The most extensive level prevails around Stonehenge, where the scenery is peculiarly tame. On Marlborough Downs are scattered many of the singular masses of stone called "grey wethers," and, when broken, "Sarsden-stones," or, by contraction, "Sarsons." The principal valleys display scenes of rich meadow and arable lands, adorned with seats, villages, and occasionally woods, and are traversed by streams of excellent water, of which those descending from Salisbury Plain take a direction towards Wilton and Salisbury. The *North-western division* of the county presents a remarkably different appearance, being a rich tract of vale land, extending from the base of the Downs to the northern and western confines of the county, and generally so flat that few deviations from the ordinary level are perceptible: approaching the Cotswold hills of Gloucestershire, however, the surface becomes gradually more elevated. This low plain is so well wooded, that, when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like a vast plantation. The most remarkable eminences in the county, and some of those which command the finest prospects, are, Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, which rises to the height of 600 feet above the level of the sea; Bidcombe Hill, near Maiden-Bradley; Codford Hill; the high grounds near Standlinch House; Old Sarum Hill, 339 feet high; and Westbury Down, 775 feet high.

The courses of crops are very various; in the South-eastern district the red wheat is most commonly produced. Barley is a favourite crop in the chalk district, but hardly in any other part of the county: a few peas and beans are grown in the north-western parts of the county: rye is often sown as spring food for sheep, but is seldom suffered to stand for a corn crop. Turnips are extensively cultivated on the chalky and stone-brash soils: rape, or cole-seed, is grown to a great extent on the Downs; as also are vetches in this and in the north-western district. Potatoes are much cultivated, particularly on the rich sands adjoining the chalk. The grass lands of the north-eastern district are of the richest quality, and are partly occupied by dairies, and partly in the fattening of cattle. The cheese, which is the only produce of the numerous dairies, excepting the poor kind of butter made from the whey, is well known and much esteemed under the name of "North Wiltshire." Bordering on the streams of the Downs are continued narrow tracts of meadow land, under an excellent system of irrigation, which became general about the commencement of the last century: the quantity is estimated at about 20,000 acres. With the grass lands of Wiltshire may be classed its spacious downs, which are uninclosed, and subject to common rights; and though a portion of them is always under tillage, yet by far the most extensive tracts are covered with a fine native sward, affording food to no less than 500,000 sheep and lambs during the summer and autumn.

Wiltshire was anciently well wooded, but its present

Woodlands are of comparatively small extent. Different parts near its border are occupied by valuable woods, generally in a thriving condition, though much injured by cattle, to which they are common. The only forest still remaining in a well-wooded state, is that of Saver-nake, the property of the Earl of Ailesbury, which is about sixteen miles in circumference, and situated to the south-east of Marlborough. Cranborne Chace occupied a long narrow tract on the extreme southern verge of the county, and contained six lodges, with walks appropriated to each, the whole under the care of a ranger deputed by Lord Rivers, as lord of the chace; but it has lately been disfranchised, his lordship receiving an annual payment from the owners of the woods in it, and the lands adjoining. Vernditch Chace, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, adjoins the latter on the east, and is now nearly all under cultivation. Grovely Forest, generally called Grovely Woods, also belongs to Lord Pembroke, and occupies a long narrow tract of the high ground between the valleys of the Nadder and the Wily. The ancient fortress of Penchett, or Ponsett, near Salisbury, is now better known as Clarendon Park and Woods, the property of Sir F. H. Bathurst. The wastes are comparatively trifling, and consist chiefly of small marshy commons, most of them in the north-western part of the county, where are also a few small heaths.

The *Mineral* productions are of little importance. The chalk, forming the substratum of nearly all the extensive south-eastern district, is, in some places, extremely hard, though more frequently of a soft marly texture; the finest kind is found at Sidbury Hill, which furnishes a supply to several of the western counties. Sandstone is obtained in the low grounds both of North and South Wilts: the "corn-grate" is frequently found in masses so thin as to be employed in the roofing of houses; it is also used for building and paving: a more regular stratified sandstone occurs under the sandy surface at Swindon, and is in much request for paving, for cisterns, and for tombstones. The inferior kind of limestone, found in the county between Highworth and Clack, is used only for making and repairing roads. On the western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, are numerous and extensive quarries of a fine kind of freestone; and those at Box, near Bath, are among the most celebrated in the vicinity of that city, and produce a great variety of fossil shells and other marine exuviae. Near Wootton-Bassett, in the blue clay, and near Grittleton, in the freestone strata, other singular fossil remains are found. The freestone quarries at Chilmark, Tisbury, and that neighbourhood, are extensive, and the stone is of a very superior quality.

The *Manufactures* are of considerable extent and importance, particularly that of woollen goods. At Salisbury great quantities of flannel were made till within the last twenty years, and also fancy woollens; but the manufacture has gradually declined, and a very small quantity of flannel and linsey is now made. This city has also a manufacture of cutlery and steel goods of great excellence. Wilton has a manufacture of carpets and of kerseymere and linsey; and Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, and all the adjacent towns and villages, from Chippenham to Heytesbury inclusive, carry on extensive woollen manufactures, chiefly of superfine broad-cloth, kerseymere, and fancy cloths. At Mere

and in its vicinity is a manufacture of linen, chiefly dowlas and bed-ticking; and at Aldbourn is one of cotton goods, chiefly fustians and thicksets. The manufacture of silk has been introduced at Devizes; and the parishes of Stourton and Maiden-Bradley, and others in their vicinity, participate to a small extent in the neighbouring linen manufacture of Dorset, and the silk manufacture of Bruton, in Somersetshire. *Ale* of a superior quality is brewed in some parts of the county, and a considerable quantity of it is sold in London, under the names of "Wiltshire" and "Kennet" ale. The commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of the agricultural and manufacturing produce: of the former there is a considerable surplus, principally wheat, barley, fat-cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, and cheese, part of which is taken to the London market, and the rest to Bath, Bristol, and the eastern parts of Somerset. Wiltshire, besides supplying its own woollen manufactures with the raw material, also sends a quantity to other counties. The principal imports are the ordinary articles of merchandise, coal, and cows for the supply of the dairy districts.

The rivers and streams are very numerous, and all of them rise either within the county, or near its borders; the principal are the Isis, or Thames, the Lower Avon, the Kennet, and the Salisbury, or Wiltshire and Hampshire Avon, not one of which is navigable within its limits. The *Kennet and Avon canal* crosses the centre of the county from west to east, and connects the navigation of the Lower Avon with that of the Kennet and the Thames; the act of parliament for its formation was obtained in 1794, and several others for the alteration of the course originally designed for it, and for the raising of additional funds, were afterwards passed. The line was not completed and opened until the end of the year 1809. The *Wilts and Berks canal*, branching from the Kennet and Avon at Semington, about two miles to the west of Devizes, passes northward, by Melksham, to the vicinities of Chippenham and Calne, to each of which towns it has a short branch: the act for its formation was passed in 1795, but the work experienced many delays. The *North Wilts canal*, executed under an act obtained in 1813, begins in the Wilts and Berks canal near Swindon, and terminates in the Thames and Severn canal at Weymoor Bridge, in the parish of Latton, being eight miles and three furlongs in length. The *Thames and Severn canal* crosses only the northern extremity of the county, passing the northern bank of the Isis, and near the town of Cricklade. The *Great Western railway* enters the county a little to the east of Stratton St. Margaret's, and running to the north of Swindon, and by Wootton-Bassett, Chippenham, and Corsham, quits it a little beyond the last-named town. At Swindon, the Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway joins the Great Western line, entering the county at Poole-Keynes, near the head of the river Thames.

The county contained the Roman stations of *Sorbiodunum*, at Old Sarum; *Verlucio*, in the vicinity of Heddington; and *Cunetio*, a little to the east of Marlborough: this people had also several other permanent settlements in Wiltshire, particularly at Easton-Grey, Wanborough, near Heytesbury, and Littlecot. The principal Roman road that traversed it was a continuation of the *Julia Strata*, which, entering from Bath,

proceeded north-eastward, by Medley and Spye Park, to the station of *Verlucio*, and thence by Colston and across the river Kennet to that of *Cunetio*, beyond which it stretched across the eastern confines of the county. The *Fosse-way* branched from the *Julia Strata* at Bath-Ford, and passed by Banner Down, Easton-Grey, and across the turnpike-road between Tetbury and Malmesbury, to Cirencester, in Gloucestershire: another great road entered from Cirencester, and passed south-eastward by Cricklade to Wanborough, at which latter place it separated into two branches, one proceeding by Baydon, towards Speen, in Berkshire, and the other by Ogbourne, Mildenhall, Manton, and Chute Park, towards Winchester. *Sorbiodunum* was connected with other stations by three roads, one of which ran by Bemerton, Stratford St. Anthony, and Woodyates-Inn, towards Dorchester; another by Ford, Winterslow, Buckholt Farni, and Bossington, towards Winchester; and the third by Porton and Idmiston, towards Silchester, in the north of Hampshire. The *Ridge-way*, extending north-eastward from Avebury into the adjoining county of Berks, is also mentioned by Whitaker as a Roman road. Wiltshire is distinguished for remarkably numerous traces (chiefly in its south-eastern districts) of the nations which successively occupied it during the earlier periods of history. Of these, the stupendous monument of *Stonehenge*, two miles westward of Amesbury, and that of *Avebury*, about five miles to the west of Marlborough, are entitled to primary notice. The vast earthwork of the *Wansdyke* is conjectured by some to have been the northern boundary of the Belgæ, and supposed to have intersected the whole county, from the north of Somerset to the north of Hampshire: though in the greater part of its course it can be distinctly traced only in detached spots, yet, throughout the range of hills to the south and west of Marlborough, it is still tolerably entire, and in one place is conspicuous, in a bold and connected line, for the distance of ten or twelve miles. The sepulchral mounds called *barrows*, or tumuli, are abundant, more particularly around Stonehenge and Avebury: the most remarkable is Silbury Hill, near Avebury. There is a *cromlech* at Clatford-Bottom, near the village of Clatford, and another at Littleton-Drew. The Roman roads may yet be distinctly traced in several places; and the *Ridge-way* is clearly visible on the high chalk ridge extending north-eastward from Avebury into Berkshire.

The *encampments*, which are very numerous, vary in the period of their formation, in their size, shape, and mode of construction, and in the peculiarities of their situations. Some of them are undoubtedly the work of British tribes and of the Belgæ, and others of successive invaders, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes. The largest and most noted are, the vast fortifications of Old Sarum, inclosing an area of nearly thirty acres, the foundations of the walls of which are still visible; Chidbury Camp, to the north-west of Tidworth, including seventeen acres; and Vespasian's Camp, as it is commonly called, to the westward of Amesbury, inclosing an area of thirty-nine acres. There are many others nearly equal in extent, and scarcely less interesting to the antiquary, evidently formed for purposes of military defence; and there is a variety of other earthworks spread over Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs, the uses of which are unknown; some of them are con-

sidered the sites of British villages, others as denoting places consecrated to religion. Many less vestiges of antiquity, such as tessellated pavements, coins, urns, &c., of the Romans, and fragments of sculpture, daggers, shields, gold and silver ornaments, and a great variety of other articles of British, Saxon, Danish, or Norman manufacture, have been discovered at different periods. The number of *Religious houses*, including colleges and hospitals, was about fifty-seven; and there are remains of the abbeys of Kingswood, Laycock, and Malmesbury; of the priory of Bradenstoke; and of the nunnery of Kington St. Michael. There yet exist extensive remains of the ancient *castles* of Castle-Combe, Devizes, Farley, Ludgershall, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Wardour. Amongst the principal of the numerous *seats* of the nobility and gentry, the most splendid are, Bowood, the residence of the Marquess of Lansdowne, lord-lieutenant of the county; Charlton House, that of the Earl of Suffolk; Stowerhead, of Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.; Longleat, of the Marquess of Bath; Tottenham Park, of the Marquess of Ailesbury; Wardour Castle, of Lord Arundel; Castle, Wilton House, of the Earl of Pembroke; Longford, of the Earl of Radnor; and Corsham House, of Lord Methuen. There are a chalybeate spring at Chippenham, a chalybeate and saline aperient spring near Melksham, and mineral springs of different other qualities at Heywood, Holt, and Middle Hill Spa, near Box. Wiltshire gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Winchester.

WILY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Heytesbury; containing, with the tything of Deptford, 508 inhabitants. The parish is on the high western road, and comprises 2277*a. 1r. 20p.*, of which 1165 acres are arable, 1100 meadow and pasture, and scarcely one acre woodland; the soil is a black loam, on a substratum of chalk. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains the Deptford inn, which is capable of affording accommodation to the most distinguished families. A large sheep-fair is held on the 4th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £535, and the glebe contains 10½ acres. Elizabeth Mervyn, in 1581, bequeathed 7½ bushels of wheat and 100 ells of linen and cloth, to be provided by the possessor of her estates, on Good-Friday, and distributed among the poor of Wily, Steeple-Langford, Upton, Padworth, and Tisbury; and Christopher Willoughby, in 1678, gave £200 for the poor of Wily and Marlborough. About a mile from the village is a large British encampment called Badbury-Rings or Wily Camp, which occupies a point of down projecting from the principal ridge, and incloses an area of more than seventeen acres; and two miles from Deptford inn is Yarnbrough Castle, a Roman encampment.

WIMBISH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 983 inhabitants. The parish, including the hamlet of Thunderley, is about sixteen miles in circumference, and the scenery is much enriched with trees of stately growth. The living is a vicarage, with that of Thunderley united in 1425, valued in the king's books

at £8; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Raymond. The rectory is a sinecure, valued at £12; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Dolignon. The tithes of the rector have been commuted for £560; those of an impropriator for £195; and of the vicar for £275; there are 162 acres of appropriate glebe, and 7 of vicarial. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with a tower of brick replacing the original one, which had fallen down.

WIMBLEDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 7 miles (S. W.) from London; containing 2630 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently written *Wymbandune*, *Wymbaldon*, and *Wymbledon*, is supposed to have been derived from one of its early proprietors. The principal feature in the parish is Wimbledon Park, which comprises 922 acres, and contains a sheet of water covering a space of about forty acres; it is one of the finest in the county, and comprises some very stately trees, especially ever-green oaks and cedars, one of the latter of which measures, at two feet from the ground, nineteen feet in circumference. In the pleasure-grounds is a curious sarcophagus, besides several blocks of marble taken from the French during the war, and which were presented to the late Earl Spencer, then first lord of the admiralty, and are said to have been brought from Pompeii for Buonaparte. The common is surrounded by seats of the nobility and gentry, and exhibits at the south-west angle a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench is very deep and perfect. It is said to mark the site of a battle fought in 568, between Cæawlin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated, and his two generals, Oslac and Cnebban, slain. At the north-east angle of the common is the village, consisting of one street, containing many respectable houses; and in detached situations are numerous handsome seats and pleasant villas. A little to the north of the encampment is a well, the water of which has never been known to freeze. The London and South-Western railway passes through the parish, and about half a mile from the church is an intermediate station. The mills of the English Copper Company are in the parish; and there are also works for the printing of calico. A pleasure-fair is held on the first Monday after Lady-day, and the two following days.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, as appropriators of the rectory, which is valued in the king's books at £35. 2. 11. The church, a neat structure in the Grecian style, situated about a quarter of a mile north of the village, was erected in 1787, on the site of an edifice which had fallen into decay; on the south side is Cecil chapel, an ancient building, in which are several portions of mail armour and monuments, one an altar-tomb of black marble to the memory of Sir Edward Cecil. In the east window are some remains of painted glass representing the arms of the families of Leeds, Salisbury, Dorset, &c.; and in the churchyard are several handsome mausoleums and monuments, including one to the memory of G. S. Newton, R.A., a painter of considerable merit. There is a place of worship for Independents; also five almshouses erected in 1839, by subscription, and endowed with the

interest of £1000, the profits of a fancy-fair held in the grounds of Wimbledon House, belonging to Mrs. Marryat, which are laid out with excellent taste. On digging in the grounds of Belvidere House, in 1838, to make space for an artificial piece of water, two fine figures of white marble, as large as life, were discovered several feet below the surface, one representing Summer, and the other Winter. It is said that Catherine Parr, after the death of Henry VIII., occupied a house in the village, now a large school for young gentlemen; and the celebrated Lord Burleigh is reported to have resided here, and planted the magnificent avenue of elms on the common. Judge Park, also, lived many years in the parish, and the inhabitants have erected a monument in the church to his memory.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DODDINGTON, union and hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (S.) from March; containing 1099 inhabitants. It comprises 7590 acres, of which 26 are common or waste. The village is well-inhabited, and situated upon the road which leads from the villages of Chatteris and Doddington to the town of March; it is very nearly in the centre of the poor law union of North Witchford. The tithes have been commuted for £2068. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, erected in 1817, and endowed with lands of which the rental is £144 per annum.

WIMBOLDSLEY, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 106 inhabitants. The Grand Junction railway passes through the township. Lea Hall was for a considerable period the residence of the celebrated physician, Dr. Fothergill, who died in 1780.

WIMBORNE (*ALL SAINTS, or ALLHALLOWS*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from Wimborne St. Giles; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1732 to that of Wimborne St. Giles, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$. The church, which appears to have been formerly the mother church to St. Giles, was pulled down in 1733.

WIMBORNE (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of WIMBORNE ST. GILES, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (S.) from Woodyates; containing 475 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3970a. 8p., of which 1704 acres are arable, 1033 meadow and pasture, 362 woodland, 705 down and common, and 57 homesteads and gardens; the soil is light, resting on a substratum of chalk. The living is a rectory, with that of Wimborne All Saints united, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £527. 8., and the glebe comprises 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, rebuilt in 1732, on the union of the livings, is a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by an open balustrade, and surmounted at the angles with ornamental urns; it is near the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and is the burial-place of the family. There are almshouses for eleven people, founded in 1624, by Sir Anthony Ashley, Bart., and endowed with a large farm.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER (*ST. CUTHBERGA*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, in the hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 26 miles (E. N. E.) from Dorchester, and 101 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Holt and Leigh, and the manor of Kingston-Lacy,



Corporation Seal.

4326 inhabitants. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, was in the time of the Romans of considerable importance as a station to their camp at Badbury, and by them was denominated *Vindogladia*, or *Ventageladia*, terms descriptive of its situation near to, or between, two rivers. The Saxon appellation of *Vinburnan*, whence the present name is obviously deduced, is of similar import; and the epithet of Minster, from its ancient monastery, is added as a term of distinction. Some have supposed this to have been the scene of the battle between Kearl, Earl of Devon, and the Danes, in 851, in which the latter were defeated; but Bishop Gibson states this to have happened at Wenbury, in Devonshire, with which he endeavours to identify *Wicganbeorche*, the place where, in the Saxon Chronicle, it is stated to have occurred. About the commencement of the tenth century, Edward the Elder, in the beginning of his reign, being opposed by Ethelwald, son of his uncle Ethelbert, who aspired to the crown, encamped at Badbury, with a considerable army, and advanced upon Wimborne, where Ethelwald had fortified himself with a small force, which he captured, after an ineffectual resistance from the latter. But the principal cause of its celebrity was a nunnery, founded previously to 705, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by St. Cuthberga, daughter of Cenred, and sister of Ina, both kings of the West Saxons, which, about the year 900, being destroyed by the Danes, was subsequently converted into a house for Secular canons, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £131. 14. The foundress became an inmate of the nunnery, where she died, and was buried in the church, of which she was made the tutelar saint. The town is situated in a fertile vale, near the confluence of the rivers Stour and Allen, on the main road from London to Poole; the streets are irregular, and the houses in general of mean appearance. At its eastern extremity, the Allen divides into two branches, over which are two bridges. Leland thus describes it: "the town is yet meatly good, and reasonably well inhabited; it hath bene a very large thing, and was in price in the tyme of the West Saxon kinges. Ther be in and about it diverse chappelles, that in tymes paste were, as I have learnid, parochie chirchis of the very town of Wimburne." And in another place he says: "the soile about Wimburn-Minstre self is very good for corn, grasse, and woodde." The town-hall, which formerly stood near the square, long since fell into decay: it occupied the site of St. Peter's chapel, sometimes styled the king's free chapel, which, having been neglected soon after the Reformation, was, with the cemetery, containing about one acre of ground, vested in the corporation, and their successors in fee,

for the erection of a town-hall, the residue of the profits to be applied towards the maintenance of the choristers in the church. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on the Friday before Good-Friday, and on September 14th, each for two days, for horses and cattle. Constables are appointed at the manorial court held at Michaelmas.

On the establishment of the Secular canons, when the nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, the church became collegiate, and a royal free chapel, exempt, by letters of Edward II., in the eleventh year of his reign, from all ordinary jurisdiction, imposition, &c. In Leland's time the society consisted of a dean, four prebendaries, five cantuarists, three vicars, and four secondaries. On the Dissolution of the college, its possession lapsed to the crown; and Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, on re-establishing the school, appointed twelve of the inhabitants governors, whom she incorporated, with a common seal, and to whom she granted the tithes of the parish, and other endowments of the college and school. In the reign of Charles I., the governors having surrendered these possessions, the king re-granted them in full, on condition of their providing the necessary officers for the service of the church and the school, with all ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the parish, and power to appoint the official and registrar of the peculiar court. Three incumbents are elected by the governors, who serve the church in rotation weekly; they also appoint three clerks, an organist, three singing-men, and six singing-boys. The church, commonly called the *MINSTER*, is a large cruciform structure, with a quadrangular tower rising from the intersection, and another at the west end, the former in the Norman style, the latter in the later English; the east window is in the early English style. A tempest destroyed the spire about 1600, and it has not been replaced. The chancel and choir are approached from the nave by a flight of steps, and are supported by pillars: in the choir are sixteen stalls, with canopies of carved oak. Very extensive repairs and restorations have been effected during the last few years, which have greatly increased the splendour of this interesting edifice. Five stained glass windows have been put up in the choir, of which the three at the east end were presented by Mr. Bankes, the one on the north side of the altar by the Earl of Devon, and the opposite one, on the south, by the Duke of Beaufort. St. Cuthberga is supposed to have been entombed in the wall of the chancel: here also was King Ethelred's tomb, of which the brass plate fixed in the floor is all that remains. On the south side of the choir is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the parents of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; and on the opposite side is a similar tomb, but without figures, to the memory of Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, mother of the unfortunate Edward Courtenay, last earl of Devonshire. In the south aisle is a monument, with an armed recumbent figure, to Sir Edmund Uvedale, Knt., dated 1606. At Holt is a chapel; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Stapehill, in the vicinity.

The free grammar school, originally established by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in 1497, was re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1563. St. Margaret's hospital, of ancient and obscure foundation, consists of

seven good tenements for five men and two women; and in a chapel attached, divine service is occasionally performed. A second hospital, called Courtenay's, situated at the east end of the town, was built pursuant to the will of Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, bearing date 1557; there are six almspeople. At Pamphill, in the parish, are a school and almshouse, founded pursuant to the will of Roger Gillingham, dated July 2nd, 1695; the schoolmaster receives £20, and each of the almspeople £5 per annum. The poor law union of Wimborne and Cranborne comprises 24 parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,949. This is supposed to be the birthplace of Matthew Prior, the statesman and poet, who was educated at the grammar school. The Duke of Monmouth, after his escape from the battle of Sedgemoor, is stated to have been arrested in a small inclosure called Shagsheath, near this place; but this is doubted by some, who are of opinion that his capture was effected near Ringwood. Badbury Camp, a circular intrenchment, surrounded by three ramparts, inclosing an area of eighteen acres, is in the vicinity: Roman coins, urns, and a sword, were dug up in 1665.

WIMBOTSHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Downham-Market; containing 582 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2020 acres, of which 1393 are arable, 472 pasture and meadow, and 58 woodland: the village is situated on the road to Lynn, and the river Ouse flows up to one extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Stow-Bardolph, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £378. 11., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is chiefly in the Norman style, with later additions; the chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome Norman arch, and the north and south entrances have enriched arches of the same character. The poor have one-third of £60, the rent of 100 acres allotted under the act for draining Downham.

WIMESWOLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Loughborough; containing 1270 inhabitants. The parish comprises nearly 3500 acres, of which the soil is generally clay, though in some parts sand and gravel; the surface is gently undulated. There are quarries of blue lias of an inferior kind, and gravel of excellent quality is raised for the roads. The village is pleasantly situated, and watered by a brook; the population is partly employed in the manufacture of cotton stockings and elastic worsted hose, and many children in working patterns on net-edgings. A market and a fair, granted by Edward III., have long been discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £191; patrons and proprietors, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1757; the glebe comprises 78 acres, with a small house. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire, which was destroyed by lightning. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

WIMPOLE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of WETHERLEY,

county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Caxton; containing 464 inhabitants. This place, which is on the road from Royston to Huntingdon, is remarkable as the residence of the Earl of Hardwicke, whose magnificent seat, Wimpole Hall, splendidly embellished, and surrounded by a beautiful demesne, was visited by Her Majesty and Prince Albert in October 1843. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £567, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church, which has been enlarged by fitting up a private chapel with seats, contains various monuments to the Yorke family, including one to the memory of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who died in 1764, and was interred here.

WINCANTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, 34 miles (E.) from Taunton, and 108 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2296 inhabitants. This place, which is of very great antiquity, was anciently called *Wyndcaleton*, and derived that name from its situation on the windings of the river Cale, by which it is bounded on the west. At a very early period it was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Britons and Saxons, and subsequently of numerous encounters between the latter and the Danes, who made frequent irruptions into this part of the country. During the parliamentary war, some of the earliest engagements between the contending parties took place in the immediate vicinity of this town, in which, according to Burnet's *History of his own Times*, was shed the first blood in the Revolution of 1688; though some state this to have occurred at Cirencester. In 1747, it suffered material injury from an accidental fire that destroyed a considerable portion of the town, to which calamity may be attributed the uniform appearance it afterwards assumed.

The town is pleasantly situated on the western declivity of a hill rising gently from the river Cale, and consists principally of four regular streets, containing some well-built houses. The environs abound with interesting scenery, and on the south is an uninterrupted view of the fine Vale of Blackmore, extending for many miles: the land is extremely fertile, and within a short distance of the town are several gentlemen's seats. The manufacture of linen and bed-ticking was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but within the last few years has greatly declined: a branch of the silk manufacture has been introduced. The market is on Wednesday, and is well supplied with corn, cattle, cheese, and butter; the fairs are on Easter-Tuesday and September 29th. The town is divided into the Borough and the Tything; two constables for the former are annually appointed at the manorial court, and a court leet for the hundred is also held annually, at which a tything-man is chosen for the latter. The parish comprises by measurement 4130 acres: there are quarries of stone for building and for mending the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; joint patrons, U. G. H. T. and I. Messiter, Esqrs., as owners of the rectory: the tithes have been commuted for £490, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church, a spacious and neat edifice, with a square embattled tower, was enlarged in 1835. There are places of worship for

Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also a national school. Various charitable bequests have been made for distribution among the poor. The union of Wincanton comprises 39 parishes or places, 37 of which are in the county of Somerset, and two in that of Dorset, and contains a population of 21,286. At Stavordale, the north-eastern extremity of the parish, a small priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to St. James, is said to have been built by Sir William Zouch, which, in the 24th of Henry VIII., was annexed to the priory of Taunton: the remains, especially the richly-groined roof and some portions of the chapel, are in good preservation. The Earl of Ilchester, among his other inferior titles, takes that of Baron Stavordale from this place. At Horwood, about a mile south-east of the town, are two mineral springs, resembling in their properties those at Cheltenham. An urn, containing several Roman coins, was discovered in the parish many years since. Sir James Dyer, chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Wincanton.

WINCEBY (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bolingbroke; containing 70 inhabitants, and consisting of 842*a.* 3*r.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2*½*., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £205. 5., and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A battle was fought here during the parliamentary war, in which the king's troops were defeated.

WINCH, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Lynn; containing 440 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2530*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, of which about 1800 acres are arable, 541 meadow and pasture, 69 woodland, and the remainder common, roads, and waste. The village is on the road from Lynn to Norwich. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Geo. Edw. Kent; impropriators, the Landowners. The residue of the impropriate tithes, of which the chief had been exchanged for land, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £3. 10., and the vicarial for £184; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the east window of the chancel are the arms of Vere and Howard, and on the north side is the ancient chapel of St. Mary, the burial-place of the latter family. At the inclosure, 80 acres of common were allotted to the poor; and there are 28*¾* acres of land, producing £42 per annum, for the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor, given by Robert Astey, in 1607. Near Grancourt House, formerly the seat of Sir William Howard, who purchased the manor in the reign of Edward the First, are some slight remains of a religious house.

WINCH, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Lynn; containing 415 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Nar, and comprises 1208*a.* 1*r.*, of which 437 acres are arable, 542 meadow and pasture; and 210 common and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in

the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £324, and the glebe consists of 21 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower.

WINCHAM, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northwich; containing 650 inhabitants.

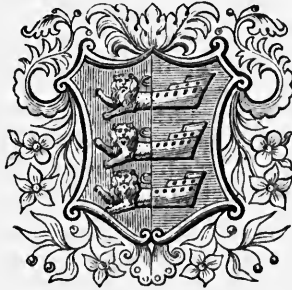
WINCHCOMB (*St. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of KIFFSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 15½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Gloucester, and 95 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2613 inhabitants. This place, which is of equal antiquity and importance, was formerly called *Wincelcumb* (from the Saxon *Wincel*, a corner, and *comb*, a valley), descriptive of its situation in a nook or corner of the vale, of which its modern name is obviously a contraction. During the heptarchy, if not the metropolis of the kingdom of Mercia, it was at least the residence of some of the Mercian kings, of whom Offa founded a nunnery here in 787. Cenulph, who succeeded to the throne of that kingdom, after the death of Egferth, Offa's son, who survived his father only a few months, had a palace here, and, in 798, laid the foundation of the stately abbey, for 300 monks of the Benedictine order, which he endowed with an ample revenue, and dedicated with unusual splendour to the Blessed Virgin Mary. After the conclusion of the ceremony, which was conducted by Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by twelve other prelates, in the presence of the king himself, Cuthred, King of Kent, Sired, King of the East Saxons, ten dukes, and the flower of the Mercian nobles, Cenulph, leading to the high altar his captive, Ethelbert Pren, the usurper of the kingdom of Kent, whom he had made prisoner, generously restored him to his liberty without fine or ransom. Cenulph, in the year 819, was buried in the abbey which he had founded, where also the remains of his son and successor, Kenelm, were deposited; the latter was at length canonized, and the numerous pilgrimages made to his shrine greatly augmented the revenue of the monastery, which was subsequently re-dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm. It was afterwards in the possession of Secular priests, and had almost fallen into decay, when Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, in the year 985, reformed its discipline, recovered the lands of which it had been deprived, and restored to it the Benedictine monks, who held it till the Dissolution. This was a mitred abbey, the first summons of the abbot to parliament now on record being in 1265: its possessions were numerous, for, at the period of the Norman survey, no fewer than nineteen manors were annexed to it, independently of Winchcomb itself; but the monks, having opposed the Conqueror, were by him deprived of many of their lands. At the Dissolution the revenue was £759. 11. 9. The building is reported to have been exceedingly magnificent, and the establishment so prosperous at one period, that it is said to have been "equal to a little university." Very few traces of it, however, remain, but the memorial is preserved in the name of part of a hamlet, which is still called the Abbey demesnes.

Of the civil history of the place few particulars are recorded: the town appears to have been walled, and to

the south of the church was an ancient fortress, or castle, which, according to Leland, having fallen into decay, and the ruins being overspread with ivy, gave the name of Ivy Castle to a spot now occupied only by a few cottages and gardens. WINCHCOMB is situated in a beautiful vale, at the northern base of the Cotswold hills, by which it is sheltered nearly on every side, and is watered by the little river Isbourne, which flows close to it on the south-east; it consists principally of three streets, extending in a long line from east to west, with North-street and a few smaller ones branching from them. The houses are in general low and of indifferent appearance, and from its being but little of a thoroughfare, the place preserves an air of seclusion and tranquillity, and has that venerable character which denotes an Anglo-Saxon town; it is abundantly supplied with excellent water from wells and springs. The cultivation of tobacco, which is said to have been first planted here after its introduction into the kingdom, in 1583, was for a considerable time a source of much profit to the inhabitants; but in the 12th of Charles I., that trade being restrained, the plantations were neglected. The principal branches of manufacture at present carried on are those of paper and silk, the former of which there are in the neighbourhood two large mills, and one for the latter; there is also a tanyard on a moderate scale. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on the last Saturday in March, May 6th, and July 28th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and two fairs take place at Michaelmas for the hiring of servants. Previously to the time of Canute, Winchcomb, with a small surrounding district, was a county of itself; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor the town was made a borough.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 4.; net income, £134; patron, Lord Sudeley; improPRIATORS, several proprietors of land. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. The church, partly erected by Abbot William, in the reign of Henry VI., and completed at the expense of the parishioners, munificently assisted by Ralph Boteler, Lord of Sudeley, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the walls are embattled, and strengthened by buttresses, also terminating with pinnacles; the south porch, of which the roof is elaborately groined and highly enriched, is a beautiful specimen of the style. At Gretton is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was established in 1522, by Henry VIII., who endowed it with £9. 4. 6. per annum, which was afterwards confirmed by Queen Elizabeth: the school, after being long continued in a house belonging to the corporation, was united to a grammar school subsequently founded by Lady Frances Chandos, for which she erected a school-house in St. Nicholas'-street, endowing it with certain lands and tenements; the income, arising from nearly 20 acres of land, is £45. A school for teaching children to read was instituted by George Townsend, Esq., who endowed it with £5 per annum, as a salary for the master (since increased to £20 by the trustees), and also left funds for apprenticing the children, with whom a premium of £15 is given. There are likewise various bequests for the poor. The union of Winchcomb comprises 30 parishes or places;

of which 27 are in the county of Gloucester, and 3 in that of Worcester, and contains a population of 10,000. There are two mineral springs in the parish, one a strong saline, the other chalybeate, and nearly similar to that of Cheltenham. In addition to the abbey of St. Mary, previously noticed, were a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the east part of the town, of which there are no remains, and an ancient hospital. About half a mile from the town are the beautiful remains of the magnificent castle of Sudeley, formerly belonging to the Botelers, lords of Sudeley, and which is noticed in the article on Sudeley-Manor. Tidenham of Winchcomb, Bishop of Worcester, and physician to Richard II., is supposed to have been a native of the town; and Dr. Christopher Mercet, an eminent naturalist and philosopher, was born here in 1614.



Arms.

WINCHELSEA (ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE), a borough and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and formerly a market-town, in the union of RYE, locally in the hundred of GUESTLING, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 74 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ (S. E.) from London; containing 687 inhabitants. The ancient town, which is sup-

posed to have derived its name from its bleak and exposed situation near the Camber Point, was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, but was destroyed by an inundation, about the close of the 13th century. The present town, which is at the distance of a mile and a half from the sea, was built upon an eminence well adapted to prevent a similar accident, in the reign of Edward I., who gave land for the purpose, and contributed largely towards its erection. The site, originally called Higham, was, by the munificence of that monarch, surrounded with walls and defended by three strong gates, which formed the principal entrances, and are still in good preservation. In the reign of Henry III., Winchelsea and Rye were annexed to the cinque-ports, but more as appendages than equal ports, being members of Hastings; in the different charters granted to these towns, they are invariably styled "ancient towns." The new town was invested with the same privileges as the old, and, enjoying all the benefits of the cinque-ports, it rapidly acquired a considerable degree of commercial importance. The inhabitants joining in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, Edward I., after the defeat of the rebels at Evesham, advanced to this town, which he took by storm, but, on the submission of the insurgents, restored to them their privileges. In the reign of Edward III. it sustained material injury from the French, who, having landed on this part of the coast, burnt a portion of it; and it was subsequently plundered by the Spaniards, in the time of Richard II. But it experienced the greatest injury from the retiring of the sea, about the close of Elizabeth's reign, by which its harbour was destroyed, and its trade annihilated. The town occupies a space nearly two miles in circumference, divided into squares by streets intersecting each other at right angles, probably after the plan of the ancient town. The manufacture of cambric was introduced

in 1760, but was soon discontinued, and a subsequent attempt to establish a factory of Italian crape was attended with no better success. A fair is held on May 14th, for cattle. An extensive mackerel-fishery is carried on in a detached portion of the parish, situated on the coast to the eastward of Rye, where is a coast-guard station for one officer and 12 men. The Royal Military canal commences at Cliff-End, and passes by the town parallel with the shore, till it enters the sea at Shorne-cliff, near Hythe.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

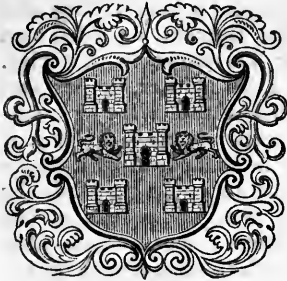
Reverse.

According to the ancient charter, the government is vested in a mayor and twelve jurats, who are justices of the peace within the ancient town and its liberties, and hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, and also petty-sessions, when requisite. The borough received the elective franchise in the 42nd of Edward III., from which period till the 2nd of William IV. it continued to return two members, but was disfranchised by the act then passed, and joined to the borough of Rye. Jointly with Hastings, it sends canopy-bearers on the occasion of a coronation, these two places being entitled to every third turn, in common with the other cinque-ports. The court-house is an ancient building, of which the lower portion forms the gaol for the borough. The parish comprises about 800 acres. The LIVING is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £278; patrons, the Trustees of Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. The choir, the only remaining portion of the ancient church, a magnificent cruciform structure, is now appropriated as the parochial church, and presents an elegant specimen of the early and decorated English styles; on the south side are some stalls and a piscina of beautiful design, and there are several splendid monuments, including three supposed to be memorials of Knights Templars, cross-legged and in armour, of which one, in particular, is hardly excelled by any in the kingdom. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In addition to the church of St. Thomas were once two parochial churches dedicated respectively to St. Leonard and St. Giles. The remains of antiquity still visible are, the ruins of Camber Castle, erected by Henry VIII., a circular fortress with a round tower, which was the keep; the ancient gates of the town; and the interesting ruins of a monastery of Grey friars founded by Edward II., of which there are some fragments of its church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, forming a picturesque object embosomed in trees. On the site of the ancient cloisters, a handsome mansion in the early English style of domestic architecture, was erected in 1820, by Richard Stileman, Esq., the proprietor.

Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1313, was a native of the town. Winchelsea gives the title of Earl to the family of Finch.

WINCHENDON, NETHER (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Waddesdon; containing 291 inhabitants. It comprises about 1560 acres, of which one-half is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Sir W. B. Cave, Bart.

WINCHENDON, UPPER (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Aylesbury; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1197 acres, of which the soil is generally a light and mellow mould. The living is a donative, valued in the king's books at £7. 17.; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Marlborough.



Arms.

WINCHESTER, a city, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of BUDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, of which it is the capital, 63 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the soke liberty, 10,732 inhabitants. This place, called by the ancient Britons *Caer Gwent*, from

the whiteness of its chalky soil, was the *Venta Belgarum* of Ptolemy and Antoninus; and, on its subsequent occupation by the Saxons, it obtained the appellation of *Wintan-Ceaster*, from which its present name is derived. It was probably first inhabited by the Celtic Britons, who emigrated from the coasts of Armorica, in Gaul, and came to this part of the island, finding well-watered valleys, fertile plains, and shady forests, adapted to their support, and suited to the exercise of their religious rites. Here they fixed their chief residence, and continued in undisturbed possession till within a century prior to the Christian era, when they were expelled by a tribe of the Belgæ, who, after having established themselves on the southern coasts, concentrated their forces, and advancing into the country, made this one of their principal settlements. Among the several towns which were called *Venta*, this became the most important, and, prior to the Roman invasion, was the capital of the Belgian territory in Britain: it retained its pre-eminence till it fell under the power of the ROMANS, who, having achieved the conquest of this portion of the island, under *Vespasian*, made it one of their principal stations. In the year 50, *Ostorius Scapula* fortified all the cities of the Belgæ between Anton, or the Southampton river, and the Severn, and placed garrisons in them, as a defence from the frequent assaults of the Britons, who were ever on the alert to surprise the enemy, and to recover the towns of which they had been deprived. The fortifications of this station may be still discerned in various places; and on Catherine Hill, within a mile of the present city, are vestiges of a Roman camp. Two Roman temples are said to have been erected near the site of the present cathedral, one consecrated to Apollo, and

the other to Concord; and, among other evidences of Roman occupation, sepulchres have been recently discovered without the walls of the city to the north, east, and west. *Carausius* and *Alectus*, who assumed the imperial purple in Britain, are said to have fixed their residence in this place, where their coins have been discovered in greater profusion than in any other part of the kingdom. Soon after the establishment of Christianity in the island, a monastery was founded here, of which *Constans*, son of Constantine, was one of the brethren; but being allured by his father from his devotional retirement, to take the command of the forces in Spain, he was, by the revolt of his general, made prisoner, and afterwards put to death.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, *Vortigern*, who had previously exercised authority over the western part of the island, being elected king, in order to defend it from the incursions of the Picts and Scots, who were making continual depredations, made Winchester the metropolis of the kingdom, and it was subsequently the residence of his successors. On the invasion of Britain by the SAXONS, under *Cerdic*, and the defeat of the united Britons in the New Forest, it became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, and the residence of the conqueror, who was crowned King of the West Saxons. *Cerdic* having, in conjunction with his son *Cenric*, spent several years in extending his dominions and in giving security to his conquests, died, and was buried here in 534: during his government, the monastery was converted into a Pagan temple, and appropriated to the service of the Saxon deities. In 635, *St. Birinus*, whom Pope Honorius had sent into Britain, to propagate the Christian faith in those parts of the island which were still in Pagan darkness, met with a favourable reception from *Cynegils*, who, in conjunction with his son *Cwichelm*, was then king of the West Saxons. *Cynegils*, by the persuasion of *Oswald*, King of Northumbria, who afterwards espoused his daughter, *Kineburga*, was baptized at York; and, in the following year, his son *Cwichelm* and many of his subjects were converted to Christianity, which from that time began to flourish in this part of the island. *Cenwahl*, the second son, succeeding to the throne after the death of his elder brother, the people again relapsed into Paganism, under a prince who refused to acknowledge the new religion; but on his conversion to Christianity and baptism by *St. Birinus*, *Cenwahl*, in 643, completed a cathedral, which he dedicated to *St. Birinus*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Paul*, and founded, and amply endowed, a monastery near the site. About ten years after the death of *St. Birinus*, who was buried at Dorchester, *Cenwahl* divided the see into two portions, assigning the northern part of his kingdom to Dorchester, and the southern part to Winchester, to the cathedral of which latter place the remains of *St. Birinus* were removed, by *Hedda*, the fifth bishop. *Egbert*, who succeeded to the throne of Wessex, in 800, after many severe struggles for empire, obtained the sovereignty of all the other kingdoms of the heptarchy, of which he was crowned sole monarch, in the cathedral of Winchester, in 827, in the presence of a wittenagemote, or great assembly of the people. This union of the kingdoms greatly promoted the importance of Winchester, which, from being the capital only of Wessex, became the metropolis of the kingdom. *Ethel-*

wolf, who succeeded Egbert, dated his charter from this city in 855, for the general establishment of tithes, which was signed in the cathedral, by himself, by Burhred, King of Mercia, and Edmund, King of the East Angles (his tributary vassals), and by the chief nobility and prelates.

About this time the city seems to have been in a flourishing condition, and a commercial guild was established in it, under royal protection, at least a century earlier than in any other part of the kingdom. During the reigns of Ethelwolf and Ethelbald, St. Swithin, a native either of the city or of the suburbs, presided over the see: by his advice the latter monarch inclosed the cathedral and the cloisters with a wall and fortifications, to defend them from the predatory attacks of the DANES, who, at this period, were beginning to make frequent incursions upon this part of the coast, and who, in the succeeding reign, having landed in considerable numbers at Southampton, advanced to Winchester, where they committed the most barbarous outrages. On retiring to their ships, however, they were attacked, routed with great slaughter, and dispossessed of the immense quantity of plunder which they had taken in the city. About the year 872, after repeated battles fought with varied success, in which Ethelbert was assisted by his younger brother *Alfred*, a band of those rapacious pirates assaulted the city, in which they made dreadful havoc; the cathedral was greatly damaged, and the ecclesiastics were inhumanly massacred. After the victory subsequently obtained over them by Alfred, Winchester was restored to its former importance, and again became the seat of government; and Alfred, who had fixed his chief residence here, ordered a general survey of the country to be made and deposited in the archives of the city, which was thence called the *Codex Wintoniensis*. This monarch founded a monastery on the north side of the cathedral, for his chaplain, St. Grimbald, intending it also as a place of interment for himself and family; but dying before it was completed, he was buried in the cathedral, from which his remains were subsequently removed, and deposited in the new minster. In the time of *Athelstan* six mints were established in the city, for coining as many different kinds of money; and during this reign, the legendary battle between Guido, Earl of Warwick, and a Dane of gigantic stature, named Colbrand, is said to have taken place in a meadow near the city, on a spot of ground still called Danemark.

In the reign of *Edgar*, a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures in different parts of the kingdom, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions; the standard vessels made by order of that monarch were deposited in this city, from which circumstance originated the appellation "Winchester measure:" the original bushel is still preserved in the guildhall. In this reign, St. Ethelwold, a native of Winchester, who presided over the see, partly rebuilt the cathedral, which, on its completion in the following reign, he re-consecrated, in the presence of King Ethelred, Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the principal nobility and prelates of the kingdom; and included in the dedication the name of St. Swithin, whose remains, buried at his own request in the churchyard, were removed and re-interred in the cathedral

under a magnificent shrine, which had been prepared for that purpose by King Edgar. After the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and *Canute*, the latter, having obtained the entire sovereignty, divided it into four parts, three of which he entrusted to the government of subordinate rulers; but reserving the fourth and most important under his own administration, he fixed his seat of government at Winchester, and greatly enriched the cathedral, to which, after the memorable reproof of his courtiers at Southampton, for their flattery, he presented his regal crown, depositing it over the high altar, and making a vow never to wear it more. This monarch here held a general assembly of the nobility, in which he enacted laws for the government of the kingdom, and for the preservation of the royal forests and chases. On the death of *Hardicanute*, in 1041, *Edward the Confessor* was crowned with great pomp and splendour in the cathedral, to which he granted an additional charter, and ordered a donation of half a mark to the master of the choir, and a cask of wine and 100 cakes of white bread to the convent, as often as a king of England should wear his crown in that city. During this reign, Queen Emma, his mother, by her own desire, to vindicate her innocence of the crime of incontinence, with which she had been aspersed, underwent the trial of the fiery ordeal in the cathedral, without, as is stated, receiving the smallest injury. In gratitude for her deliverance, she enriched the possessions of the church with nine additional manors; the same number was added by Bishop Alwyn, her kinsman and her asserted paramour, and the manors of Portland, Weymouth, and Wyke, were given on this occasion by the king. The first great seal of England was, in the course of this reign, made and kept in the city.

At the time of the CONQUEST, William fixed his principal residence at Winchester, which he made the seat of government, and built a strong castle at the southwest extremity of the city, in order to keep his new subjects in awe. Here he enacted most of his laws, and framed political measures for the security of his government, among which were the institution of the Curfew, and the general survey and estimate of the property of his subjects, called the Roll of Winchester, or Domesday book, a probable imitation, or enlargement, of the *Codex Wintoniensis* of Alfred. Though he occasionally resided in London, which was growing into importance, and more especially during the latter part of his reign, yet he invariably celebrated the festival of Easter in this city. In 1079, Walkelyn, a relation of the Conqueror, and bishop of the see, began to rebuild the cathedral and the adjoining monastery; for which purpose he obtained from the king a grant of timber from the woods in the vicinity: the building was completed in 1093, and dedicated, with great pomp, in the presence of all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom. On the death of Walkelyn, in 1098, *William Rufus*, who was crowned here, seized upon the bishopric, and held it till the year 1100, when, being killed while hunting in the New Forest, his body was brought into the city on the following day, in a cart belonging to a charcoal-maker, and interred in the centre of the choir of the cathedral: the lineal descendants of this man, whose name was Purkis, still pursue that occupation in the same place, which is within a few hundred yards of the spot where the monarch fell. On the death of Rufus, his

elder brother Robert being then on a crusade, HENRY, his younger brother, hastened to Winchester; and having made himself master of the royal treasure, he, in the presence of the reluctant nobles, drew his sword, and secured his pretensions to the crown by seizing and placing it upon his head. In this year he espoused Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who had assumed the veil in the monastery of St. Mary, in this city, but had not taken the vows; by which marriage the royal Saxon and Norman lines were united; and on the birth of a son, in the following year, he conferred many additional privileges on the inhabitants. In the same year also a dreadful fire broke out, which destroyed the royal palace, the mints, the guildhall, a considerable portion of the city, and many of the public records. Henry, by the advice of Roger, Bishop of Sarum, ordered a general meeting of the masters of the several mints to assemble at Winchester, on Christmas-day in 1125, to investigate the state of the coin, which had been generally debased throughout the kingdom; and after due examination they were, with the exception of three of the Winchester mintmasters, found guilty of gross fraud, and each punished by the loss of his right hand. About the same time, Henry, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard, of the length of his own arm, to be made and deposited here with the standard measures of Edgar.

Winchester at this time appears to have attained its highest degree of prosperity: it was the seat of government, and the residence of the monarch; and the royal mint, the treasury, and the public records were kept here: it had also a magnificent royal palace, a noble castle erected by the Conqueror, and another not less considerable, which was subsequently built as an episcopal palace for the bishops, with various stately public buildings, and numerous mansions for the residence of the nobility and gentry connected with the court. It had three royal monasteries, exclusively of inferior religious houses; a splendid cathedral, in which many of the monarchs of England had been crowned, and were interred; and a vast number of parochial churches, of which Stowe relates that not less than forty were destroyed in the war between Stephen and Matilda. The population was great, and its suburbs, in every direction, extended a mile further than they do at present. It was the general thoroughfare from the eastern to the western parts of the kingdom; it had a considerable manufactory for woollen-caps, and enjoyed an extensive commerce with the continent, from which it imported wine, in exchange for its manufactures; and it was a place of great resort for its numerous fairs, which were frequented by persons from various parts of the country. On the death of Henry I., the city suffered greatly in the war which followed in the reign of STEPHEN, who having seized into his own hands the episcopal palaces throughout the kingdom, a synod was held here, to protest against the injustice of that measure, and to concert means of obtaining redress: at this meeting it was resolved that the assembled prelates should prepare an address, and send a deputation to the king, who then resided at the palace of Winchester, which was accordingly done; but the king, without paying the least attention to it, left the city and departed for London.

At this conjuncture, the Empress Matilda landed on the coast of Sussex, to dispute Stephen's title to the throne, and the royal castle of Winchester was secured by a party in her interest; but, through the influence of Henry de Blois, brother of the king, who was then bishop of the see, the city was preserved in its allegiance to Stephen. On the subsequent captivity of the king, who was made prisoner in the war, and the acknowledgment of Matilda's claim to the crown by the greater part of the kingdom, the bishop abandoned the cause of his brother; and having gone out with a solemn procession of his clergy, to meet the empress at Magdalene Hill, conducted her and her partisans into the city with great ceremony. The public opinion beginning, however, to change in favour of the captive king, and the haughtiness of the empress having excited much disgust, the bishop commenced putting his castle of Wolvesey into a state of defence, and had scarcely completed its fortifications, when it was closely invested by the forces of Matilda, under the command of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, her natural brother, and her uncle, David, King of Scotland. A considerable body of Stephen's party having taken up arms, marched to the relief of the bishop: the armies on both sides were numerous and well appointed, and the city suffered dreadful havoc from their hostilities, which were carried on in the very centre of it, for several weeks, with the utmost acrimony. The king's party ultimately succeeded in confining their opponents within the limits of the royal castle; but, having previously spread a report of Matilda's sickness and death, the garrison obtained a truce for her interment, and placing her in a coffin, she was carried out through the army and escaped in safety to Gloucester. In the mean time, the Earl of Gloucester, with the King of Scots, taking advantage of the truce, made a sally from the castle; but being pursued, the earl was taken prisoner at Stockbridge, and subsequently exchanged for the captive monarch. Stephen, immediately on his liberation, repaired to Winchester, and began to strengthen the fortifications of the castle by the addition of new works; but, while engaged in that undertaking, an army which had been newly raised in the adjoining counties, marched against him, and he was compelled to abandon his design, and save himself by flight. During the war, the bishop held a synod here, by an act of which it was decreed, that ploughs should have the same privilege of sanctuary as churches; and a sentence of excommunication was issued against all who should molest any person employed in agriculture. On the conclusion of the war, during which nearly one-half of the city was destroyed, the treaty between Stephen and Henry, the son of Matilda, the terms of which had been agreed upon at Wallingford Castle, was ratified at Winchester, by general consent.

Henry II., on his accession to the throne, was crowned here with his queen Margaret, and held a parliament in 1172; and here also, in 1184, his daughter, the Duchess of Saxony, gave birth to a son, named William, from whom the illustrious house of Hanover is supposed to have sprung. This monarch conferred many privileges upon the city, among which was that of being governed by a mayor and a subordinate bailiff: during his reign a calamitous fire, which began in the mint, destroyed the greater part of the town. On the death of Henry, his son, Richard I., surnamed Cœur de

Lion, having secured the royal treasure in this city, was crowned in London; but, on his ransom from the captivity into which he had subsequently fallen, in returning from the crusades, he had the ceremony of his coronation performed with great pomp in the cathedral of Winchester. In 1207, *King John* held a parliament here, in which he imposed a tax of one-thirteenth part on all moveable property; and in the same year his queen gave birth to a son, who, from the place of his nativity, was surnamed Henry of Winchester. In the year following, in consideration of 200 marks paid down, and an annual payment of £100, that monarch granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, confirming all previous privileges; and, on his subsequent submission to the pope, he received absolution in the chapter-house of the monastery from sentence of excommunication, which had been pronounced against him by the legate of Pope Innocent III. HENRY III., during his minority, kept his court here, under the guardianship of the Earl of Pembroke, and, after the death of that nobleman, under that of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. The residence of the king contributed materially to restore Winchester to the importance it had enjoyed previously to the war between Stephen and Matilda; but this advantage was greatly diminished by the numerous bands of lawless plunderers in the city and its vicinity, with which many of the inhabitants, and even members of the king's household, were connected. The depredations committed by these associations for the purpose of rapine were at length suppressed by the firmness and resolution of the king, but not till after thirty of the offenders had been brought to trial and publicly executed. During the war between this monarch and the barons, the city experienced considerable devastation, and suffered severely from the violence of both parties, who alternately had possession of it. After the battle of Evesham, the king held several parliaments here, in which all who had borne arms against him were attainted: but, with the exception of the Montfort family, none of these attainders were carried into execution, and the highest penalty inflicted did not exceed five years' rent of the forfeited estates. The celebrated trial of John Plantagenet, Earl of Surrey, took place here, for the murder of Alan de la Zouch, chief justice of Ireland, whom that nobleman killed on the bench in Westminster Hall, on being summoned before him to give evidence of the tenure by which he held his estates; on his oath, and on that of twenty-four compurgators, that he did not strike the judge from preconceived malice, the earl was acquitted, and fined 1200 marks. *Edward I.* also held several parliaments at Winchester, in one of which the celebrated ordinances, afterwards called the Statutes of Winchester, were passed: but the royal residence for the greater part was transferred to London, which, having risen into higher importance, had now become the metropolis of the kingdom; and Winchester, which hitherto had held the first rank among the cities of the empire, began to decline. Towards the end of his reign, this monarch, offended at the escape of a foreign hostage, who had been confined in the castle under the custody of the mayor, deprived the city of all its privileges, which were subsequently restored. Soon after the death of *Edward II.*, a parliament was held here by Queen Isabel and Mortimer, in which *Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent*, was

arraigned, on a charge of high treason, and condemned to death.

Edward III. having made Winchester a staple for the sale of wool, the merchants erected large warehouses for conducting that lucrative trade, and the city began to recover its commercial importance; but its progress was interrupted by the destruction of Portsmouth and Southampton, in 1337, by the French, who were, however, repulsed from this city, and the following year by the plague, which ten years afterwards raged violently in the neighbourhood, and ultimately by the removal of the staple to Calais in 1363. During this reign, Bishop Edington, who was treasurer and chancellor to the king, commenced rebuilding the nave of the cathedral, which was completed by his successor, William of Wykeham, who, for his skill in architecture, was employed by *Edward III.* to superintend the erection of part of Windsor Castle. *Richard II.* and his queen visited Winchester in 1388; and, in 1392, that monarch removed to it his parliament from London, which was then suffering a suspension of its privileges under the king's displeasure. The marriage of *Henry IV.* with the Dowager Duchess of Bretagne was solemnized in the cathedral, by Bishop Wykeham, in 1401; and on the death of that prelate, Henry, afterwards Cardinal Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, was by that monarch appointed to the see. Here *Henry V.* gave audience to the French ambassadors, whose insolence on that occasion led to the invasion of France, which soon followed. *Henry VI.* was a great benefactor to the city, which he frequently visited; and in 1449 he held a parliament here, which continued to sit for several weeks. In the course of this reign, however, its trade and population so greatly declined, that, in petitioning the king for the renewal of a grant conferred by his predecessor in 1440, the inhabitants represented that 997 houses were deserted, and seventeen parochial churches closed. Bishop Waynfleet having succeeded to the see, that monarch honoured the ceremony of his installation with his presence; and in the following reign, the queen of *Henry VII.* resided in the castle, where she gave birth to a son, whom, to conciliate the Welsh, the king named Arthur, in honour of the British hero of that name. In 1522, *Henry VIII.*, in company with his royal guest, Charles V., spent several days in the city; on this occasion the celebrated round table, at which the renowned King Arthur and his knights used to dine, and which was preserved in the castle, was newly painted, and an inscription placed beneath it, in commemoration of the royal visit.

The *Dissolution of monasteries*, which took place during this reign, and the demolition of many of the religious establishments, completed the downfall of this once splendid and opulent city, and reduced it to a mere shadow of its former grandeur. On the accession of Mary, some transient gleams of returning prosperity revived, for a time, a hope of restoration: the marriage of that queen with Philip of Spain was solemnized in the cathedral, and several of the estates which had been alienated during the former reigns were restored to the see; but the real importance of Winchester had subsided, and; in a charter obtained for it from Elizabeth, through the solicitation of Sir Francis Walsingham, it is described as "having fallen into great ruin, decay, and poverty." At the commencement of the PARLIA-

MENTARY WAR, Sir William Waller took possession of the castle for the parliament; but towards the close of the year 1643, it was retaken and garrisoned for the king, by Sir William, afterwards Lord Ogle, and the city was appointed the general rendezvous of the army then forming in the west for the re-establishment of the king's authority. Fortifications were at that time constructed round it, and more especially on the east and west sides, where vestiges of the intrenchments are still discernible; but the vigilance and activity of Waller disconcerted the enterprise, and on the subsequent defeat of Lord Hopton's party on Cheriton Down, he obtained possession of the city without difficulty. The castle, notwithstanding, held out for the king; and on the retreat of the parliamentarians to join the forces of the Earl of Essex, who was then laying siege to Oxford, the city also fell into the hands of the royalists. After the battle of Naseby, Cromwell was sent with an army to reduce Winchester, which, after being repeatedly summoned, refused to surrender, and the siege was immediately commenced. The garrison made a resolute defence, but after a week's resistance capitulated on honourable terms; the castle was immediately dismantled, and the works blown up; the fortifications were demolished, together with the bishop's castle of Wolvesey, and several churches and public buildings. The wanton violence of the parliamentary troops was manifested in defacing the cathedral, destroying its monuments, violating the tombs, and in the indiscriminate insult offered to the relics of the illustrious dead, whose bones were scattered about the church; the statues of James and Charles, at the entrance of the choir, were thrown down, and the communion plate and other valuables belonging to the church were carried away. After the *Restoration*, the king chose Winchester for his residence during the intervals of his absence from London, and purchased the remains of the ancient castle, on the site and with the materials of which he began to erect an extensive and magnificent palace. The example of the king was followed by many of his nobility, who began to build splendid mansions, and Winchester once more exhibited signs of retrieving its distinction; but the death of Charles, before the completion of these works, put an end to those flattering prospects. *Queen Anne*, after her accession to the throne, paid a visit to the city, accompanied by Prince George of Denmark, on whom the royal palace of Charles II. had been settled at the time of his marriage, in the event of his surviving the queen, his consort.

The City is pleasantly situated on the eastern acclivity of an eminence rising gradually from the river Itchen, which is navigable to Southampton; and consists of one spacious regular street passing through the centre, intersected at right angles by several smaller streets, extending in a parallel direction for about half a mile through the breadth of the city, which is nearly the same as its length. Extensive hills, or downs, encircle it on the east and west. The principal parts of the city are within the limits of the ancient walls, which were of flint, strongly cemented with mortar, and defended by turrets at short intervals. The chief entrances from the suburbs were through four ancient gates, of which only the West Gate is remaining, and, though it has undergone considerable alteration, still retains much of its ancient character: the other gates were removed by the

commissioners appointed in 1770, by act of parliament, for the general improvement of the city. Over the Itchen, of which several branches intersect the town, is a handsome and substantial bridge of stone. At a small distance beyond the West Gate, an obelisk has been erected, on the spot where the people of the neighbouring country used to deposit their provisions, for the supply of the city during the time of the plague, the inhabitants leaving the stipulated sum for payment, to prevent any communication of the contagion. In the centre of the High-street is the city cross, forty-three feet high, an elegant pyramidal structure in the later English style, consisting of three successive stages, richly ornamented with open arches, canopied niches, and crocketed pinnacles, erected by the fraternity of the Holy Cross, instituted by Henry VI.: in one of the niches of the second stage is a figure supposed by some to be that of St. John the Evangelist, but, more probably, by others, to be that of St. Lawrence, to whom the church near the spot is dedicated. The houses are in general substantial and well built, and many of them possess an appearance of great antiquity; the city is paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water of excellent quality.

A public subscription library has been established in High-street, within the last few years; and the upper floor of the butchers' market, which had been used as a watch-house, has been taken down, and a building for a mechanics' institution erected on the site. The theatre, in Gaol-street, a neat building handsomely fitted up, is occasionally opened by the Southampton company of comedians; and miscellaneous concerts and balls are held in St. John's rooms, in which also the general winter assemblies and subscription concerts usually take place. Hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths have been erected in High-street, for the use of the inhabitants. Races are held in July, on Worthy Down, about four miles from the city. On the site of the ancient castle is the unfinished palace of Charles II., now called the King's House, which, had it been completed according to the original design, would have been one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces in Europe; the front is 328 feet in length, and the principal story contained a splendid suite of state apartments. The building has been converted into an extensive and handsome range of barracks for the district, capable of containing 2000 men, with spacious grounds for exercise. The trade was formerly considerable for the manufacture of woollen caps, but at present there is only an extensive factory for sacking, and a very little business is carried on in wool-combing. A canal to Woodmill, about two miles above the Itchen ferry, near Southampton, supplies the town with coal and the heavier articles of merchandise; and a station on the London and South-Western railway is situated near the western extremity of the city. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn. The market-house, erected in 1772, is a handsome building, in every respect adapted to its use: the new corn-exchange, built in 1838, at the north end of Jewry-street, affords excellent accommodation, and is a considerable ornament to the town. The fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, August 2nd, September 12th, and October 24th, for horses and pedlery; the first and last take place in the city, and the two others on the hills immediately adjoining; the September fair,

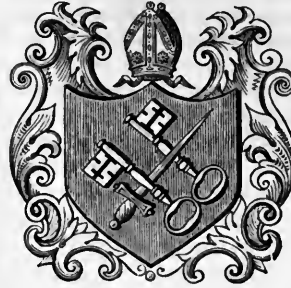
which is held on St. Giles's hill, is a very large cheese-fair.

Winchester received its first regular charter of INCORPORATION from Henry II., in 1184, twenty-two years before London was incorporated; and among other privileges conferred by that monarch, was the superintendence of the kitchen and laundry of the kings at the ceremony of their coronation. This charter was confirmed and extended by succeeding sovereigns, and remodelled by Queen Elizabeth; but the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into three wards; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, and the number of magistrates is nine. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising by estimation 715 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; a court of record also occurs four times in the year for the recovery of debts to any extent, and petty-sessions take place twice a week. The Cheyney court, so called from its having been anciently held under an oak (*chêne*), which makes its origin revert to the time of the Druids, is an ancient court of the bishops, held weekly for the determining of actions, and the recovery of debts to any amount: its jurisdiction extends over all places which ever belonged to the see of Winchester, or the convent of St. Swithin, including 100 parishes, tythings, and hamlets, in the county of Southampton, some of which are 30 miles distant from the city. The town-hall, a handsome structure in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order, was built in 1713, on the site of an edifice erected on the foundation of one burnt down in 1112; the front is decorated with a well-executed statue in bronze of Queen Anne, which was given to the corporation by George Brydges, Esq., who represented the city in seven successive parliaments. In the muniment-room, over the west gate of the city (formerly the armoury), are preserved the public records of the city, the original Winchester bushel, made by order of King Edgar, the standard yard of Henry, and the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns, with various other remains of antiquity. The assizes and general quarter-sessions for the county are held in the chapel of the old castle, which has been converted into a county-hall, and appropriately fitted up for the purpose. The building is 110 feet in length: at the east end is suspended the celebrated round table, attributed to the renowned King Arthur, but which, with greater probability, is said to have been introduced by King Stephen, with a view to prevent disputes for precedence. It is made of oaken planks, and is eighteen feet in diameter, and ornamented with a figure of King Arthur, and the names of his knights, as collected from the romances of the times, in the costume and characters



Old Corporation Seal.

of the reign of Henry VIII.; in several parts it is perforated by bullets, probably by Cromwell's soldiers, while in possession of the city. An extensive common gaol for the county was erected in Gaol-street, in 1778, upon the principle recommended by the philanthropist Howard: the county bridewell, a spacious structure in Hyde-street, was built in 1786.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The origin of the DIOCESE may be traced to the early part of the seventh century, when Cynegils, the first Christian king of the West Saxons, having been converted by St. Birinus, resolved to make his capital the seat of a bishopric, and began to collect materials for building a cathedral, which was afterwards accomplished by his son, Cenwahl, in 646. The establishment having been dispersed by the Danes, in 867, Secular priests were substituted the year following, who remained till 963, when Ethelwold, by command of King Edgar, expelled them, and supplied their place with monks of the Benedictine order from Abingdon: these kept possession of it without molestation, and it continued to flourish, enriched with royal donations and ample endowments, till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue amounted to £1507. 17. 2. It was afterwards refounded by Henry VIII., for a bishop, dean, chancellor, twelve prebendaries, two archdeacons, six minor canons, ten lay clerks, eight choristers, and other officers. The jurisdiction of the see extends over the greater part of the counties of Hants and Surrey, with the Isle of Wight, and the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; the Bishop has the patronage of the two archdeaconries, the chancellorship, canonries, and 62 benefices; with a revenue of £10,500. The Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries and 19 benefices, with a revenue of £10,600, divided into 14 shares, of which the dean has two, and each of the canons one share; one of the canonries has been suspended, and the proceeds transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' fund for the augmentation of small livings.

The CATHEDRAL, situated in an open space near the centre of the city, towards the south-east, and originally dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Swithin, was, upon the establishment of the present society by Henry VIII., dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. It is a spacious, massive, and splendid cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a low tower rising from the centre, richly ornamented in its upper stages. The original building, as erected by Bishop Walkelyn, in 1079, was one of the most magnificent specimens of the Norman style in the kingdom; it was enlarged by Bishop Edington, and a considerable part was rebuilt by the celebrated William of Wykeham, who, adopting the later English, which prevailed in his time, endeavoured to make the original style conform to that model. By this means the character of the architecture has been materially changed, though from its extent, and the loftiness of its proportions, it retains, notwithstanding the discrepancy of some parts, an air of stately grandeur, and displays many features of great beauty. The

principal parts of the original structure are, the transepts, in which the chief alteration is the insertion of windows in the later style; and the tower, which preserves its original character. The west front is an elegant composition in the later English style, comprising three highly-enriched porches of beautiful design. Some part of the eastern portion is in the finest character of the early English, with occasional insertions of later date, particularly the clerestory windows of the choir; and in other parts of the building are various specimens of the early English at different periods, all remarkable for the excellence of their details. In a few instances are found small portions of the decorated, merging into the later English, of which, in various parts of the building, there are progressive series, from its commencement to the period of its utmost perfection. The *Interior*, from the amplitude of its dimensions, and the loftiness of its elevation, is strikingly impressive: the *nave* is separated from the aisles by a long range of massive circular columns, twelve feet in diameter, and of proportionate height, which, in order to make them assimilate with the pointed arches that have been introduced within the circular Norman arches, have been cased with clustered pillars, and embellished with appropriate ornaments. In some of the intervals between the columns, which are two diameters in width, are various chantry and sepulchral chapels. The roof is elaborately groined, and richly ornamented with delicate tracery, embellished with the armorial-bearings and devices of John of Gaunt, Cardinal Beaufort, and Bishops Waynfleet and Wykeham, which are continued along the fascia, under the arches of the triforium. The *transepts*, in which are several chapels and altars of exquisite beauty, are in the original Norman style; the central part is separated from the aisles by massive circular columns and arches, rising in successive series, and with varied ornaments to the roof. The west aisle of the south transept has been partitioned off for a chapter-house; and at the extremity of the north transept is a beautiful Catherine-wheel window. At the eastern extremity of the nave a flight of steps leads into the choir, through a beautiful screen lately erected; and on each side of the entrance are niches containing ancient bronze statues of James I. and Charles I.

The *choir*, which includes the lower stage of the central tower, is early English, with some insertions, and is lighted by a handsome range of clerestory windows, in the later style: the original roof of the tower is concealed by an embellished ceiling, in the centre of which is an emblematical representation of the Trinity, with an inscription. The vaulting is supported by ribs springing from four busts of James I. and Charles I., in alternate succession, dressed in the costume of their times, above each of which is a motto, and, among various other ornaments, are the initials and devices of Charles I. and his queen, Henrietta Maria, with their profiles in medallions. The *roof* of the choir, from the tower to the east end, is richly groined, and adorned with a profusion of armorial-bearings, devices, and other ornaments, exquisitely carved and richly painted and gilt; among them are the armorial-bearings of the houses of Tudor and Lancaster, and those of the sees of Exeter, Bath, and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, over which Bishop Fox, who superintended this work, successively presided. From the altar to the east window, the em-

bellishments are emblematical of Scripture history; and among them are the instruments of the Crucifixion, and the faces of Pilate and his wife, and of the high priest and others; the whole of which embellishments have been judiciously renewed during the recent repairs of the edifice. The *east window* is of excellent proportion and design, and is embellished with remains of ancient stained glass of rich hue: the subjects are chiefly the Apostles and Prophets and some of the bishops of the see, with appropriate symbols and legends. Many of the figures were mutilated by the soldiery, when they defaced the cathedral, at which time also the painted glass generally was destroyed; the fragments that remain bear ample testimony to their original merit. The bishop's throne, prebendal-stalls, and pulpit, are excellent specimens of tabernacle-work of appropriate character; the *altar*, in front of which is a beautiful tessellated pavement, is adorned with a painting, by West, of Christ raising Lazarus from the Dead. Behind the altar, and separating it from the Lady chapel, is a finely-carved stone *screen* of beautiful design, elaborately enriched with canopied niches and other appropriate ornaments; the statues, which formerly filled the niches now vacant, were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. On each side of the altar, separating the presbytery from the aisles, are partitions of stone divided into compartments, and richly ornamented with arches, and with shields of armorial-bearings and other devices: above the several compartments are placed six mortuary chests, richly carved and gilt, and surmounted by crowns, containing the bones of several of the Saxon kings and prelates, which were collected and deposited in them by Bishop Fox. In the south aisle of the choir is the sumptuous *chapel*, or *chantry*, of *Bishop Fox*, which, for its richness and minutely elaborate ornaments, is perhaps unequalled, either in the multiplicity of its parts, or in the fidelity of its details: in a niche under one of the arches is a recumbent figure of the founder, wrapped in a winding-sheet, with the feet resting on a skull; the roof is finely groined, and embellished with the royal arms of the house of Tudor, richly emblazoned, and with the armorial-bearings of the bishop, and the pelican, his favourite device. In the north aisle of the choir is the sepulchral *chapel* of *Bishop Gardiner*, an unsightly mixture of the later English and Grecian styles, and in a greatly dilapidated state. Behind the altar is a *chapel*, in which was kept the magnificent shrine of *St. Swithin*, the costly gift of King Edgar, said to have been of silver, richly gilt, and profusely ornamented with jewels. The *Lady chapel*, on each side of which is a smaller chapel, terminates the eastern extremity of the cathedral: it was built by Bishop de Lucy, and enlarged and beautified by Priors Hunton and Silkstede, whose initials and devices are worked into the groinings of the roof; the portrait of the latter, with his insignia of office, is still visible over the piscina, and on the walls are traces of paintings in fresco, representing subjects of scriptural, profane, and legendary history, now in a very imperfect state.

The magnificent *chantry* of *Cardinal Beaufort*, of Purbeck marble, is a highly-finished structure, in the later English style, and abounds with architectural beauty of the highest order; and the roof, which is delicately groined, and enriched with fan-tracery of elegant design, is supported on slender clustered columns of graceful proportion. It contains the tomb of the founder, on

which is his effigy in a recumbent posture, in his robes as cardinal; and at the upper end of the chantry, inclosing the altar, are some beautiful canopied niches, crowned with crocketed pinnacles, from which the statues were taken by the parliamentary soldiers. *Bishop Waynfleet's chantry* is in the same style, and of equal beauty with that of Cardinal Beaufort's, and, from the attention paid to it by the trustees of his foundation at Magdalen College, is kept in good repair; it contains the tomb of the bishop, on which is his effigy in his pontificals, in the attitude of prayer. There are various other *chapels* in this spacious and extensive pile, among which are, that of *Bishop Langton*, containing some fine carvings in oak, his tomb stripped of all its ornaments; and that of *Bishop Orleton*, of whom no memorial is preserved. Of this chapel, the roof is vaulted, and profusely ornamented with the figures of angels: on the north side is the tomb of Bishop Mews, a distinguished adherent to the cause of Charles I., who after having served as an officer in the royal army, entered into holy orders, and was promoted to the see of Winchester. Underneath the high altar, and formerly accessible by a stone staircase leading from that part of the cathedral called the "Holy Hole," as being the depository of the remains of saints, are vestiges of the ancient Norman *crypt* built by Ethelwold; the walls, pillars, and groining are in their original state, and remarkable for the boldness and simplicity of their style. A new crypt, in the later style, has been built underneath the eastern end of the Lady chapel. Among the *monuments*, in addition to those in the sepulchral chapels, is the tomb of William Rufus, in the centre of the choir, of grey marble, raised about two feet above the surface of the pavement; also the tombs of Hardicanute; Earl Beorn, son of Ertrith, sister of Canute; Richard, second son of William the Conqueror; Bishops Peter de Rupibus, Henry de Blois, Hoaldy, Willis, and other distinguished prelates; Sir John Clobery, who assisted General Monk in planning the restoration of Charles II.; Sir Isaac Townsend, knight of the garter; the Earl of Banbury; Dr. Joseph Warton; Izaak Walton, and numerous other eminent persons. The whole *length* of this magnificent cathedral is 545 feet, from east to west, and the *breadth* along the transepts, 186; the mean breadth of the nave is 87, and that of the choir 40: the height of the tower is 140 feet, and its sides are 50 feet broad. The great *cloisters*, which inclosed a quadrangular area 180 feet in length, and 174 in breadth, were destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the east side of the quadrangle is a dark passage, which led to the infirmary and other offices belonging to the ancient monastery; and to the south of it is a doorway, that formerly led to the chapter-house, the site of which is now occupied by the Dean's garden, in the walls of which are some of the pillars and arches yet remaining. The refectory is now divided into two stories; under it are two kitchens, the roofs of which are vaulted in the Norman style, and supported on a single central column, still preserved. The Prior's hall and some other apartments now form the deanery; and other remains of the conventual buildings may be traced in the gardens of the prebendal houses, which occupy what is termed the Cathedral Close, an extra-parochial district.

Winchester comprises the PARISHES of *St. Bartholomew*, which is partly in the Soke liberty, and contains

776; *St. Lawrence*, the mother church, 310; *St. Mary Kalendar*, 867; *St. Maurice*, 1770; *St. Peter Colebrook*, 616; and *St. Thomas*, within the city, 3071 inhabitants; and the parishes of *St. Faith*, *St. John*, *St. Michael*, *St. Peter Cheesehill*, *St. Martin Winnall*, and *St. Swithin*, within the Soke liberty, containing together 3361 inhabitants. The living of *St. Bartholomew's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £82. The church, in Hyde-street, is supposed to have been originally appropriated to Hyde Abbey. The living of *St. Lawrence's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £56. The church, situated in the square, is an ancient structure, with a lofty square tower, and consists only of one large aisle, into which, on taking possession of his see, the bishop makes a solemn entry. The living of *St. Mary Kalendar's* is a rectory, united to that of *St. Maurice*, and valued at £7: the church has been destroyed. The living of *St. Maurice's* is a rectory, to which those of *St. Mary Kalendar*, *St. Peter Colebrook*, *St. George*, and *St. Mary Wood*, are united, valued at £6. 7. 6.; net income, £145; patron, the Bishop. The church, in High-street, formerly the chapel of an ancient priory, has been rebuilt by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 by the Incorporated Society. The living of *St. Peter Colebrook* is a rectory, united to that of *St. Maurice*, and valued at £3. 4. 2.: the church has been destroyed, as also have those of *St. George* and *St. Mary Wood*, the livings of which are valued, the former at £3. 5. 8., and the latter at £2. The living of *St. Thomas's* is a discharged rectory, with that of *St. Clement* united, valued at £13. 17. 8½.; net income, £145; patron, the Bishop. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a low tower; the interior consists of a nave and one aisle, separated by massive circular columns. The church of *St. Clement* has been demolished. The living of *St. Faith's* is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the mastership of the hospital of *St. Cross*, which is extra-parochial, and in the chapel of which the parishioners attend divine service, the church of *St. Faith* having been demolished for more than two centuries. The living of *St. John's* is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of *St. Peter's Southgate* united; net income, £82; patron, the Bishop. The church is in the Norman style, with a massive tower and turret, and consists of a nave and two aisles, separated by massive circular columns: the church of *St. Peter's Southgate* has been destroyed. The living of *St. Michael's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 17. 11.; net income, £104; patron, the Bishop. The church, which, with the exception of the ancient tower, has been rebuilt, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and consists of a spacious nave and chancel. The living of *St. Peter's Cheesehill* is a discharged rectory, valued at £14. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £94. The church is a neat plain structure, with a tower. The living of *St. Swithin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 6. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £65. The church, which is over a postern called King's Gate, was formerly used as the church for the servants employed in the great priory of *St. Swithin*. The living of *St. Martin's Winnall* is a rectory, valued at £5; net income, £170; patron, the Bishop. The church, rebuilt in 1786, consists of one aisle and a small tower. There

are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A *Roman Catholic chapel*, in the later English style, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1792, in St. Peter-street, and is richly ornamented: at the entrance of the walk leading to it is an ancient Norman portal, which was removed from the church of St. Mary Magdalene's hospital. Nearly opposite is a convent, a large and handsome brick edifice, called the Bishop's House, consisting of Benedictine nuns removed from Brussels. There is a new public cemetery to the south-west of the city, containing 7 acres, laid out in gravel-walks and plantations; a low wall separates the consecrated portion from that appropriated to dissenters, in each of which is a small chapel.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE holds a pre-eminent rank among the public literary institutions of the kingdom, and from a very early period has been distinguished as a seat of preparatory instruction. A grammar school had been established prior to the commencement of the twelfth century, on the site of which, in 1387, Bishop Wykeham, who received his early education in it, erected the present magnificent college, which he amply endowed for a warden, ten Secular priests, who are perpetual fellows, three priests' chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, first and second master, and seventy scholars, intending it as a preparatory seminary for his foundation of New College, Oxford, which he had completed the year before. Under the influence of salutary regulations, the college continued to flourish till the time of the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £639. 8. 7.; and it was held in such estimation, that it obtained a special exemption from the operation of that general measure. The buildings, which were completed in 1393, occupy two spacious quadrangles; the entrance into the outermost is through a noble turreted gateway, under a finely-pointed arch; and on the opposite side of this quadrangle is a gateway leading into the second court, above which is a tower ornamented in front with three beautiful niches, enriched with canopies and crocketed pinnacles. The buildings surrounding the inner quadrangle are principally in the later English style, of which they exhibit an elegant specimen. The grand hall and the chapel occupy the south side; the former is lighted by a range of windows enriched with tracery; the roof is finely arched, and the beams, which are handsomely ornamented, are supported by ribs springing from corbels decorated with coloured busts of kings and bishops. In the centre of this side is the stately tower of the chapel, surmounted with turrets and crowned with pinnacles, the work of a later period than the building by Wykeham, and said to have been erected by the Warden Thurbern. The entrance into the chapel is by a vestibule, the ceiling of which is elaborately enriched, and in which are placed the ancient stalls, removed from the chapel, in 1681, by Dr. Nicholas, and some ancient brasses. The interior is beautifully arranged; the windows are enriched with tracery, ornamented with paintings of kings, saints, prelates, and nuns; and in the great east window is a representation of the Genealogy of Christ, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection; the altar is embellished with a painting of the Salutation, by De Moine, presented to the college by the late head-master, Dr. Burton. The schoolroom is a plain brick building, erected in 1687, at an expense of £2600: over the entrance is a statue of Bishop Wykeham, presented to

the college by Mr. C. G. Cibber, which has been injudiciously painted and gilt. To the south of the chapel are the cloisters, inclosing a quadrangular area 132 feet square, and apparently of the date of the 15th century; they contain many ancient brasses, and in the centre of the inclosed area is a chantry chapel, erected by Mr. John Fromond, a liberal benefactor to the foundations of Bishop Wykeham. This building, the ceiling of which is strongly vaulted, is now appropriated as the college library, and contains a select and valuable collection of works, and a small museum of natural curiosities. The other sides of the quadrangle are composed of the houses and apartments of the warden, fellows, the head and second masters, and other members of the establishment; and contiguous to the college is a spacious quadrangular building, for the residence of gentlemen commoners not on the foundation, of whom the number is very considerable. The college, chapel, and school, were completely repaired in 1795. A visitation is held in July, by the warden and two of the fellows of New College, Oxford, at which there is an examination of the candidates for the vacant fellowships in that college; there are several scholarships and exhibitions for such as fail in obtaining fellowships in New College; and there is also a superannuated fund belonging to the establishment, founded by Dr. Cobden, Archdeacon of London, in 1784. In this noble institution many eminent prelates and literary characters have received their early education; among whom were, Sir Thomas Brown, Sir Thomas Wootton, Sir Thomas Ryves; the poets Otway, Philips, Young, Somerville, Pitt, Collins, Warton, and Hayley; and others distinguished for their genius and acquirements.

Christ's Hospital was established in 1586, by Peter Symonds, Esq., who endowed it with lands producing more than £420 per annum, for the support of six unmarried men above 50 years of age, and for the maintenance and education of four boys. There are two exhibitions, of £10 per annum each, tenable for four years, to Oxford and Cambridge, and with such as do not obtain them an apprentice-fee of £10 is given, on their leaving the hospital. *The Hospital of St. Cross*, about a mile south of the city, and beautifully situated on the bank of the river Itchen, was founded in 1132, by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, who endowed it for the residence and maintenance of a master, steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, seven choristers, and thirteen poor brethren, and for the daily entertainment of 100 of the most indigent men of the city, who dined together in a common hall, called the "hundred menne's hall." Bishop Wykeham, on his appointment to the see of Winchester, in 1366, finding that the revenue of the hospital was misapplied, succeeded, after a tedious litigation, in re-establishing the institution according to the intention of the founder. At the suppression of monasteries its revenue was valued at £184. 4. 2.: it was exempted from dissolution, but suffered materially during the war in the reign of Charles I.: the present establishment consists of a master, chaplain, steward, and thirteen brethren. The buildings formerly occupied two quadrangular areas, but the south side of the inner quadrangle has been taken down: the entrance gateway, erected by Cardinal Beaufort, is a good specimen of the later English style, surmounted by a lofty tower. In the inner court is the church of St. Cross,

an ancient and interesting cruciform structure, comprising a series of styles, passing, by gradual and almost imperceptible transitions, from the Norman to the early and decorated English styles: the low tower rising from the centre is Norman. The groining of the roof of the interior towards the east is replete with ornaments of Norman character; and that of the western part, which appears to have been the work of Beaufort, is embellished with shields of the armorial-bearings of the cardinal, Bishop Wykeham, and of the college. The west front is an elegant composition in the early English style, with appropriate embellishments; and the west window, of five lights, is richly ornamented with painted glass, representing the figures of various saints, and emblazoned with armorial devices; over the stalls in the choir are sculptured figures of the most conspicuous subjects of Scripture history. Among the funeral monuments are, an ancient brass in memory of John de Campden, the friend of Wykeham, and a modern mural tablet to Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the house of commons. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of St. Faith's annexed, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The remaining buildings of the hospital include the apartments of the brethren; the refectory; and the master's apartments, which are spacious and commodious.

The *County Hospital*, or infirmary, in Parchment-street, the first institution of the kind established in the kingdom, was founded in 1736; the buildings comprise a centre and two wings, and are in every respect well adapted to the purposes of the institution. *St. John's Hospital*, now called St. John's House, in High-street, is a very ancient establishment, said to have been founded in the year 933, by St. Bristan, Bishop of Winchester, and to have become the property of the Knights Templars, upon the suppression of which order it was re-founded, by permission of Edward II., for sick and lame soldiers, pilgrims, and necessitous wayfaring men, who had their lodging and other necessaries for one night, or longer, in proportion to their wants. After the Dissolution, the site and remains were given to the corporation, who converted the great hall into a public room, in which meetings of the corporation, and public assemblies and concerts are held. The hall is elegantly fitted up, chiefly by a donation of £800 from the late Colonel Bridges, and is embellished with a portrait of that gentleman, and a full-length portrait of Charles II., in his robes of state, painted by Sir Peter Lely, and presented to the corporation by that monarch: in an adjoining room, called the council-chamber, are the city tables, recording a brief chronological account of its principal historical events. In an inner court of the northern part of the hospital are the almshouses founded in 1558, by *Ralph Lamb*, who endowed them for the support of six widows. By a decree of the court of chancery, the management of this charity has been transferred from the corporation to 12 trustees; and the funds having greatly increased, an extensive building on the opposite side of the street has been erected, in which 18 additional inmates are lodged, who receive the same alms as those in the original establishment. The ancient chapel of the hospital, which had been used as a school-room, has been renovated, and restored to its original use, after being re-consecrated by the bishop, and a regular chaplain has been appointed. Near the cathedral

are almshouses founded in 1672, by *Bishop Morley*, for the residence and support of ten clergymen's widows; and there are various funds for charitable uses, among which is *Sir Thomas White's* charity, for loans without interest to young tradesmen. The poor law union of New Winchester comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,452.

Among the ancient MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS, in addition to those already described, was HYDE ABBEY, originally the new minster founded by Alfred the Great, adjoining the site of the present cathedral, which, by way of distinction, was thence called the Old Minster. The foundation, after the death of Alfred, was completed by his son, Edward the Elder, and placed under the superintendance of St. Grimbald, who established a fraternity of canons regular, who were afterwards expelled by Bishop Ethelwold, and replaced by monks of the order of St. Benedict. Alwyn, the eighth abbot in succession from St. Grimbald, was uncle of Harold, and, with twelve of his monks, assisted that monarch at the battle of Hastings, in which he was slain with his brethren. In resentment of this, William the Conqueror treated the New Minster with the utmost rigour, seized upon its revenue, and would not allow a new abbot to be appointed. About three years after, however, he permitted an abbot to be chosen, and restored some of the abbey lands, giving others in exchange for the remainder. The nuisances which had arisen from the stagnation of the stream of water brought, in its immediate vicinity, to supply the fosse which had been dug round the castle erected by the Conqueror, and its contiguity to the Old Minster, induced the fraternity to build a new abbey at a greater distance, and the present edifice was erected on a spot near the north wall of the city, called Hyde meadow, from which it took its name. Into this the remains of Alfred, his queen Alswitha, his sons Ethelred and Edward the Elder, Elfeda, Ethelhida, and King Edwy, were removed and re-interred. In the contest between Stephen and Matilda the abbey was burnt to the ground by the fire-balls, thrown from Wolvesey Castle, but was rebuilt, with greater magnificence, in the reign of Henry II., and the abbot was invested with the privilege of a seat in parliament. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was £865. 1. 6.: it was soon after demolished, and very small portions of the monastic buildings at present remain, among which are, the tower of St. Bartholomew's church, some of the offices, and part of a large barn, with one gateway containing a regal head in the groining of the arch. On the site of the abbey, a new bride-well has been erected, in digging the foundations of which many stone coffins, chalices, patins, rings, busts, capitals of ancient columns, and other fragments of sculpture, were found; of these, the most interesting is a stone inscribed "Alfred Rex, 881," in Saxon characters.

The *Abbey of St. Mary* was founded by Alswitha, wife of Alfred, and, after the king's death, was the place of her retirement. Edburga, daughter of Edward the Elder, became abbess; and in the reign of Edgar, the convent was amply endowed by Bishop Ethelwold, who prescribed for the observance of the nuns the more severe rules of the order of St. Benedict. Many Saxon ladies of royal and noble lineage were sisters in this establishment, in which Matilda, wife of Henry I., re-

ceived her education. The original buildings were destroyed in the war during the reign of Stephen, and restored in the following reign by Henry II., who was a liberal benefactor. At the time of the Dissolution, its revenue was £179. 7. 2.; it remained for a few years after that period, when its abbess and eight of the nuns received small pensions, and the rest of the inmates were dispossessed: the only visible remains are in a large modern mansion, which has been partly built with the materials of the abbey. In the meadow of St. Stephen, near the Bishop's palace of Wolvsey, was a *college*, established in 1300 by Bishop Pontoys, which he dedicated to *St. Elizabeth*, a daughter of the King of Hungary, and endowed for a provost, six chaplains, priests, six clerks, and six choristers: its revenue at the Dissolution was £112. 17. 4. A *monastery*, dedicated to *St. James*, was founded in the abbey churchyard by John, or Roger, Inkpenne, who, in 1318, endowed it for a warden and several priests. In the churchyard of St. Maurice was the fraternity of *St. Peter*; and in that of St. Mary Kalendar, a *college*, the revenue of which was granted to the corporation, in the reign of Philip and Mary. The *hospital of St. Mary Magdalene* was an ancient building, situated on Magdalene Hill, and supposed to have been erected and endowed by one of the bishops, about the close of the twelfth century; but in 1665, the king ordered the inmates to be removed to the city of Winchester, and the old hospital buildings, being in a state of ruin, were taken down, and six tenements, with three rooms each, were built in St. John's parish, in the East Soke. The institution consists of a warden and four brothers and four sisters, and the annual income of the charity amounts on an average to about £154. There were also convents of Augustine, Carmelite, Dominican, and Franciscan friars, the sites of which were, after the Dissolution, granted to the college. Among the illustrious and eminent natives of the city were, Henry III.; Eleanor, youngest daughter of Edward I., who died in her infancy; and Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., who died at Ludlow, and was buried in the Cathedral of Worcester. Winchester gives the title of Marquess to the family of Paulet.

WINCHFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 317 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1220 acres of inclosed land, besides 211 acres of waste; the surface is flat, and the soil in some parts loamy, and in others a strong clay, producing good wheat and beans. The Basingstoke canal has a wharf here; and the Winchfield and Hartley-Row station of the London and South-Western railway is within the limits of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 10½.; net income, £247; patron, the Rev. H. E. St. John. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 50 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, and has three Norman arches; the pulpit bears the date 1634.

WINCHMORE-HILL, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 8 miles (N.) from London. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, and consecrated in 1828, was erected at an expense of about £5000, of which sum £3843 were granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the remainder raised by subscription. There are places of

worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school. Dr. Fothergill, an eminent physician, and a member of the Society of Friends, was buried here.

WINCLE, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Macclesfield; containing 455 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron, the Vicar of Prestbury. The chapel was erected about 1642.

WINDER, a township, in the parish of LAMPLUGH, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing 107 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1819, under an inclosure act.

WINDER, LOW, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Penrith; containing 16 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £2. 18. 10., and the vicarial for £1. 0. 8.

WINDERMERE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in KENDAL ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Kendal; containing, with the townships of Applethwaite and Undermilbeck, the chapelry of Troutbeck, and part of Ambleside, 2498 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the beautiful lake anciently called Wynandermere, which is twelve miles in length, about one in breadth, and forty fathoms deep. The lake is studded with many picturesque islands, the principal of which, Belle Isle, is richly wooded, and adorned with an elegant circular mansion in the Italian style: in the centre of the island formerly stood Holm House, which was besieged for the parliament by Col. Briggs, who, on the siege of Carlisle being raised, was obliged to abandon it. On Lady Holm, a smaller island, was once a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the family of Le Fleming; net income, £253. The church, in the village of Bowness, is a simple and venerable edifice, of which the east window of stained glass formerly belonged to Furness Abbey: there are several curious memorials of the Philipson family, once the owners of Rayrigg, Calgarth, and the Island; and among the monuments of modern date, is an elegant one designed by Flaxman, to the memory of Bishop Watson, the learned author of the *Apology for the Bible*, &c.—See BOWNESS and WESTMORLAND.

WINDFORD (*St. Mary and St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bristol; containing, with the tythings of Felton and Redghill, 852 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in Windford tything. The parish is situated near the road from Bristol to Bridgwater, and comprises 2992 acres by computation, of which 596 are arable, 2141 meadow and pasture, and the rest common, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 11., and in the gift of Worcester College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £480; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 108 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1797, with the exception of

the tower, which is ancient and handsome. There are two small schools, with endowments.

WINDLE, a township, in the parish and union of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 1 mile (N.) from St. Helen's; containing 6918 inhabitants. It comprises 2907 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. A church here has been enlarged so as to accommodate 2000 persons. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £315. 9., payable to King's College, Cambridge. A school is endowed with £545, invested in turnpike-road trusts; two others are supported by the trustees of Sarah Cowley's charity; and a fourth, for the reception of children of Roman Catholics, is maintained by an annual donation of £30.

WINDLESHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **CHERTSEY**, First division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**; containing, with the hamlet of **Bagshot**, 1899 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £404. The church, in the early English style, has been recently enlarged. There is a chapel of ease at **Bagshot**; also a small place of worship for Baptists, and a national school endowed with £175 three per cents., bequeathed by the Rev. Edward Cooper, late rector. **Hool Mill**, in the parish, erected by an abbot of **Chertsey**, in the reign of **Edward III.**, is subject to a permanent rent-charge of £8 in support of the poor; and there are almshouses for six men and women, erected by **James Butler, Esq.** The parish contains numerous chalybeate springs.

WINDLESTON, a township, in the new district of **COUNDON**, parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND**, union of **AUCKLAND**, S. E. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from **Bishop-Auckland**; containing 215 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1250 acres, and has been long the property of the **Eden** family, of whom **Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart.**, rebuilt **Windleston Hall** about fifteen years since. The village lies to the west of the road from **Aycliffe** to **Ferryhill**. **Sir Robert** also built a school in the township and endowed it with £15 per annum; it is in connexion with the **National Society of London**.

WINDLEY, a township, in the parish of **DUFFIELD**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Derby**; containing 234 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £63. 13. 4., and the vicarial for £6.

WINDRIDGE, a ward, in the parish of **ST. STEPHEN**, union of **ST. ALBAN'S**, hundred of **CASHIO**, or liberty of **ST. ALBAN'S**, county of **HERTFORD**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from **St. Alban's**; containing 411 inhabitants.

WINDRUSH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **NORTHLEACH**, Lower division of the hundred of **SLAUGHTER**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Northleach**; containing 313 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Sherborne** in 1776, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.

WINDSOR, NEW (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **RIPPLESMERE**, county of **BERKS.** 20 miles (E. by N.) from **Reading**, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by S.) from **London**; containing, with the castle, 7887 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to a more ancient town about two miles distant, called by the Saxons, from the winding course of the river **Thames**, *Windleshora*, of which the present name, **Windsor**, is an abbreviation. The first authentic notice of that town, which had been the residence of the Saxon kings, occurs in an ancient charter of **Edward the Confessor**, granting it, with all its appendages, to the monks of **Westminster**, in whose possession it remained till the Conquest. **William**, soon after his establishment on the throne, struck with the beauty of its situation on the bank of the **Thames**, and the peculiar adaptation of the surrounding country to the pleasures of the chase, procured it from the monastery of **Westminster**, in exchange for some lands in the county of **Essex**, and made it his occasional residence while pursuing the diversion of hunting. On a hill in the neighbourhood, that monarch erected a fortress, where he held his court in 1070; and, two years afterwards, he assembled there a synod of the nobility and prelates, in which the question of precedency between the sees of **Canterbury** and **York** was discussed, and decided in favour of the former. Around this fortress he laid out extensive parks, enlarged the boundaries of the neighbouring forest, and enacted severe laws for the preservation of the game. Old **Windsor** continued to be the royal residence of **William** and his successors till 1110, when **Henry I.**, having partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged the fortress which his father had erected, by the addition of a suite of apartments, converted it into a palace, in which he occasionally resided and kept his court. From this time the importance of the ancient town began to decline; and subsequently a new town arose in the immediate vicinity of the castle, which was distinguished by the appellation of **New Windsor**. In the treaty of peace between **Stephen** and **Matilda**, the castle is referred to by the name of "*Mota de Windsor*;" and after the death of **Stephen**, **Henry II.** held a council here, in 1170: When **Richard I.** embarked on his expedition to the Holy Land, the castle became the residence of the **Bishop of Durham**, to whom, in conjunction with the **Bishop of Ely**, that monarch had entrusted the administration of the government in his absence. **King John**, during his contest with the barons, resided in the castle, which was at that time considered the next strongest fortress after the tower of **London**: it was ineffectually besieged by the barons, to whom, in the succeeding reign, it was ceded by treaty; but in the following year it was surprised and taken by the king, who made **Windsor** the principal rendezvous of his forces. **Henry III.** erected a barbican, and strengthened the fortifications and outworks of the castle, which, during the baronial wars in that monarch's reign, was alternately taken and re-



Seal and Arms of the Borough.

taken and re-

taken by the contending parties, till Prince *Edward* finally obtained possession and held it for his father. On the succession of that prince to the throne, the castle was frequently the place of his residence, and four of his children were born at Windsor, which was likewise the favourite retreat of his queen *Eleanor*. *Edward III.*, who was also born here, rebuilt the royal palace on a more extensive and magnificent scale, enlarged the castle with additional towers, erected the keep, and, near it, a tower of high elevation, named Winchester tower, after *William of Wykeham*, Bishop of Winchester, whom that monarch had made superintendent of his buildings. The same sovereign erected the collegiate chapel of *St. George*, in which he established a dean and twelve canons; also the magnificent hall of *St. George*, as a banqueting-house for the knights of the royal order of the garter, of which he was the founder; and he surrounded the whole with a strong wall and rampart, faced with stone and encompassed with a moat. While this monarch occupied the throne, two sovereigns were prisoners in the castle at the same time, *viz.* *John of France*, and *David of Scotland*, the latter of whom he had captured, after the reduction of that country. *Edward IV.* enlarged and partly rebuilt the collegiate chapel, the choir of which was vaulted by *Henry VII.*, who also erected the lofty pile of building adjoining the state apartments in the upper ward. *Henry VIII.* added materially to the buildings by the erection of the prebendal houses and the gateway leading into the lower ward. *Edward VI.* and *Queen Mary* both made Windsor their residence; and, among other improvements, constructed a fountain in the centre of the upper quadrangle, from which the whole of the castle was supplied with water. *Elizabeth*, after her accession to the throne, resided occasionally in the palace, to which she added some buildings next the Norman gateway, and that part adjoining the buildings of *Henry VII.* which is called *Queen Elizabeth's gallery*; and she also raised the noble terrace on the north side of the castle, commanding a beautiful view of *Eton College*, and an extensive prospect over the vale of the *Thames*.

During the civil war, the castle, which had received several additions in the reign of *Charles I.*, was seized and garrisoned by the parliament, who, notwithstanding an attack of *Prince Rupert*, in 1642, to regain possession of it for the king, retained it in their hands till the conclusion of the war. After the Restoration, *Charles II.* repaired the injuries it had suffered, and greatly embellished the interior; and *James II.* and *William III.* ornamented the state apartments with a splendid collection of paintings. In almost every succeeding reign this interesting structure continued to receive additional embellishment; and, in the reign of *George III.*, the alterations and additions were conducted on a larger scale, and with a stricter regard to the restoration and preservation of the original character of the building, than in that of any of his predecessors since the time of *Edward III.* In the reign of *George IV.*, the varied attractions of Windsor induced that monarch to make it his principal residence; and, under the influence of a correct and refined taste, which duly appreciated the merits and the beauty of the ancient English style, a design was formed for the enlargement and decoration of the castle, of which a considerable part was accomplished under his immediate superintendence. For car-

rying this into effect, various sums, amounting to £771,000, were granted by parliament for the buildings alone, and, among the different plans which were submitted for the purpose, that of *Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt* was, on the approbation of His Majesty, adopted by government. Under this design, several parts of the old building which had been injudiciously engrafted on the main edifice were entirely removed; and portions of freehold land within the park, belonging to private individuals, were purchased, and made to conform, in their appearance, with the varied beauty of the grounds. The height of the buildings throughout the castle was increased by an additional story; several new towers were erected, windows of lofty dimensions and of appropriate character generally inserted, and some splendid gateway entrances from the principal approaches formed in a style of commensurate grandeur; which, with subsequent improvements, have rendered this interesting structure, with its appendant gardens, parks, and pleasure-grounds, pre-eminently adapted to the purposes of a royal residence.

The CASTLE occupies more than twelve acres of ground, and comprises the upper, lower, and middle wards. The principal approach is from the *Little, or Home, Park*, through a lofty gateway, flanked on one side by the *York*, and on the other by the *Lancaster*, tower, both stately and massive structures, 100 feet high, crowned with projecting battlements supported on corbels. This gateway, which ranges in a line with the noble avenue of stately elms in the *Great Park*, called the *Long Walk*, was erected by *George IV.*, whose name it bears; the first stone was laid by that sovereign on the 12th of *Aug.* 1828, when His Majesty was pleased to change the name of the architect from *Wyatt* to *Wyatville*, upon whom he subsequently conferred the honour of knighthood. It is a noble and stately structure, and forms an entrance of correspondent grandeur into the UPPER WARD, a spacious quadrangle, to which are also entrances through *St. George's gateway* at the southwest, leading from the town, and the ancient Norman gateway at the west, from the middle and lower wards. On the north side of this quadrangle are the state apartments, which are open to the inspection of the public; on the east, Her Majesty's private apartments; on the south side apartments for Her Majesty's visitors; and on the west the round tower, or keep, to the front of which has been removed, from the centre of the quadrangle, an equestrian statue in bronze of *Charles II.*, in the Roman costume, on a marble pedestal ornamented with sculpture. The approach to the *State Apartments* is by a superb vestibule, portioned into three parts by ranges of finely-clustered columns and gracefully-pointed arches, in the most finished character of the later English style; the roof is elaborately groined, and decorated with fan-tracery of elegant design; in the walls are four larger and three smaller niches for the reception of statues, richly canopied and highly embellished with architectural ornaments of beautiful character. The *Grand staircase*, divided in the centre by a broad landing-place, is defended with a balustrade of bronze, with massive pedestals, and capitals of polished brass, and lighted by an octagonal lantern 100 feet high from the pavement; the roof is delicately ornamented with fan-tracery depending from the centre, and ending with the royal arms, encircled by the garter. At the termination

of the grand staircase is the queen's *Drawing-room*; over the folding-doors are the royal arms in artificial stone, and on each side are shields of arms of several of the British monarchs, supported by angels. The internal decorations of this apartment are of the most superb character; the ceiling is beautifully painted in compartments, representing the Restoration of Charles II., the Labours of Hercules, and other subjects, and bordered with flowers and fruit, and ornaments richly gilt. The mirrors, chandeliers, and furniture, are in a corresponding style of elegance; a choice selection of paintings, by the first masters, is finely displayed, and the embellishments are disposed with the most refined taste, and on a scale of the most splendid magnificence. The *Audience-chamber*, of which the ceiling bears an allegorical representation of the Re-establishment of the Church of England, is decorated with hangings of blue silk richly embroidered; the chair and canopy of state are superb, and there is a collection of paintings, chiefly historical, representing the victories of Edward III., painted by West, and the first installation of the knights of the order of the garter, in which more than 100 figures are finely grouped. The *Presence-chamber*, and indeed the whole suite of these state apartments, are in a style of correspondent grandeur.

The *New Ball-room* is finished in the most elaborate style of Louis XIV.; the walls and ceiling are panelled in compartments, highly ornamented and richly gilt. In the larger panels of the walls are some superb specimens of tapestry, most exquisitely worked, representing the history of Jason and the Golden Fleece; the colours are singularly vivid, and at the same time so softened by the skilful combination of light and shade, as to have all the force and delicacy of the finest painting. In the intermediate panels are six mirrors, of large dimensions and great brilliancy. A pair of elegant folding-doors, panelled and ornamented to correspond with the walls, opens into *St. George's Hall*, a spacious apartment, appropriated as a banquet-room for the knights of the order of the garter; it is nearly 200 feet in length, and of proportionate width and elevation. The lofty arched ceiling is supported on beams springing from corbels decorated with shields, on which are emblazoned the arms of the original knights; and is divided into thirteen compartments, subdivided into panels of bold design, containing nearly 700 shields, with the arms of the knights up to the present time. At the east end, under a canopy, is the throne of Her Majesty, who is the sovereign of the order, at the back of which are Her Majesty's arms, and on each side those of twelve preceding sovereigns, richly carved and emblazoned, and also those of Edward III. and the Black Prince. The mantel-piece is a massive and elegant piece of workmanship of Dove marble, sculptured in flowers and foliage, with the initials of George IV. In the *Guard Chamber* have been deposited, on pedestals erected for the purpose, under canopied niches, suits of ancient armour, the coats of mail of John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, with other military trophies; on other pedestals, busts of the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Marlborough, and on a pedestal formed of the frustum of the mast of the Victory, the bust of Admiral Lord Nelson. In the *Waterloo chamber*, a magnificent apartment, 100 feet in length, 46 wide, and 45 high, and lighted by a lantern, have been arranged the portraits of

the various sovereigns, popes, cardinals, ministers of state, ambassadors, generals, and others connected with the prosecution of the war on the continent, and in the negotiation of the late peace, painted for George IV. by Sir Thomas Lawrence, at an expense of more than £36,000, paid from the privy purse.

The entrance to Her Majesty's *Private Apartments* is in the south-east angle of the quadrangle, through a handsome hall, from which is an ascent by a double staircase of great architectural beauty, lighted by a double lantern of elegant design, into a corridor 500 feet in length, communicating with Her Majesty's apartments on the east, and with the visitors' apartments on the south. The ceiling of this gallery is panelled in compartments, with delicate tracery richly gilt, and the walls are decorated with paintings by the most eminent masters of the old and modern schools; the furniture is of the most sumptuous character, and the whole, enriched with every architectural ornament which the later style has combined, has an air of costly grandeur. The private apartments consist of a dining-room, drawing-room, smaller drawing-room, and library, with bedrooms, dressing-rooms, boudoir, and various other apartments. These rooms are most splendid; they are decorated with every ornament that ingenuity can devise, or wealth purchase, and lighted with superb oriel windows, enriched with tracery, which not only give an air of impressive beauty to their internal grandeur, but add greatly to the external embellishments of the castle. The rooms for Her Majesty's servants occupy the lower and higher stories of the palace. In front of the private apartments is a parterre, 400 feet in length and of equal breadth, surrounded by a broad terrace rampart wall with bastions; in the area are numerous statues finely sculptured, and under the terrace on the north side is an orangery, 250 feet in length, the front of which forms a long series of finely-pointed arches with tracery.

The *MIDDLE WARD* comprises the *Round tower*, or keep, which was formerly the residence of the constable, whose office was both of a military and a civil nature. In his military character he was entrusted with the command of the castle, and with the custody of every thing contained in it, assisted by a lieutenant-governor, or deputy, who possessed equal authority during his absence: in his civil capacity, he was judge of a court of record having jurisdiction over the precincts of the forest, which extends $77\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference; but that office is now vested in a steward, assisted by a janitor, who is keeper of the prison, though no process has issued from it for many years. The *Round Tower*, which is of very spacious dimensions, has been raised 32 feet higher than its original elevation, and is crowned with a projecting machicolated battlement, supported on massive corbels and arches, and surmounted on the eastern part of the circumference by a newly-erected turret, on the summit of which the royal standard is displayed during Her Majesty's presence at the castle. The lower part of the tower is surrounded by a rampart, in which are embrasures for seventeen pieces of cannon: the ascent to it is by a flight of 100 stone steps. The roof of the staircase is supported by corbels, consisting of busts of kings, knights, angels, and other figures, many of which are in good preservation; at the summit of the staircase is a large piece of cannon, pointed at

the entrance through an aperture in the wall; and from the rampart a strong arched gateway, grooved for a portcullis, leads into the main tower, formerly appropriated to the reception of state prisoners of high rank. The LOWER WARD OR quadrangle, into which is an entrance leading from the town through Henry the Eighth's gateway, flanked with two lofty massive towers, comprises the collegiate chapel of St. George, beyond which, on the north side, are the houses of the dean, canons, minor canons, and other officers of the college, and various towers, among which are those of the Bishop of Winchester, who is prelate, and the Bishop of Salisbury, who is chancellor, of the order of the garter; a tower, formerly belonging to garter king at arms, of which a small portion only remains; and a store tower. Apartments have been also fitted up in this ward for the commanding officer and officer on guard, who, though subordinate to the constable, or governor of the castle, has the command of a company of the royal foot guards, always on duty here. In an apartment in the deanery, called the garter-room, the arms of the sovereign and knights companions of the order are emblazoned; and an ancient screen is decorated with the arms of Edward III., and of the several sovereigns and knights companions of the order from its original foundation. This apartment is at present used as a robing-room on days of installation.

The COLLEGIATE CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE has a chapter, which is also a corporation, consisting of a dean and 12 canons, possessing the patronage of 7 minor canonries, and 55 benefices, with one other alternately; the establishment likewise embraces 10 choristers, a steward, treasurer, and several other officers. The nominal net revenue is £19,380, but the amount, on an average of 7 years, does not exceed £10,212 per annum: four of the canonries have been suspended, and the proceeds transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The minor canons have an allowance of £60 each, and free residences, and 7 livings are appropriated to them by the chapter. The edifice was, as before observed, originally built by Edward III., on the site of a smaller chapel erected by Henry I., and dedicated to Edward the Confessor; it was considerably enlarged by Edward IV., materially enriched by Henry VII., and repaired, restored, and greatly embellished by George III., who expended £20,000 in its improvement. Very extensive alterations and embellishments were also effected between the months of May and October, 1843, when many portions were carefully restored, and inferior coatings removed; a large quantity of stained glass of the most splendid description was introduced; numerous parts of the edifice were emblazoned with the arms of knights of the garter and distinguished families, under the superintendance of Willement, and this magnificent structure now presents an appearance grand in the extreme, amply testifying the great value of the changes so tastefully and liberally made. It is a beautiful cruciform structure: in the purest character of the later English style, of which it displays one of the finest specimens in the kingdom; the transepts project in an octagonal form from the main building, and at the extremities of the aisles are lateral octangular projections, forming sepulchral chapels. Pierced parapets of elegant design are principally the external embellishments, and buttresses crowned with square embattled turrets. The

Interior is finely arranged; the walls are panelled throughout in one general design, of which the windows, enriched with tracery, and divided by battlemented transoms, form an integral part. The *Nave* is separated from the aisles by seven pointed arches and piers of peculiar beauty, adapted to the contrast of light and shade with singular effect; its roof and that of the choir are elaborately groined, embellished with fan-tracery of beautiful design, and splendidly decorated with shields of armorial-bearings and heraldic devices, highly emblazoned. It is lighted by an elegant range of clerestory windows, which are continued round the transepts; and the great west window, which occupies the whole of the western extremity above the entrance, is enriched with tracery, and adorned with ancient stained glass of unrivalled brilliancy. The *Choir*, in which the installation of the knights takes place, and of which the general arrangement is, with the exception of the roof being more enriched with fan-tracery, similar to that of the nave, is separated from it by a screen of artificial stone, from the manufactory of Coade, of appropriate character and beautiful design, ornamented with several devices illustrative of the order of the garter. On each side are the stalls of the sovereign and knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, enriched with historical and emblematical carvings, and with the names and heraldic honours of the knights emblazoned; the curtains and cushions are of blue velvet with gold fringe, and on the canopies of the several stalls are deposited the sword, helmet, mantle, and crest of the knights, above which are their banners of silk, with armorial-bearings and heraldic honours. The stall of the sovereign, whose banner is of velvet mantled with silk, and considerably larger than that of the knights companions, is on the right hand of the entrance. The other stalls, originally 25 in number, and increased to 31, occupy the north and south sides of the choir. The *Altar* is embellished with a painting of the Last Supper, by West, which is considered to be one of the best productions of that artist; and the wainscot surrounding the presbytery is richly ornamented with the arms of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, and those of the knights who originally composed the order, finely carved. In the east window is a beautiful painting, on glass, of the Resurrection, in three compartments, executed by Jarvis and Forrest, from a design by West, at an expense of £4000; and in the windows on the north and south sides of the altar are the arms of the sovereign, and of the several knights companions who subscribed to defray that expense. The east window of the south aisle is adorned with a painting, on glass, of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, and in the west window is one of the Nativity; the west window of the north aisle is ornamented with a painting of the Adoration of the Magi, and at the eastern extremity is a chapter-room, forming an approach to the royal closet on the north side of the altar.

The various monumental *Chapels* are separated from the aisles by screens of appropriate character, and in the south transept is a modern font of good design. At the east end of the north aisle are deposited the remains of *Edward IV.*, over whose tomb is a black marble slab, on which is the inscription "Edward IV. and his Queen, Elizabeth Widville:" an elegant monument of iron, beautifully wrought, and representing a pair of gates between

two antique towers, of elaborate design, which formerly covered the tomb, has been removed to the choir on the north side of the altar. In the opposite aisle, near the choir, were deposited the remains of *Henry VI.*, brought from Chertsey, in Surrey, by order of *Henry VIII.* Near the ascent to the altar is the entrance to the *Royal vault*, in which were interred the remains of *Henry VIII.*, and his queen, *Jane Seymour*; and of *Charles I.*, whose coffin was opened by order of *George IV.*, while *Prince Regent*, when the remains were found in a very perfect state, the countenance being as fresh as at the time they were interred. In a small chapel at the east end of the south aisle are the monuments of *Edward, Earl of Lincoln*, and *Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury*, first chancellor of the order of the garter. In the same aisle is a small chantry, erected in 1522, by *John Oxenbridge*, a canon, and a benefactor to the chapel; adjoining which is *King's, or Aldworth, chapel*, probably erected by *Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells*, whose remains are interred in it. Opposite to this chapel are some panels of oak, on which are carved the arms and devices of *Prince Edward (son of Henry VI.)*, *Edward IV.*, and *Henry VII.*, whose portraits, in full length, are painted on the panels. Near the centre of the aisle is the chapel of *Sir Reginald Bray*, in which he is interred; and at the west end is the *Beaufort chapel*, containing the monuments of *Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort*, of white marble, elegantly decorated with sculpture; and of *Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester*, and his lady, *Elizabeth*: on this tomb are the effigies of the earl, dressed in the habit of the order, and of his lady in her robes of state. In the centre of the north aisle is *Rutland chapel*, in which is an alabaster monument to the memory of *Sir George Manners, Lord Roos*, and *Lady Anne*, his wife, niece to *Edward IV.*: on the tomb are the figures of *Sir George* in armour, and his lady in her robes of state, and round it are the effigies of their children. In this chapel, in which *Sir Thomas Syllinger* and his wife, *Anne, Duchess of Exeter*, and sister of *Edward IV.*, were also interred, is a beautiful marble tablet to the memory of *Major Packe*, killed at the battle of *Waterloo*, in which he is represented as being raised from the field by a brother officer, finely sculptured in alto-relievo. In the same aisle, near the choir, is the chapel of *St. Stephen*, decorated internally with paintings illustrative of the life and death of that martyr: this chapel was erected by *Elizabeth*, widow of *Lord William Hastings*, whose remains were deposited in it after his decapitation by *Richard III.* In the south aisle of the choir is the chapel of *St. John the Baptist*, similarly decorated with paintings illustrative of his history. At the south-west corner of the church is *Urswick's chapel*, founded by *Dr. Christopher Urswick, Dean of Windsor*, who contributed greatly, with *Sir Reginald Bray*, to the completion of the church; it contains the cenotaph of the *Princess Charlotte*, beautifully executed in white marble, by *Mr. Matthew Wyatt*. There are several other chapels; and, in various parts of this imposing and elegant structure, numerous interesting and highly-admirable specimens of magnificent decoration and costly embellishment.

At the east end of the collegiate chapel is a chapel erected by *Henry VII.*, as a place of interment for himself and his successors; but that monarch afterwards changing his purpose, it remained in a neglected state

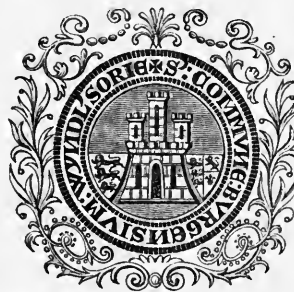
till the reign of *Henry VIII.*, when *Cardinal Wolsey*, by permission of the king, began to erect a splendid tomb, the design of which exceeded in magnificence that of *Henry VII.*, in *Westminster abbey*. The cardinal died before it was completed, and was buried in *Leicester Abbey*; and the unfinished sepulchre was destroyed in the parliamentary war. *James II.* converted the building into a chapel, and employed the artist *Verrio* to ornament the walls and ceiling with paintings; but the populace, excited by the public performance of the Roman Catholic rites, furiously assailed the building, destroying the windows and interior decorations; and in this ruined state it remained till *George III.* ordered it to be repaired, and constructed within it a *royal mausoleum*, in which *George III. and IV.*, and *William IV.*, with several members of the royal family, have since been interred. In clearing away the ground for this purpose, the workmen discovered two coffins in a stone recess, in one of which were the remains of *Mary*, daughter of *Edward IV.* and *Elizabeth Widville*, and in the other, those of their third son, *George, Duke of Bedford*; the remains of both were re-interred in the same tomb with those of their parents. The chapel above the mausoleum, or crypt, is intended as a chapter-house for the order of the garter; it is lighted by a fine range of windows with tracery, which surround the building, and form a beautiful group at the east end, which is hexagonal; the west end is ornamented with a large window of elegant design.

The palace is situated in *Grounds* which are exceedingly attractive: it is surrounded on all sides, except the west, by a spacious and noble *Terrace*, above 2500 feet in extent, faced with a strong rampart of hewn stone, and having, at convenient intervals, easy slopes leading down to the park. The smaller park, which is also called the *Home Park*, immediately on the north-north-east and south sides of the castle, is about four miles in circumference, and was inclosed by *William III.* with a brick wall. Immediately under the terrace, on the east side of the castle, is a beautiful lawn, laid out in shrubberies and walks, called the *Slopes*, and extending on the east side of the park, from the north terrace to the *Adelaide Lodge*; the grounds are beautifully diversified with forest trees and sylvan scenery. On the opposite side of the road is *Frogmore Lodge*, which was purchased by *Queen Charlotte*; the gardens and pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain many interesting objects, among which is a hermitage, designed by the *Princess Elizabeth*, and which was perfected by *Mr. J. Wyatt*; it is situated on the margin of a beautiful piece of water. In the interior is an elegant apartment, in which are, the effigy of an infant reposing on a cushion, and a monumental tablet to the memory of the *Princess Charlotte*, in which the countenance of the princess, and the representation of her infant, are exquisitely sculptured. The *Long Walk*, extending from the upper quadrangle of the castle into the *Great Park*, is continued in a direct line for three miles, forming a noble avenue of double rows of elms, 77 yards wide, and, at the opposite extremity, ascending a hill of considerable elevation, on which the first stone of a monument in honour of his royal father was laid by *George IV.*, in 1829; the monument consists of a colossal statue in bronze, 25 feet high, by *Westmacott*, placed on a pedestal 40 feet high, forming a conspicuous object

from the castle. Near this spot is Cumberland Lodge, the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland. The *Great Park*, eighteen miles in circumference, abounds with forest scenery of great beauty, and is agreeably diversified with hill and valley, and with wood and water. *Virginia Water*, issuing from a valley commencing near the back of Cumberland Lodge, after winding for several miles through the varied scenery of the park, expands towards the south-east into a beautiful lake, more than a mile in length and of considerable breadth, bounded by a verdant lawn surrounded with extensive plantations of various kinds of trees, and terminated by a fine cascade, a view of which is obtained from a bridge on the high road over the rivulet formed by the waste water of the lake, and running into the Thames near Chertsey. On the margin of the lake, an elegant temple and a fishing gallery, of very light and beautiful design, have been erected: there is also a noble and magnificent ruin, consisting of numerous ancient columns of marble brought from the ruins of Corinth, and classically arranged and reconstructed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The grounds are planted with shrubs and flowers, and laid out in pleasant walks; the surface of the lake is enlivened with pleasure-boats and with several beautiful models of ships, among which is an elegant model of the *Euryalus* frigate, presented by Captain Inglis. After its partial restoration and improvement, George IV., on the 9th of December, 1828, took possession of the castle, which, from the extent and grandeur of its buildings, the richness of the surrounding scenery, diversified with hills and vales enlivened by the frequent windings of the Thames, and the peaceful waters of its inland lake; the luxuriant woodlands within its inclosures, and the majestic forest in the vicinity; must unquestionably be regarded as one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces in Europe.

The Town is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of the hill on which the castle is built, and consists of six principal streets, intersected by several smaller; it is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; the houses are in general of brick, and of respectable appearance, and several in the more modern part are handsome and well built. The approach from Datchet is strikingly beautiful; and at the other extremity is an elegant iron bridge of three arches, resting on piers of granite, the first stone of which was laid in 1822, by the late Duke of York, connecting the town with Eton, on the opposite side of the Thames. Considerable improvements have lately been made, among which are, the removal of the ancient edifices of lath and plaster, and the erection of some ranges of building fronted with stone, in which the materials of the lodges that were taken down for the improvement of the castle have been used: among the more recent erections are, York Place, Brunswick Terrace, and Augusta Place. On the west side of High-street is a meadow comprising more than two acres, called the *Bachelors' Acre*, which has been from time immemorial appropriated to the commonalty of the borough for their amusements. It is bounded on the east and south sides by a high bank; on the summit is a broad terrace, at the end of which is an obelisk, with inscriptions on the pedestal, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., and of the visit of Her Majesty and the Princesses, upon that occasion, to partake of the old

English fare provided for the assembled populace. The barracks, for 1000 infantry, form a commodious range of building, erected in 1795, and enlarged to their present extent in 1803: the cavalry barracks, about half a mile from the town, on the road to Winkfield, are handsomely built, and occupy an open, healthy, and pleasant situation. The theatre, in Thames-street, a small convenient building, erected in 1815, at an expense of £6000, advanced on transferable shares, is open during the Ascot races and the vacations at Eton. A public library, in Castle-street, is well supported; and there is also a subscription circulating library. Windsor, though possessing the advantages of a navigable river, and other favourable circumstances, among which may be reckoned a station on the Great Western railway at Slough, about two miles distant, has no particular branch of manufacture, and the trade is almost confined to what is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants: it is indebted equally for its origin and its continued prosperity to the erection of the castle, and to its selection as a royal residence. It has, however, long been celebrated for the quality of the ale brewed here, of which considerable quantities are sent to London and other towns. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter chiefly for corn, which is pitched in the market-place; and the fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, July 5th, and Oct. 24th. A commodious market-place has been constructed for the sale of butchers' meat and other provisions: the area underneath the guildhall is appropriated to the use of the corn-market.



Seal used by the Corporation for general purposes.

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the fifth of Edward I., from which time this was the county town till 1314, when Edward II. transferred that distinction to Reading. The charter was extended and confirmed in various successive reigns; but the corporation at present consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, which comprise 2625 acres, are co-extensive; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, and the number of other magistrates is six. Quarterly courts of session are held for all offences not capital. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 30th of Edward I., and sent members to parliament till the 14th of Edward III., from which time it discontinued till the 25th of Henry IV., but since that period it has regularly returned two members; the mayor is returning officer. The guildhall, a spacious and handsome building in High-street, erected in 1686, is supported on columns and arches of Portland stone, and ornamented at the north end with a statue of Queen Anne, and at the south with one of Prince George of Denmark; the chamber in which the public business of the corporation is transacted, is decorated with portraits of all the sovereigns from James I. to Queen Anne, of George III. and his queen, and George IV., and with those of Prince

Rupert, Archbishop Laud, and some others. The common gaol and house of correction for the borough was rebuilt at the expense of George III.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £400; impropiator, Frederick Walpole Keppell, Esq. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, erected in 1822, upon the site of an edifice which, having become greatly dilapidated, was taken down in 1820: the expense amounted to £14,040, towards defraying which, George III. contributed £1050, and the Incorporated Society for building churches £750; £4000 were raised by subscription, and the remainder by a rate on the inhabitants. The interior is elegantly arranged: the altar is embellished with an excellent painting of the Last Supper, found in one of the chantries in St. George's chapel, where it is supposed to have been secreted during the parliamentary war, and, after having been restored to its place over the altar of that chapel, presented to this church by George III., in 1788. The screen is of oak, richly carved, to correspond with two massive chairs presented by the Princess Augusta; and the rail which surrounds the chancel, is elaborately carved with beautiful devices of pelicans feeding their young, and with fruit and foliage, thought to be the work of the celebrated Gibbons, and formerly belonging to the chapel of St. George. Under small arches at the east end of the church, are the royal closets, fitted up with crimson drapery; and the corporation seat is ornamented with tabernacle-work, and surmounted by an enriched canopy. There are several ancient monuments, among which may be noticed the sarcophagus of Chief Justice Reeve, with busts of himself and his lady, by Schemacker; that of Edward Jobson and Eleanor his wife, with their effigies, and those of their ten children, in the costume of the 16th century; and others, which were carefully preserved on taking down the old church. The first stone of a military church was laid by Prince Albert, on the 4th of April, 1842, on a site presented by Mr. Bedborough; the edifice is of white brick and Bath stone, and is cruciform, in the early English style, having two large transepts, and a beautiful tower and spire, together 148 feet in height. Three sides of the interior are fitted up with extensive galleries, of which those in the transepts are for the military, and that at the west end for the children; and the body of the edifice is laid out with richly-carved oak benches, affording 1000 sittings, for the inhabitants of Windsor and Clewer. The expense of building, about £10,000, has been raised chiefly by subscription, towards which Her Majesty contributed £200, and Prince Albert 100 guineas. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists.

On the north side of the church is a charity school, established in 1705, and which has an income, arising from several benefactions vested in the funds, and an annual payment of £24. 15. from the exchequer, amounting to £167, which sum is increased by subscription and collections after charity sermons; the school-house was erected by means of £500 bequeathed by Theodore Randue, Esq. A ladies' charity school was established in 1784, by subscription, under the patronage of Queen Charlotte; the income, arising

from endowments, is £56. Another school is endowed for twelve boys; a national school is supported by subscription, and there are funds left by Mrs. Barker and Mr. Marrat, for teaching children, and by Mr. Panton, for the endowment of a Sunday school. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £50 per annum to the parish, to be employed for two following years in apprenticing five boys; and, every third year, in giving marriage portions to three maidens: this charity has been augmented, with a bequest of £1000 by Mr. Randue, with which, increased by £250 added by his executors, an estate has been purchased, yielding a rental of £128. 13. An hospital for eight men and women was founded in 1501, and endowed in 1510, by Mr. Thomas Brotherton, and by Mr. Richard Gallis in 1666, with funds now producing £102. 16. per annum; the almshouses were rebuilt in 1702, on an enlarged scale, and the number of inmates has been augmented to twelve. An almshouse for twelve women, founded by a bequest of Henry Franklyn, in 1575, and situated in Park-street, is supported from monies vested in the parish. Near the Pitfields, now called the Bachelor's Acre, four almshouses were founded in 1687, by Mr. Richard Reeve, who endowed them with funds from which the inmates receive £10 per annum. A college for seven indigent gentlemen, situated in Datchet Lane, and called "Travers's College for Naval Knights of Windsor," was founded by a bequest made by Samuel Travers, in 1724, settling upon each of the inmates £60 per annum; the endowment was augmented in 1805, by a bequest of Lieutenant Robert Brathwaite, and the whole income now amounts to £564. Mrs. Phebe Thomas, in 1821, bequeathed funded property from the proceeds of which twelve widows receive £10 per annum each. There are also numerous bequests for apprenticing children, and for other charitable purposes. The union of Windsor comprises six parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,502.

Near the Long Walk, in the park, some labourers discovered a mineral spring, which was fast growing into repute; but the crowds of persons who frequented it proving a great annoyance, it was closed up. Among the illustrious natives of Windsor were, John, eldest son of Edward I., who died in his infancy, and was interred at Westminster, in 1273; Eleanor, eldest daughter of the same monarch, who was born in 1266, and married by proxy, to Alphonso, King of Arragon, who died before the consummation of the marriage (she was afterwards married to Henry, Earl of Burg, in France, from whom the house of Anjou and the kings of Sicily are descended, and died in 1298); Margaret, third daughter of Edward I., born in 1275, and married to John, second duke of Brabant, from whose son, John, the third duke, the dukes of Burgundy were descended; Mary, the sixth daughter of the same monarch, born in 1279, who, when ten years of age, entered a nunnery at Amesbury, in the county of Wilts; Edward III.; William, the sixth son of Edward, who died in his infancy; and Henry VI. Her present Majesty gave birth to the infant Duke of York at the castle, on the 6th of August, 1844. Windsor confers the title of Earl upon the family of Stuart, marquesses of Bute.

WINDSOR, OLD (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of WINDSOR, hundred of RIPPLESMERE, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from New Windsor;

containing 1600 inhabitants. Prior to the Conquest, this place is said to have been the residence of several Saxon kings, but after the improvements made by Henry I. in the fortress erected at New Windsor by William the Conqueror, it speedily lost its original importance. The parish comprises 4349a. 2r. 17p., of which about 3000 acres are comprehended in Windsor Great Park; it is beautifully situated on the river Thames, which affords facility of communication with Oxford and London, and within four miles of the Slough station of the Great Western railroad. A pleasure-fair is annually held. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £270; impropiator, the Rev. G. Isherwood. The church is a very ancient structure: in the churchyard are several tombs of noble individuals and distinguished characters. There is a chapel in the Great Park, a royal donative, built by George IV. for the accommodation of his household, and now used for the gentry, tenants, and keepers connected with the royal domains. At Sunning-hill-dale is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was consecrated in October, 1840, the building and endowment cost about £3000; the number of sittings is nearly 400, and the edifice is an exact model of the Lombardo-Gothic style, and the first of the kind erected in England. A parochial school (now an almshouse), and four cottages with gardens attached, were erected in 1797, and endowed with land, which is divided into allotments, and let to 40 poor persons. Here is the Onslow and Jubilee school of industry, founded by a bequest of £23 per annum by Lady Onslow for teaching gardening and agriculture to boys during one-half of the day, and instructing them during the other half on the national plan, and also for preparing girls for creditable service. The workhouse for the Windsor union is situated here. The Roman road from Silchester passes through the parish.

WINDY-NOOK, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of JARROW, union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (S.) from Gateshead; containing 2009 inhabitants. This district, which was separated from the chapelry of Heworth in 1843, occupies an elevated situation, and abounds with wildly romantic scenery. The substratum is chiefly freestone of excellent quality, of which there are numerous quarries; the produce is chiefly formed into grindstones, for which the place has long been celebrated. An extensive pottery for common earthenware has been established; and there are also two windmills, and a mill driven by water. The church, consecrated on the 25th of August, 1842, and dedicated to St. Alban, was erected at an expense of £880, of which £200 were a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners, £175 from the Incorporated, and £75 from the Diocesan Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a campanile turret, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of Heworth. A national school, built in 1842, is supported by subscription.

WINESTEAD (*St. GERMAN*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Hedon; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish is nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Holderness, and

consists of about 2000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third under grass, among the latter of which are interspersed above 200 acres of wood; the surface is undulated, and the soil a strong fertile clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hildyard, of Winestead Hall; net income, £247. The church is an ancient building, surrounded by stately trees: in front of the pulpit is a monument with a recumbent statue in armour, to the memory of Sir Robert Hildyard. A school is supported by Mrs. Hildyard. The celebrated Andrew Marvel, M.P. for Hull in the time of Charles I., was born here, March 31st, 1621, during the incumbency of his father.

WINFARTHING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Diss; containing 696 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Earl of Albemarle: the glebe contains about 31 acres. The church is in the early and decorated styles, with an embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The poor have 82 acres of land, of which 60 were allotted at the inclosure, when 23 were also assigned to the church.

WINFIELD, a township, in the parish and hundred of WROTHAM, union of MALLING, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (S.) from Wrotham.

WINFORD-EAGLE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Maiden-Newton; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1789 acres, of which 500 acres are arable, 130 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, resting on a substratum of gravel. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Toller-Fratrum: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £6. 10., and the vicarial for £150. The church, erected in 1840, is a handsome structure in the later English style, containing 150 sittings, of which 130 are free. On Fernham down are several barrows, in one of which seventeen urns, containing bones and ashes, have been discovered. Dr. Thomas Sydenham, the eminent physician, was born here in 1624.

WINFORTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hay; containing 178 inhabitants, and comprising 1020 acres. A railroad from Hay to Kington passes through the parish, which is beautified by the windings of the river Wye. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. William Domville: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and the glebe contains 15¾ acres. A school was endowed in 1812, by the late Mr. Freeman, with £12 per annum, and a house and garden.

WINFRITH-NEWBURGH (*St. CHRISTOPHER*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Wareham; containing 963 inhabitants. This is a very extensive and ancient parish, giving name to the hundred, and formerly belonged to the family of Newburgh, who had a seat here, of which there are no traces. Near the hamlet of Brome-hill, a

rivulet, tributary to the Frome, is crossed by three bridges, erected in 1769, at the joint expense of Edward Weald and James Frampton, Esqrs. The living is a rectory, with West Lullworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £23. 14. 4½.; net income, £440; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. Two-thirds of the great tithes of corn, wool, and lambs, belong to the vicar of Chipping-Campden, in the county of Gloucester. The church has a fine Norman doorway and an embattled tower; the nave is covered with lead.

WING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with the hamlets of Ascott, Burcott, Crafton, Littleworth, and Wingberry, 1274 inhabitants, of whom 808 are in Wing township. The parish is situated near a branch of the river Ouse, and comprises 5600 acres by admeasurement, of which 4000 are pasture, 1520 arable, and 80 woodland; the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, run along the eastern boundary of the parish, and the road from Oxford to Cambridge through the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 3.; net income, £338; patron and improprator, Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq. The church is a remarkably fine structure, containing about 400 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an hospital founded in 1596, by Lady Pelham, widow of Sir William Dormer, for eight persons, and endowed by her with property producing, with a bequest of Sir William Stanhope in 1772, an income of £72. A fund of about £20, arising from bequests, is, with £10. 15., under the charity of Thomas Pratt, of Wingrave, annually distributed in great-coats and other clothing. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the monastery of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, in France, was founded at Ascott, in the parish, by the Empress Maud, and after the suppression, came to Cardinal Wolsey.

WING (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Uppingham, near the road to Oakham; containing 302 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1044a. 3r. 6p., of which the surface is hilly, and the soil in general a good red earth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £340: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 195 acres.

WINGATE-GRANGE, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Castle-Eden, and 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Durham; containing in the township 2625 inhabitants. This district was separated from the parishes of Castle-Eden and Kelloe, for ecclesiastical purposes, in 1842, after the erection of a church in 1840; it is about two miles in length, from east to west, and one mile in average breadth, comprising an area of nearly 1700 acres, of which 1200 are arable and pasture in nearly equal portions, 360 woodland and plantations, and the remainder sites of buildings, roads, and waste. The soil is generally of a clayey kind, varying in fertility on different lands: those portions of it which are naturally of inferior quality have been, within the last few years, greatly improved by draining and the use of lime.

The substratum is chiefly magnesian limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime, and for building purposes; coal abounds on the lands of Wingate and Wingate-Grange, and on the latter Lord Howden and others opened a mine in 1838, and, in the course of the following year, discovered a rich bed called the "Caradoc Wallsend" coal, which is sent by railway to Hartlepool. The Wingate branch of the Hartlepool railway terminates at the colliery; and the Hartlepool, Clarence, and Great North of England Junction railway passes through the southern portion of the district. Since the establishment of the colliery, the village of Wingate-Grange, containing more than 400 houses, has been built; and an iron-foundry was established in 1841, near the line of the Junction railway, within the district, but, from its proximity to the Trimdon colliery in the adjoining parish, it has been called the Trimdon foundry. The church was built by subscription, at an expense of £1300, of which £300 were given by the owners of the colliery; it is a neat structure in the early English style, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £150. The improper tithes have been commuted for £184. 17. 11., payable to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn, and the vicarial for £43. 16. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school, for which an appropriate building was erected by subscription, is supported by the colliery company, and attended by about 300 children; and an infants' school is maintained by the incumbent of Castle-Eden.

WINGATES, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of the ward of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Rothbury; containing 175 inhabitants. This place was anciently part of the possessions of Gospatrick, Earl of Durham, from whom it passed to the families of Merlay, Sommerville, and Thornton; it is now the property of R. Trevelyan and H. P. M. Witham, Esqrs. The land, with the exception of that near the village, is of very indifferent quality, a poor thin soil resting upon a retentive clay, and altogether unsheltered by woods or plantations; the substratum contains ironstone, which appears to have been formerly wrought, and there are seams of coal and limestone in operation to a limited extent. The village is situated on elevated ground, and consists chiefly of two farm-houses, and some low thatched cottages extending from east to west. About a mile to the north of it is a mineral spring, discovered about 60 years since, which, on being analysed, was found to contain, in one pint, 6 grains of pure sal martis, 15 of alum, and 9 of ochreous earth. The late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., soon after its discovery, erected a large bath of stone, and conveyed to it the water from the spring, for the use of invalids affected with scrofula, other cutaneous eruptions, and debility, in the cure of which it was found powerfully efficacious, either when taken internally or used for bathing. The present proprietors, also, have raised plantations, and ornamented the grounds surrounding the baths, which have been inclosed; but the want of lodging-houses confines the benefits of the water to the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood.

WINGBERRY, a hamlet, in the parish of WING, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 25 inhabitants.

WINGERWORTH, a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Chesterfield; containing 484 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil a good loam. The Ikeneld-street passes through the parish, in which large quantities of coal, iron-stone, and freestone, are obtained. The Hall was taken possession of and garrisoned for the parliament, in 1643; the present large and elegant mansion was erected in 1728. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln (the appropriator), with a net income of £77: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and £34 are payable to the incumbent, who has $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe; 30 acres belong to the Dean. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; and a school is partly supported by an endowment of £19 per annum. On Stoned edge cliff are several basins and two seats, excavated in the rock. The brass head of a catapulta was found a few years since on the Roman road.

WINGFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of CHALGRAVE, union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD; containing 160 inhabitants.

WINGFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N.) from Stradbroke; containing 668 inhabitants. Michael, first earl of Suffolk, in the eighth of Richard II., built a castle here, of which the south front still remains, and the west side has been converted into a farm-house: the ruins, which are surrounded by a moat, are situated about a quarter of a mile north-west of the church, and are now the property of Lord Berners. A college was founded on the south side of the church by the will of Sir John Wingfield, in 1362, for a provost and nine priests, but all that remains is the west side of the quadrangle, now used as a farm-house; it was valued at the surrender in 1534, at £50. 3. $5\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. The parish comprises 2442 acres, of which 87 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £700, and whose glebe contains about three-quarters of an acre. The church, which is a spacious and handsome structure, made collegiate in 1362, is chiefly in the decorated style, with an embattled tower; the nave and chancel are lighted with clerestory windows, and there are considerable remains of stained glass. In the chancel, of which the architecture is highly enriched, are some superb monuments of the De la Poles; one to the memory of Michael, second earl of Suffolk, one to William, Duke of Suffolk, another to his son, and one to John, Duke of Suffolk. There were formerly also monumental brasses to the ancient family of Wingfield, but they have all disappeared. John Trower, in 1515, left an estate producing £50 per annum, for the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor.

WINGFIELD, NORTH (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing, with the hamlet of Pilsley, and the townships of Claylane, Stretton, Tupton, and Woodford, 3144 inhabitants, of whom 250 are in North Wingfield township. The Roman Ikeneld-street may be traced in the parish; and at Clay Cross, the

North-Midland railway is carried through a tunnel 1760 yards long, 22 feet wide, and 26 feet high, the expense of constructing which is stated to have been above £100 per lineal yard. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 3.; net income, £772; patron, G. H. Barrow, Esq. The church is a large handsome structure, at a distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WINGFIELD, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Alfreton; containing 1188 inhabitants. The manor-house, now an extensive and interesting ruin, was a splendid edifice, erected by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, treasurer in the reign of Henry VI., and was afterwards, for several generations, one of the principal seats of the earls of Shrewsbury: Mary, Queen of Scots, while in the custody of George, the sixth earl, passed some months here, in 1569, and was also here in Nov. and Dec. 1584. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, it was garrisoned for the parliament; but being taken by the Earl of Newcastle, towards the close of the year 1643, was then made a royal garrison; in 1644 it sustained a siege, but surrendered to the parliament in August, and in 1646 was dismantled. In 1774 a considerable part of the mansion was pulled down, to build a modern house near it with the materials. The village is large, and possesses a considerable and increasing trade in the weaving of stockings, for which there are about 200 frames in operation: a part of the population, also, is employed in obtaining coal. The North-Midland railway passes through a short tunnel in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £324; patron, the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes were commuted for land in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Samuel Newton, in 1683, gave £200 for charitable uses, with which some lands were purchased, now producing £33 per annum, £17 of which are applied for teaching children. An estate called Strelley's, at Okerthorpe, in the parish, is let for £55 a year, whereof £20 were directed by the donor to be applied for apprenticing two boys, and £10 for exhibitions for two scholars at the university.

WINGFORD.—See WENTWORTH.

WINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 9 miles (S. E.) from Canterbury; containing 1129 inhabitants. This place, situated on the road from Canterbury to Sandwich, in a neighbourhood abounding with genteel residences, was formerly part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, to which it was granted in the early part of the heptarchy; and in the 36th of Henry III., Archbishop Boniface obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a market. The archbishops had a palace here, in which they frequently resided, and entertained several of the kings of England on their way to and from the continent; but the manor was exchanged for other lands by Cranmer, in the reign of Henry VIII. The Wingham hops are considered the best grown in the county. An horticultural society, of which Lady Bridges is patroness, was established in Aug. 1835, and is well supported; and considerable fairs for cattle are held on May 12th and Nov. 12th.

The petty-sessions for the division also take place here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £114; patron, N. Bridges, Esq.; impropiator, W. Greville, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £1368. The church, built originally in the early English style, contains portions, subsequently added, in the decorated and later English. There is a place of worship for Independents. Sir James Oxenden, Bart., in 1686, founded a free school, and endowed it with £16 per annum. A college for a provost and six canons in the church was founded in 1286, by John Peckham, archbishop, and at the Dissolution had a gross revenue of £208. 14. 3½., and was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Henry Palmer: on or near its site, a stone coffin and some other relics of antiquity have been found. William de Wengham, Bishop of London, and chancellor in the reign of Henry III., was a native of the parish.

WINGRAVE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Rowsham, 814 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater; net income, £98; impropiator, O. Oldham, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Rowsham was formerly a chapel. Thomas Pratt, in 1615, bequeathed property now producing a rental of £35, to be distributed among the poor of the parishes and hamlets of Wingrave, Wing, Mentmore, Cheddington, Bettlow, and Aldwick; and there is some property, known as Bailey's House Gift, let for £17. 10. per annum, applied to repairing the church.

WINKBOURN, a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Southwell; containing 144 inhabitants. The parish once belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom the town was granted by Adam Tyson, soon after the institution of their order; and Henry Hosatus gave to the order the church, which gift was confirmed by King John. The manor, rectory, and church were conveyed by a grant of Edward VI. to William Burnell and Constance his wife, in lieu of the rectory and lands at Beachworth, in Surrey, which they had surrendered to Henry VIII.; and a spacious brick mansion, with stone facings, was erected on the site of the religious establishment, about the close of the 17th century, and is now used as the family residence of the proprietor of the parish. The living is a donative, in the patronage of P. Pegge Burnell, Esq. The church is a large ancient edifice. A school, endowed with £30 per annum and a house and garden, was founded by William Burnell, Esq., in 1738.

WINKFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EASTHAMPESTEAD, hundred of RIPPLESMERE, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from New Windsor; containing 2178 inhabitants. This parish, pleasantly situated on the road from London, through Windsor Forest, to Reading, comprises 9878a. 18p., and contains the course on which the celebrated Ascot races are held, a beautifully smooth surface, formed by William, Duke of Cumberland, and recently much improved. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the

Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £661, and the vicarial for £390; there is a parsonage-house, and the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain, respectively, 18¾ and 26½ acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Earl of Ranelagh, in 1710, built a chapel on Winkfield Plain, in which service is daily performed, and attached to which is a free school for twenty-two boys, and another for twenty-two girls, and endowed them with property in Ireland. In 1715, Thomas Maule, Esq., bequeathed £500; in 1783, Thomas Hatch, who had been educated here, £500; and in 1809, John Tow left £500 four per cent. stock, in augmentation of the income, which altogether amounts to upwards of £350 per annum.

WINKFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Trowbridge; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 5½., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Hall and others: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and £20 are payable to the rector of Farleigh-Hungerford; the glebe contains 20½ acres. There is a monument in the church, erected by his pupils to the memory of the Rev. Edward Spencer, who was for forty-three years rector, and died in 1819, in the 80th year of his age.

WINKLEY, or WINCKLEIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of WINKLEY, South Molton division, (except the tything of Loosbear, which is in the Black Torrington and Shebbear division,) and N. division of DEVON, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Chulmleigh; containing 1650 inhabitants. This parish forms a distinct hundred, to which it gives name; the new road from Torrington to Exeter passes through it, and the scenery is agreeably enlivened with the grounds of Winkley Court. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday after July 7th; and courts leet and baron annually. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 8. 9.; net income, £215; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. There is an endowed almshouse, called Gidley's, for widows.

WINKSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of RIPON, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (W.) from Ripon; containing 211 inhabitants. The township comprises about 600 acres of cultivated land, chiefly the property of Lord Grantley, who is lord of the manor. The chapelry includes the township of Grantley: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The chapel, dedicated to St. Oswald, a small ancient structure with a tower, has been enlarged.

WINKTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Christchurch; containing 928 inhabitants.

WINLATON (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 5326 inhabitants. This parish, formed in 1833 out of Ryton, comprises the townships of Winlton and Chopwell, and consists of about 9000 acres, of which the chief part is arable, with about 2000 acres of woodland; the soil is a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat. Considerable

seams of coal are found in both townships, of which the principal are situated to the east, at a depth of from 20 to 50 fathoms, the strata rising towards the west, where they approach the surface. The proprietors of the mines in Winlaton township are its lords, and the lessees are the Marquess of Bute, George Heppel Ramsay, Esq., J.P., and J. Cowen, Esq.: the mines in Chopwell belong to the marquess, who works his own coal, and to the crown, whose lands here are to the extent of 1000 acres. The coal throughout the parish is thought to be of the best kind for making coke, and its freeness from sulphur renders it valuable for smelting iron, and for smiths' use; about 100,000 tons are annually raised by the marquess and Mr. Ramsay, who have extensive coke-ovens at Derwent-Haugh, whence it is shipped to almost all countries. There are excellent freestone quarries, and also some superior fire-clay, great quantities of which are made into fire-bricks for furnaces and gas and other works, for which purpose Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Cowen have large premises.

The place has been long famous for its manufacture of iron and steel goods of every description, from an anchor of the largest size to the minutest article. About the year 1690, Sir Ambrose Crowley removed hither from Sunderland, and established iron-works, to which the village, occupying an elevated site between the rivers Tyne and Derwent, owes its rise; he afterwards extended them to Swalwell and Winlaton-Mill, and they have been carried on of late years by Crowley Millington, Esq., and partners, the chief owners there. In the village are now several iron-factories, where anchors, chain-cables, pumps, and cylinders for steam-engines, are made, as also edge-tools, spades, hinges, patten-rings, nails, &c.; the principal are conducted by Messrs. Laycock, Cowen, Thompson, Bagnall, Hurst, and seven others, who employ, when in full trade, about 1000 men and boys. On the bank of the Tyne are works for refining lead, and at Blaydon is a wharf for embarking the produce, the property of T. W. Beaumont, Esq. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, and divides at Blaydon, one branch crossing the Tyne to Newcastle, and another proceeding to Gateshead; there is also a magnificent suspension-bridge across the Tyne, in the parish, built in 1829-30, by subscription, and connecting the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and the whole district, by a good road, with Newcastle. A chapel was built in 1705, on the site of an ancient one said to have been demolished in 1569; but having been suffered to go to ruin, a spacious school-room was erected in 1816, on the spot, in which divine service was occasionally performed by the rector of Ryton, until a church was built. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £347, and the glebe consists of 22 acres, with a good house. The church, consecrated September 9th, 1828, is in the early English style, with a square tower and pinnacles, and contains 800 sittings, of which 400 are free; it was erected at an expense of £2300, the Church Commissioners contributing one-half, the Incorporated Society £400, and the rest being raised by subscription. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and four parochial schools, all in connexion with the National Society, are supported by subscription. Near Axwell

Park, on the bank of the Derwent, the seat of Sir T. J. Clavering, Bart., is a sulphureous spring, much resorted to.

WINMARLEIGH, a township, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Garstang; containing 257 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £150. 0. 11½.

WINNALL, a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Winchester; containing 113 inhabitants. This is a small parish, north of the road to Alresford, and east of the river Itchin. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £170.

WINNERSH, a liberty, in the parish of HURST, union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS; containing 547 inhabitants, and comprising 1777a. 27p.

WINNINGTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (N. W.) from Northwich; containing 321 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Weaver, over which is a stone bridge.

WINNINGTON, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of MARKET-DRAYTON, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Drayton; containing 208 inhabitants.

WINNOW, ST., a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Lostwithiel; containing 1056 inhabitants, and comprising 5000 acres. The great London road passes through the parish; and the navigable river Fowey runs on the west and south, and is crossed by a bridge, on the road from Bodmin to Plymouth, at Resprin. Stone is quarried for building and the repair of roads. A fair is held at Bridgend on the 12th of January. The living is a vicarage, with the chapel of Nighton, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £5: the great tithes have been commuted for £416, and the vicarial for £297. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Beacon Hill, a square battery was constructed by the royalists, a short time before the capitulation of the army of the parliament, in 1644.

WINSKALES, a township, in the parish of WORKINGTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Workington; containing 111 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809.

WINSCOMBE (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Axbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Woodborough, 1436 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4140 acres, of which 467 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £250: the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain, respectively, 125½ acres, and 1¾ acre. The

church is a handsome structure, with a stately tower crowned by pinnacles. Symons Cardinbrook, in 1761, gave the residue of his estate to be applied for teaching poor children; the schoolroom was erected by subscription, aided by about £60 from this bequest; the permanent annual income is £15.

WINSFORD, county of CHESTER.—See OVER.

WINSFORD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Dulverton; containing 581 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8656 acres, including 2035 common or waste, and is situated on the river Exe, which forms its boundary for 6 or 7 miles. Iron-ore is abundant, and there are indications of its having been formerly wrought to a great extent; common stone, of the slate species, is quarried for roads and for building rough walls. A cattle-fair is held on the 20th of August. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 9., and in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge: of the impropriate tithes, $\frac{1}{4}$ belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., $\frac{1}{4}$ to the poor of the parishes of King's-Brompton, Kingston, and Bishop's-Lydeard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ is appropriated for exhibitions at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £130, and the vicarial for £370; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises $92\frac{3}{4}$ acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WINSHAM, a parish, in the union of CHARD, and forming one of the four detached portions which constitute the E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Chard; containing 999 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the new road from Taunton and Chard to Bridport: there are quarries of freestone and flint, the material of which is used for building. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has been lately greatly diminished: a pleasure-fair is held on the Thursday in Whitsun-week. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; net income, £287; patron, the Dean of Wells; improprator, H. H. Henley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £139. 10. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower rising from the centre: in the belfry is a representation of the Crucifixion of Our Saviour, considered to be perfectly unique. Sir Matthew Holworthy, in 1680, gave premises, producing about £6 per annum, which sum is applied towards instruction in a national school erected in 1818.

WINSHILL, a township, in the parish and union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Burton; containing 377 inhabitants.

WINSKILL, a township, in the parish of ADDINGHAM, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing, with the township of Hunsonby, 191 inhabitants.

WINSLADE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Basingstoke; containing, with the tything of Kempshott, 169 inhabitants, of whom 100 are in Winslade hamlet. The parish is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Alton, and comprises 1448 acres, of which 743 are

arable, 351 meadow and pasture, 312 wood, and 30 waste, &c.; the land under tillage produces good barley and turnips, and rests on a substratum of chalk. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the gift of Lord Bolton: the tithes have been commuted for £204. 14. 6.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church contains 110 sittings.

WINSLEY, with SNITTERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DARLEY, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Matlock; containing 604 inhabitants.

WINSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BRADFORD, union and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Bradford; containing 2269 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WINSLEY, a hamlet, in the chapelry of HARTWITH, parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Ripley; containing, with Hartwith, 1138 inhabitants. This place and Hartwith form a township, which includes the hamlets of Summer-Bridge, Braisty-Wood, Brimham, and New Laiths; the lands are the property of various persons, of whom Lord Grantley is lord of the manor.

WINSLOW (*St. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Buckingham, and 50 (N. W.) from London; containing, with Shipton hamlet, 1434 inhabitants. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, having been given by King Offa to the abbey of St. Alban's, so early as 794, is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists of three principal streets regularly built and of neat appearance; the houses are chiefly of brick; water is amply supplied from wells. The land in the vicinity is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation: the white poppy was so successfully grown here, in 1821, as to produce 60lb. of opium, worth at least £75, from four acres, and 143lb., in the next year, from eleven acres; for which, on both occasions, the prize of 30 guineas was awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The market, granted by charter of Henry III., is on Thursday; a small quantity of corn is pitched in the market-house. Fairs are held on February 18th, March 20th, Holy-Thursday, August 21st, September 22nd, and November 26th, for cattle; and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the first and second Thursdays following, are statute-fairs. The parish comprises 1900 acres by admeasurement, of which 310 are arable, 1570 pasture, including homesteads, and 20 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £185; improprator, W. S. Lowndes, Esq.. The church is a spacious and venerable structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower at the west end, and has been repewed. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school was founded and endowed by Joseph Rogers, in 1724, with property now producing an income of £30; and coal and bread

are annually distributed among the poor to the amount of about £35, derived from bequests. The union comprises 17 parishes or places, containing a population of 8376.

WINSLOW, a township, in the parish and union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bromyard; containing 424 inhabitants, and comprising 2832 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £490, of which £210 are payable to the first, and £55 to the second, portionist of Bromyard, and £225 to the vicar; there is a glebe of 8 acres.

WINSON, a chapelry, in the parish of **BIBURY**, union of **NORTHLEACH**, hundred of **BRADLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Fairford; containing 202 inhabitants, and comprising about 1300 acres by admeasurement, chiefly arable land. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

WINSTANLEY, a township, in the parish and union of **WIGAN**, hundred of **WEST-DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wigan; containing 681 inhabitants. The township comprises 1866 acres, of which 600 are arable, 900 meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder common and waste. A rent-charge of £203. 9. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

WINSTER, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of **YOULGRAVE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Bakewell, and 145 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1005 inhabitants. This small town is situated on the road from Ashbourn to Bakewell, about midway between the river Derwent and the Cromford and High Peak railway; it is badly supplied with water, which in dry seasons is only to be procured at the distance of a mile. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead-mines, which occupation was once much more extensively carried on; the market on Saturday, is very indifferently attended, and four fairs formerly held annually have also declined. Winster is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The chapelry comprises 1049a. 1r. 24p. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patrons, the Inhabitants; impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes were partly commuted for land, under inclosure acts, in 1763 and 1809. In 1702, Mrs. Anne Phermey and Mrs. H. Fenshaw bestowed one-fourth of the tithes of corn and hay in the township on the minister; and about 50 acres of land belong to the benefice. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was partly in the Norman style, with a tower nearly covered with ivy, has just been taken down and another edifice erected. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Thomas Eyre, Esq., in 1717, bequeathed £20 per annum for instruction; and an annuity of £5 was left in 1718, by Robert Moore, for the same purpose. In the neighbourhood are several barrows, in one of which, opened in 1768, two glass vessels were found, containing some clear, but green-coloured, water, also a silver bracelet, glass beads, and other trinkets.

WINSTER, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 7 miles (W.) from Kendal; containing, with the township of **Undermilbeck**, which is in the parish of **Windermere**, 1033 in-

habitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £61; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The chapelry once formed part of that of **Crook**, and the inhabitants still contribute towards the repairs of the chapel there.

WINSTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Darlington, on the road to **Barnard-Castle**; containing 293 inhabitants. The whole of the parish, which comprises about 3150 acres, belongs to **Lady Bridge-water**. The village is situated on an elevation rising from the northern bank of the river **Tees**, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of one arch, 111 feet in the span, built in 1764. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £411. 17., of which £385. 10. are paid to the rector, £25. 14. to Trinity College, Cambridge, and 13s. to the vicar of Gainford; the glebe contains $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a small ancient fabric, chiefly of early English character: the churchyard is shaded by venerable elms, beneath the branches of which a noble prospect of **Raby** opens to the north. The parsonage, with its beautiful gardens laid out in hanging terraces, joins the church on the east, and commands one of the richest views of the **Tees**; the wild range of the **Richmondshire** hills bounds the horizon to the south and west. Lord **Crewe** left the interest of £70 for educational purposes.

WINSTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, hundred of **THREDLING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from **Debenham**; containing 399 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 9.; net income, £169; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **Ely**. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 32 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower.

WINSTONE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **BISLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Cirencester**; containing 262 inhabitants. It comprises 1400 acres by admeasurement: stone is quarried for building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of **J. W. Lyon, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £190; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 80 acres. The Baptists have a place of worship. The ancient **Ermin-street** passes through the parish.

WINTERBOURNE, a chapelry, in the parish of **CHIEVELEY**, union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Newbury**; containing 337 inhabitants, and comprising 2084a. 26p. The chapel is dedicated to **St. James**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £530, and the vicarial for £200, and there is a glebe of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

WINTERBOURNE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **GEORGE**, **Dorchester** division of **DORSET**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Dorchester**; containing 422 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3474 acres, of which 100 are common or waste. A market, granted by **Henry III.**, was formerly held here; and a fair is still kept on **St. Martin's-day**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; net income, £73; patron, the Bishop of **Salis-**

bury; impropiator, H. Sturt, Esq. The church has a neat embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. In this parish is Maiden Castle, one of the strongest and most extensive Roman camps in the west of England, which, according to Ptolemy, was the *castra aestiva* of the garrison of *Dunium*, afterwards called *Durnovaria*, the capital of the Durotriges; it consists of a treble ditch and rampart, inclosing an irregular oval area of 44 acres, but the entire work covers 115½ acres. There are two very intricate entrances, that at the east end being defended by five, and that at the west end by six, ditches and ramparts. Near the former passes the vicinal road leading from Dorchester to Weymouth, and to the latter extends a branch from the *Via Iceniana*, which passes about a mile north of the camp. The summit commands a prospect of barrows stretching for many miles along the tops of the hills to the southward.

WINTERBOURNE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bristol; containing 3151 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the road from Bristol to Oxford, is watered by the small river Frome, and comprises by admeasurement 3202 acres. There are numerous quarries, the stone from which is used for building and the repair of roads; and between 300 and 400 persons are employed in a manufactory for hats. Fairs, chiefly for farmers' live-stock, are held in the spring and in October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 6.; net income, £1187; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II. A church was erected at the large hamlet of Frenchay, in the chapelry of Hambrook, in 1836, which has since been amply endowed; and a portion of the parish having been assigned to it ecclesiastically, it is now an independent rectory. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, the Society of Friends, and Unitarians.

WINTERBOURNE-ABBAS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4¾ miles (W.) from Dorchester; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Winterbourne-Steepleton united, valued in the king's books at £13. 17. 6., and in the gift of Lincoln College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £240; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 88¾ acres. The stream called the South Winterbourne, which runs through the parish, rises about a mile west of this place, in the vicinity of an ancient British temple, consisting of nine rude stones of unequal height, placed in a circular form, the diameter of which is 28 feet. Half a mile to the westward are the remains of a cromlech, and there are several other erect stones in the vicinity. The neighbourhood is supposed to have been the scene of some remarkable action, from the great number of tumuli scattered about in different directions.

WINTERBOURNE-ANDERSTON, county of DORSET.—See ANDERSTON.

WINTERBOURNE-BASSET (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (N. W.) from Marlborough; containing 275 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2000 acres,

and is situated on the road from Bath through Devizes to Swindon; the soil near the village is a good loam, and on the rise of the hills chalk appears, with its usual mixture of flints. Some property formerly possessed by the Baskervilles has descended to Lord Holland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £674. 15.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 80 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a neat tower, containing portions of the early and later English styles; there is a handsomely carved font, and one of the aisles is ornamented with a singularly elegant window; the chief monuments are those of the family of Baskerville, who long resided here. Among various Druidical remains are, a double circle of rude stones, a barrow surrounded with large stones, and the supposed site of houses once occupied by Archdruids.

WINTERBOURNE-CAME (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, partly in the hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, and partly within the liberty of FRAMPTON, Dorchester division of DORSET, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing, with the hamlet of Crompton, 157 inhabitants, of whom 140 are in Winterbourne-Came hamlet. This parish is situated on the road from Dorchester to Wareham, and comprises 1500 acres, of which 500 are arable, 600 pasture, and 400 woodland; the soil rests upon chalk and gravel. The living is a rectory, to which that of Winterbourne-Farrington was united in 1751, valued jointly in the king's books at £15. 5.; net income, £251; patron, the Hon. G. L. D. Damer. The church was erected about the year 1640. Here was anciently a small Benedictine nunnery, supposed to have been a cell to the abbey of Caen, in Normandy.

WINTERBOURNE-CLENSTONE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford division of DORSET, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 96 inhabitants. This parish was anciently more populous and of much greater importance than it is at present, and contained three churches, the livings of which were rectories. A little to the south of the church, on the side of a hill, commences Coombs-Ditch, which gives name to the hundred, and where the courts were formerly held; it is thought by Dr. Stukeley to have been a long rampart and ditch of the first colony of the Belgæ. The parish is situated about two miles from the road between Salisbury and Dorchester, and comprises 1357a. 2r. 29p., of which about 274 acres are arable, 447 meadow and pasture, and 335 woodland; the soil rests upon chalk and flint, and is in some parts clay, and in others a thin loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 1½., and in the gift of E. M. Pleydell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £199. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 2½ acres. The church, rebuilt in 1839, at the expense of the lady of the manor, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, and is larger than the ancient edifice by the addition of a chancel and north transept; a gallery has also been erected, and the building is ornamented with a spire, and an elegant east window of stained glass.

WINTERBOURNE DANTSEY or DANNERY (*St. EDWARD*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY,

hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 166 inhabitants, and comprising about 1550 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, lately in the patronage of the Prebendary of Chute and Chisenbury in the Cathedral of Salisbury, which prebend is now suspended, and in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; net income, £58. The impropriation belongs to Miss M. A. Skinner.

WINTERBOURNE, EARLS (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 221 inhabitants, and comprising about 1612 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; till lately in the patronage of the Prebendary of Chute and Chisenbury in the Cathedral of Salisbury, who was appropriator; net income, £34. The tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe contains 137 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near the village is an ancient earthwork called Chlorus Camp, or Figbury Ring, from its circular form, including an area of about 15 acres.

WINTERBOURNE-FARRINGDON, or *St. GERMAN'S*, formerly a parish, now claiming to be extraparochial, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Dorchester. The living, a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$., was in 1751 united to the rectory of Winterbourne-Came.

WINTERBOURNE-GUNNER, or *CHERBOROUGH (St. MARY)*, a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 144 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1506 acres, of which 286 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. C. J. Colman: the tithes have been commuted for £214; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

WINTERBOURNE-HERRINGSTONE, county of DORSET.—See HERRINGSTONE.

WINTERBOURNE-HOUGHTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 304 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward II., this place belonged to Hugh le Despenser, on whose execution at Bristol it escheated to the crown. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which about 750 are down and pasture, 500 woodland, and the rest arable; the surface is very hilly, and the soil chalk, thickly set with flints; good barley is produced, and large flocks of sheep are depastured. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Michel: the tithes have been commuted for £180; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 100 acres. The church is an ancient structure, remarkable only for the remains of the original rood-loft, which are still in good preservation. Considerable quantities of spar are found in some coppices within the parish.

WINTERBOURNE-KINGSTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of BEER-REGIS, Wareham division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.)

from Blandford-Forum; containing 567 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Beer-Regis; impropriators, E. M. Pleydell, Esq., and others, whose tithes have been commuted for £410, and those of the vicar for £120. 17. 6.

WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £157; patron, the Earl of Ilchester. An alien priory subordinate to the priory of West, or de Vasto, of the order of Cluny, is said to have existed here before the 15th of John.

WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Marlborough; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil in general light. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1747 to that of Avebury, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes were commuted for land in 1813; the glebe contains 90 acres.

WINTERBOURNE-STEEPLETON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises 1783 acres, of which 565 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, united to that of Winterbourne-Abbas, and valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7. The church, situated in the middle of the parish, is covered with lead, and has a tower surmounted by a stone spire, which, and that at Iwerne-Minster, are the only spires in the county.

WINTERBOURNE-STOKE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 328 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Amesbury to Hindon and Shaftesbury, and comprises 3500 acres of down land, forming a part of Salisbury Plain, and entirely appropriated to the depasturing of sheep; the soil is incumbent on chalk and flint. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8.; patron and impropriator, Lord Ashburton. The great tithes have been commuted for £131. 9., and the vicarial for £220; a rent-charge of £95 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, and the glebe contains between 2 and 3 acres. The church is a fine ancient structure in the cathedral style, with a handsome tower, and has been recently repaired and repewed, and the chancel rebuilt, at a cost of £350, raised by subscription. On the downs are barrows, and traces of an ancient encampment.

WINTERBOURNE-STRICKLAND, a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 383 inhabitants, and comprising 2215*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3.; net income, £367; patron, the Hon. H. D. Damer. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 60 acres. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and was

repaired about 1716. Quarrelston House, an ancient quadrangular building, formerly the seat of the Bingham, has been, for the greater part, pulled down at different times within the last half century.

WINTERBOURNE-WHITCHURCH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford division of DORSET, 5 miles (S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 541 inhabitants. It comprises 2866*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*, of which about 1390 acres are arable, 1198 pasture, and 258 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10½; patron, Bishop of Salisbury; impropiators, E. M. Pleydell and H. C. Compton, Esqrs. The tithes have been commuted for £95. The church is a long narrow edifice, with a south transept, and a low embattled tower rising from the intersection, and contains a curious ancient font. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, who founded the sect of Methodists, and author of several poems on religious subjects, was born here during the incumbency of his father, who was ultimately ejected for nonconformity.

WINTERBOURNE-ZELSTONE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of RUSHMORE, Blandford division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 222 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to have taken its name from a stream, or bourne, that runs through it only in winter, comprises 823½ acres, the surface whereof is in general level, and the soil rests on gravel. Buttons are made to a considerable extent by females, and are sent to Blandford for sale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3., and in the gift of J. J. Farquharson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £239. 18.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 32½ acres. The church is ancient, and has a lofty embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WINTERBURN, with FLASBY, a township, in the parish of GARGRAVE, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Skipton; containing 140 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the Aire, and intersected by a stream, a tributary of that river. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WINTERINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 694 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the line of the Roman Ermin-street, was formerly of considerable importance; and about half a mile east of the present Winteringham, stood the town *Ad Abum*, which, according to Stukeley, was ploughed up at the close of the 17th century, when many curious relics of antiquity were discovered. The estates were anciently held by the Marmions, one of whom, in the reign of Edward II., obtained a charter for a market here, which was, however, discontinued a long time since. The parish is tolerably extensive, and the village, which is long and straggling, occupies a bold acclivity, on the south side of the Humber, of which and its northern bank pleasing views may be had, together with prospects of the more distant parts of Yorkshire: two-thirds of the land are

arable, and the rest grass, with a little wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the gift of the Rev. F. R. Read, with a net income of £657: about 300 acres of land have been awarded in lieu of tithes, under an inclosure act. The church is a neat edifice, chiefly in the Norman style, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on the north side. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and a national school. A bequest amounting to £16 per annum, made by Thomas Boothby in 1682, is distributed among widows; and £13, left by various donors, are yearly given in money and coal to the poor. Henry Kirke White was for some time at school here.

WINTERSETT, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wakefield; containing 167 inhabitants. It comprises about 1170 acres, set out in farms, the property of Sir E. Dodsworth, Bart., and occupied by various persons. The village is distant about a mile and a half south-west from Wragby.

WINTERSLOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, comprising East and West, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of ALDERBURY, and partly in the hundred of AMESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTSHIRE; containing 838 inhabitants. East Winterslow is 7¼ miles (N. E. by E.), and West 6½ (E. N. E.), from Salisbury. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £784; patron, the Rev. H. E. Fryer. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school on the national plan, endowed with a small portion of the poor's estate, the remainder of which, about £28 per annum, is distributed among the poor. A man and woman from the parish are entitled to £10 per annum each, charged upon the rectorial tithes of Pitton and Farley, under the will of John Thistlethwaite, who died in 1724. Near Winterslow-Hut are three barrows, in one of which was discovered, a few years since, an arched vault constructed of rude flints wedged together, and inclosing two large sepulchral urns inverted, which were found to contain ashes enveloped in linen of a very fine texture, burnt bones, beads of red amber, a metal pin, and a two-edged lance-head of brass, with hair of a beautiful brown colour, and other relics, supposed to have been those of some illustrious British female. The Roman road from Salisbury to Winchester passes through the parish.

WINTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a small market-town, and a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 1373 inhabitants. This place, which is of some antiquity, is situated about half a mile west of the Ermin-street, and, from the discovery of various remains, appears to have been well known to the Romans. It occupies a salubrious position on the eastern side of one of the Wold hills, about two miles south of the Humber; a corn-market, established some years since, takes place every Wednesday; and fairs for cattle are held on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, and September 23rd. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £82, and there is some land attached to the benefice. The church, a spacious cruciform structure in the Norman and early

English styles, with a tower, was greatly injured during the civil war in the time of Charles, but was afterwards restored, and has recently been thoroughly repaired: the church land consists of about 3 acres. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Some bequests have been left at different periods for the relief of the poor and the instruction of children; and in 1841 a national school was erected on the north side of the church, at a cost of about £400, raised by subscription, aided by the National Society and the Treasury. The antiquities above alluded to were found in 1747, and comprised three highly curious tessellated pavements discovered at the foot of the hill on the Cliff farm, some Roman bricks, the foundations of walls, and other interesting relics; and on the Northlands farm a well, thought to have been constructed by the Romans, was opened a few years since. A petrifying spring, called Holy well, was once much resorted to on account of its medicinal properties.

WINTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 588 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1266a. 2r., of which 450 acres are arable, and the rest pasture, sand-hills, &c.; it is situated on the sea-coast, and about 200 persons are employed in a fishery. A lighthouse has been erected on an eminence south-east of the village, an hexagonal tower seventy feet high, lighted with patent argand lamps and reflectors. The place had formerly a market and a fair, which have been long disused. The living is a rectory, with that of East Somerton annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4.; net income, £478; patron, J. Hume, Esq. There is a parsonage-house, erected by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Nelson, and the glebe contains about 30 acres. The church is chiefly in the later style, with a tower 140 feet high, which serves as a landmark for mariners; the roof of the nave is supported by tiers of columns of chesnut wood, inserted in bases of brick; the entrance on the south is by a handsome porch. At the inclosure, 40 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel. Several large bones were found on the cliff in 1665, one of which, supposed to be that of a man's leg, was three feet two inches in length, and weighed 57lb. Winterton gives the title of Earl to the Turnour family.

WINTHORPE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 273 inhabitants. It is about a mile from the sea-coast, and comprises 2281a. 4p. The living is a discharged vicarage, united, in 1729, to that of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, and valued in the king's books at £8; the glebe contains 2 acres.

WINTHORPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and N. division of the wapentake of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Newark; containing 225 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 635 acres, the soil whereof is light and sandy. The village, which is picturesque and well built, is on a richly-wooded eminence on the banks of the Trent; and Winthorpe Hall, an elegant mansion, is surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £170; patron, John Handley, Esq. The church, situated in the highest part of the

village, was rebuilt of brick, with the exception of the south wall, in 1779. The Fosse-road passes through the parish.

WINTNEY, HARTLEY.—See HARTLEY-WINTNEY.

WINTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 358 inhabitants. The township comprises 3383 acres, of which 1800 are common or waste: the village is large, and the houses are well built and of handsome appearance. A free school, erected by subscription, in 1659, is endowed with £14. 8. a year. John Langhorne, D.D., translator of Plutarch, and author of *Fables of Flora* and other works; his brother William, who assisted in the translation; and Richard Burn, LL.D., the eminent law-writer and historian, were natives of this place, and received the rudiments of their education at the school.

WINTON, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-SIGSTON, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from North-Allerton; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises about 1340 acres, and includes the hamlets of Hallikeld and Stank, which are the property of the Earl of Harewood: a branch of his lordship's family was formerly seated at Stank Hall, now a farmhouse. The village is on the road from North-Allerton to Stokesley.

WINTRINGHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Malton; containing, with the chapelry of Knapton, 603 inhabitants, of whom 339 are in the township of Wintringham. This parish is situated on the river Derwent, and comprises 8480 acres, of which 5740 are in the township of Wintringham, and, with the exception of the large farm of Linton, exclusively the property of Sir George Strickland, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The greater portion is arable, and the remainder principally sheep-walks, with plantations chiefly of ash and fir trees; the soil near the river is clay, alternated with sand, but towards the south the land rises into wolds of fertile and chalky soil. The surface is diversified with numerous small streams, and the village is situated at the foot of the wolds, on the road from Scarborough to York, consisting mostly of one long street of ancient houses, built of stone and covered with thatch. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir George Strickland: the church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a tall and graceful spire. At Knapton is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported in the village. The farm of Linton, the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, was anciently the site of a monastic cell subordinate to the abbey of Scarborough.

WINWICK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, partly in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, and partly in that of POLEBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. E.) from Oundle; containing 373 inhabitants, of whom 207 are in the Huntingdon portion. This parish is situated about 4 miles from the road between Oundle and Huntingdon, and comprises 1800 acres by computation, of which 400 are pasture, 5 acres wood, and the rest arable: the Northamptonshire

portion consists of 959 acres. The soil is clayey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10.; net income, £66; patron and proprietor, Lord Montagu. The church contains about 300 sittings, of which half are free. Sarah Ruff, in 1721, bequeathed an estate, the rent of which, amounting to £20 per annum, is distributed among the poor.

WINWICK (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; comprising the borough of Newton-in-Mackerfield, the chapelry of Lowton, and the townships of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Culcheth, Golborne, Haydock, Houghton with Middleton and Arbury, Kenyon, and Southworth with Croft; and containing 18,148 inhabitants, of whom 545 are in the township of Winwick with Hulme, 3 miles (N.) from Warrington. Between the village of Winwick and the town of Newton is an elevated piece of ground called Redbank, from its having been, in 1648, the scene of an obstinately-contested battle between Oliver Cromwell and the Scots, when the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter. Considerable manufactures of cotton, fustian, locks, hinges, and various other articles, are carried on. Southworth Hall, in the parish, once belonged to the Roman Catholic college of Stonyhurst, and part of it is still used as a chapel by professors of that religion. At Parkside, also in the parish, the North-Union railway joins the Liverpool and Manchester railway; and on the south side of the latter is a station, likewise used by the Grand Junction company, whose line branches from the Liverpool and Manchester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £102. 9. 9½.; patron, the Earl of Derby; net income, £3616. The church is an ancient edifice with a lofty spire, said to be coeval with the establishment of the Christian religion in the country. A church was consecrated at Croft, on the 14th of November, 1833. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free grammar school founded in 1618, by Gualter Legh, Esq., who endowed it with an annuity of £10, which by benefactions has been augmented to £34: the schoolroom was built by Sir Peter Legh. In observance of a custom for some time established, the rector pays the rental of their cottages for six industrious tenants.

WINWICK (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILDSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Grand Union canal, and comprises 2011 acres by measurement, about 300 of which are arable, and the rest pasture; the soil is clay and sand, the former greatly predominating. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £475; the glebe contains 100 acres. The church is in the early English style, with the exception of the tower, and contains about 100 sittings. There are the remains of an old mansion, which have been converted into a farm-house; the gateway is a curious antique structure.

WIRKSWORTH (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of BELPER, chiefly in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, but partly in that of APPLETREE, S. division, and partly in that of HIGH PEAK, N. division, of the county of DERBY; containing 7991 inhabitants, of whom 4122 are in the town, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from

Derby, and 139 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, formerly written *Wircesworth*, *Werchestworde*, *Wyrksworth*, is of very great antiquity, and is supposed to derive its name from valuable lead-works in the neighbourhood, which, by an inscription on a pig of lead found in 1777, appear to have been worked so early as the time of the Emperor Adrian, at the commencement of the 2nd century; and the Saxons subsequently carried on mining operations here on an extensive scale. In 1714, Eadburga, abbess of Repton, to which abbey Wirksworth then belonged, sent hence to Guthlac, patron saint of Croyland abbey, a leaden coffin; and in 835, Kenwara, another abbess of Repton, granted her estate at *Wercesworde* to Humbert, on condition that he gave annually lead worth £15 to Archbishop Ceolnoth, for the use of Christ-Church at Canterbury. In Domesday book Wirksworth is described as the property of the crown, having a church, a priest, and three lead-mines; and it remained so until King John, in the fifth year of his reign, granted it to William de Ferrers, in whose family it continued until the attainer of his descendant, Robert, in the time of Henry III., by which monarch it was, in 1265, given to his son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and the manor has since that period constituted a part of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster.

The town is situated in a valley nearly surrounded with hills, at the southern extremity of the mining district, and is supplied with water brought by pipes from the hills on its eastern side. The chief employment of the inhabitants arises from the lead-mines, but some of them are also engaged in the cotton manufacture; and there are, in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, three establishments in which common ginghams are made, and others for the productions of hosiery, hats, tape, silk, and for wool-combing. The Cromford canal, and the Cromford and High Peak railway, commence in the parish; the former about a mile and a half north of the town, near where it crosses the river Derwent, by means of an aqueduct; and the latter about half a mile north. The mines and miners of the neighbourhood are governed by ancient customs, confirmed by a commission of inquiry in 1287; and all disputes and offences are determined at the Barmote courts, held twice a year before the steward, in the moot-hall, a handsome stone building, erected in 1814, by the Hon. Charles Bathurst, then chancellor of the duchy. In this hall is deposited the ancient brass dish, the standard from which those used for measuring the ore are made, which must be brought to be corrected by it, at least twice a year, by all the miners. The code of laws and regulations by which these courts are governed is very similar to that in force in the mining districts of the duchy of Cornwall: one remarkable custom is, that each person has the privilege of digging and searching for lead-ore in any part of the king's field, which, with a few exceptions, comprehends the whole wapentake; and should he discover a vein of lead, he has a right to work it, and erect buildings necessary for that purpose, without making any compensation to the owner of the land. A market on Wednesday, and an annual fair for three days, were granted by Edward I., in 1305, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster: Tuesday is now the market-day, for provisions generally; and there are fairs on Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Tuesday, May 12th, July 8th, Sept. 8th, and the third Tuesday in November, for cattle, the last

being also a *statute-fair*. The town is governed by a constable and headborough; and a petty-session is held by the county magistrates, on Tuesday in each week. There is a court of requests, established under an act in 1839. Two courts baron, at Easter and Michaelmas, and a court leet at Easter, occur for the king's manor, under the lessee of the crown; and a court is held for the rectorial manor, under the Dean of Lincoln, as appropriator. There is also a manor within the parish, which has no courts, called the Holland, or Richmond, manor, granted in 1553, by the crown, to Ralph Gell, Esq.

The parish comprises 14,022*a. 3r. 20p.*, and includes the chapelries of Alderwasley and Cromford; the townships of Ashley-Hay, Biggin, Hopton, Ible, and Idridge-hay with Allton; and the hamlets of Callow, Ivonbrook-Grange, and Middleton. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £42. 7. 8½.; net income, £164; patron and appropriator, the Dean of Lincoln. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower supported in the centre by four large pillars, and contains some ancient monuments. At Cromford, Alderwasley, and Middleton, are chapels, the two former of which have been built and endowed by individuals, and the latter by subscription. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, adjoining the churchyard, was established and endowed by Anthony Gell, Esq., of Hopton, in 1576, and has been rebuilt in the English style, at an expense of about £2000; the income is upwards of £250 per annum. The school, in common with those of Ashbourn and Chesterfield, is entitled, next after the founder's relatives, to two fellowships and two scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by the Rev. James Beresford, vicar of this parish, who died in 1520. Almshouses for six men, near the school, were also founded and endowed by Anthony Gell; Elizabeth Bagshaw, in 1797, left £2000 three per cent. consols., for the poor, the dividends of which amount to £56 per annum; and there are many other small donations and bequests, producing together a considerable sum. In 1736, a quantity of Roman coins was discovered; and spars, fluors, &c., have been found in great variety in the neighbourhood. There were also some mineral springs, but they have been destroyed by draining the mines.

WIRSWALL, a township, in the parish of WHITCHURCH, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Malpas; containing 91 inhabitants. The Chester canal passes along its western boundary. A rent-charge of £70 has been awarded, as a commutation for the tithes.

WISBECH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (N. W.) from Wisbech St. Peter; containing, with the chapelry of Guyhirn, 1931 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9483*a. 1r. 5p.* of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; 186 acres are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of St. Peter. The church is principally in the later English style, with a large square tower. At Guyhirn is a neat chapel, built in 1666, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. A school is endowed with 21 acres of land.

WISBECH (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 43 miles (N.) from Cambridge, and 94 (N. by E.) from London; containing 8530 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and is noticed in a charter by which,



Corporation Seal.

in 664, Wulfhere, son of Peada, King of the Mercians granted to the abbey of Medehamstead, now Peterborough, "the lands from Ragwell, 5 miles to the main river that goeth to Elm and to Wisbece." In the Norman survey it is mentioned under the same appellation, which it retained till the reign of Edward I., from which period till the time of Henry VI. it was invariably written "Wysebeche." The name is supposed to be derived from the river Ouse, then called the Wise, and from the Saxon "bec," signifying either a running stream or a tongue of land at the confluence of two rivers, which, previously to the diversion of their streams, was descriptive of its situation at the confluence of the Ouse with the river Nene. From the date of Wulfhere's charter, little is recorded of the history of this place till the year 1000, when the manor is said to have been given to the abbot and convent of Ely, by Oswi, and Leofede, daughter of Brithnod, the first abbot, on the admission into that monastery of their son Ailwin, afterwards bishop of Elmham. William the Conqueror, in the last year of his reign, erected a strong castle here, which he placed under the command of a governor, styled a constable, with a strong garrison, to keep the refractory barons in submission, and to check the ravages of the outlaws, who made frequent incursions from the neighbouring fens into the upland parts of the county. In 1190, Richard I. granted to the tenants of Wisbech Barton Manor exemption from toll in all towns or markets throughout England, which privilege was confirmed by King John, who, in 1216, visited the town, and is supposed to have taken up his residence in the castle, on leaving which that monarch attempting to cross the wash at an improper time, lost all his carriages, treasure, and regalia. The greater part of the town, together with the castle, was destroyed in 1236, by an inundation of the sea, but was soon afterwards restored; and the castle subsequently falling into dilapidation, Bishop Morton, towards the close of the 15th century, erected on its site another of brick, which became an episcopal palace of the bishops of Ely. In the reign of Elizabeth, the castle was appropriated to the confinement of state prisoners, and during the protectorate of Cromwell it was purchased by Thurloe, afterwards his secretary, who made it his occasional residence. Upon the restoration, it again reverted to the bishops of Ely; but it was sold in 1793, and all remains of it have disappeared in the recent improvements of the town, which is at present the most flourishing place in the Isle of Ely.

The town is situated on both sides of the river now called the Nene, over which is a handsome stone bridge of one elliptical arch, 72 feet in the span; the streets

are regularly formed, the houses in general well built, and on the site of the ancient castle, which was purchased by an architect and taken down in 1816, a crescent of more than 50 houses has been erected; the town is paved, and lighted with gas. From the late improvement in the system of draining, a great portion of previously unproductive land in the vicinity has been brought into a high state of cultivation, and on every side are seen fertile corn-fields and luxuriant pastures. A permanent literary society was established in 1781, who have a library containing more than 3000 volumes; and there is also a theological library, in which are many valuable works of the most eminent of the old divines. Here are a reading-room, and a neat theatre; assemblies are held in rooms appropriately fitted up, and a commodious building has been erected, in which are hot, cold, and sea-water baths, furnished with dressing-rooms and every requisite appendage. About a century since, the principal articles of TRADE were, oil, for the preparation of which there were seven mills in the town; and butter, of which not less than 8000 firkins were sent annually to London. The importance of the place as a sea-port has much increased of late years, and the trade has been greatly augmented; the main exports are corn, rape-seed, long wool (of which great quantities are sent to the clothing districts in Yorkshire), and timber, which is brought hither from the county of Northampton; and it is now one of the principal places of export for wheat in the kingdom: the chief imports are wine, deals, and coal. The navigation of the river above the town was, many years since, greatly improved by a straight cut from Peterborough, forming a communication with the upland country, and supplying Peterborough, Oundle, and Northampton with various commodities; and below the town, very extensive works have been executed by the commissioners of the Neve-Out-fall, which have greatly benefited the drainage of large tracts of land in the neighbourhood, and made the navigation to the sea perfect: vessels of large burthen now approach the town, and load and unload at the quay and granaries. In 1839, the tonnage duties were paid on 97,119 tons; the number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 56, and their aggregate burthen 5200 tons. In 1794, a canal was cut from the river at Wisbech to the Old Neve at Outwell, and thence to the Ouse at Salter's-Lode Sluice, opening a way to Norfolk, Suffolk, and the eastern counties. A packet arrives from Peterborough every Tuesday and Friday, and departs every Wednesday and Sunday morning. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and the Saturday before Lady-day, for hemp and flax; also a considerable horse-fair on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, numerously attended by the London dealers; and a large cattle-fair on August 12th, at which 3000 head of cattle have been brought for sale. The market and fairs are held by the corporation on lease from the Bishop of Ely, who is lord of the manor. The market-place is a spacious open area.

The guild of the Holy Trinity, established in 1379, being found at the time of the Dissolution to have supported a grammar school and maintained certain piers, jetties, and banks, "against the rage of the sea," was in 1549 restored by Edward VI., who also gave the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, which was renewed

by James I. in 1611, and confirmed by Charles II. in 1669. The corporation, however, at present consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the number of other magistrates is 3. The quarter-sessions for the Isle of Ely take place here and at Ely alternately; petty-sessions for the division are held here, and there is a court of requests for debts under 40s. The town-hall is embellished with the town arms, a painting of Edward VI., and portraits of Dr. Jobson, the late vicar, who was a considerable benefactor to the town, and Thomas Clarkson, the strenuous advocate of Negro Emancipation. The shire-hall is annexed to the gaol, which was rebuilt in 1807.

The parish comprises 5750*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.*, of which about 2887 acres are arable, and 2792 pasture. The LIVING is a vicarage, with Wisbech St. Mary annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Ely; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The great tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1840, and the vicarial for £2175; the appropriate glebe contains 15½ acres, and the vicar's 51½. The church is a spacious ancient structure, partly Norman, but chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower in the later style; it has two naves under one roof, divided in the centre by a beautiful range of light clustered pillars with pointed arches, and from their respective aisles by low massive pillars and circular Norman arches; the north aisle of the chancel is in the decorated style, and there is a fine window of the same character at the west end of the south aisle of the nave. A handsome chapel of ease, of octagonal form, was erected in 1828, on the opposite side of the river, in the old market, at an expense of £9364, raised by subscription among the inhabitants, to meet a liberal offer of Dr. Jobson, who conveyed in fee a real estate of more than £5000 in value, as an endowment for the minister, to whom the rents and profits are given in perpetuity: the chapel was open for divine service on January 13th, 1831, and contains about 1100 sittings, of which 300 are free; the preferment is in the gift of Trustees, and the net income is £200. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Johnsonians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Unitarians. The free grammar school is of very ancient foundation, and the appointment of a master, in 1446, by the guild of the Holy Trinity, is still on record; its original endowment has been augmented by bequests from Thomas Parke and John Crane, Esqrs., for increasing the master's stipend, which, including perquisites, amounts to £200 per annum. Belonging to the school are four by-fellowships, of £10 per annum each, founded at Peter-House, Cambridge, by T. Parke, in 1628; and two scholarships for youths of Wisbech, originally of £8, which are now worth £70 per annum each: Archbishop Herring, the present Bishop of Kildare, and Thomas Clarkson, were educated at the school. There is a national school endowed with lands, the produce of which amounts to £55 per annum. A fund for lending money to tradesmen, free of interest, was bequeathed by John Crane, in 1652, which was increased by a gift of £300 from William Holmes; and there are several almshouses for the poor, and many

valuable charities. The union of Wisbech comprises 22 parishes or places, of which 13 are in the county of Norfolk, and 9 in that of Cambridge, and contains a population of 31,484. There was anciently an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, of which no traces are now discernible.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **PETWORTH**, partly in the hundreds of **ROTHERBRIDGE** and **WEST EASWRITH**, but chiefly in the hundred of **BURY**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Horsham; containing 1807 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, and comprises 8276 acres by admeasurement, of which 1220 are pasture and meadow, 4423 arable, and the remainder wood and waste. There are several feeders to the river Arun, in the parish, which is also intersected by the Arun and Wey canal. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Billinghamurst to Petworth; and fairs are held in it on the 16th of July and 20th of November, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 0½., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wisborough in the Cathedral of Chichester, whose tithes here have been commuted for £1171, and those of the vicar for £440; the former has 19½, and the latter 4, acres of glebe. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty shingled spire, which forms a conspicuous object for many miles round; it contains some monuments to the Napper and King families. At Loxwood-End, in the parish, is a chapel; and there is a place of worship for Independents. The workhouse has been appropriated for the children of the union.

WISBY, county of **LINCOLN**.—See **WHISBY**.

WISSETON, or **WYESTON**, a township, in the parish of **CLAYWORTH**, union of **EAST RETFORD**, North-Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bawtry; containing 133 inhabitants, and comprising about 930 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £242. 15., and there is a glebe of 12½ acres. The hamlet of Drakeholes, or Drakelow, partly in this township, and partly in the parish of Everton, is one of the depôts for the Chesterfield and Trent canal, which passes by through a tunnel 250 yards in length, in cutting which many coins of Constantine, and human bones were found. Wiseton Hall, a handsome mansion consisting of a centre and two wings, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, with a lawn of 30 acres in front, interspersed with beautiful clumps of trees, and commanding fine and extensive views of the surrounding country.

WISHAW (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of **ASTON**, Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Sutton-Coldfield; containing 266 inhabitants. This parish, with the hamlet of Moxhul, comprises 1196 acres, the property of Mr. Noel, with the exception of a few small freeholds; the surface is well wooded, and partly undulated, the soil extremely fertile, and the scenery embraces pleasing views of the surrounding country. The London and Liverpool road, the Birmingham and Tamworth road, and the Birmingham and Derby railway, run through the parish; and the Birmingham and Fazeley canal also passes close to Wishaw. Moxhul Hall, built about the 14th century,

is a substantial house standing in a park of 150 acres; it contains some ancient portraits of the Noel and Hacket families. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5., and in the patronage of the Folliet and Jesson families; net income, £370. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower. Lady Hacket, in 1710, gave £100, directing the interest to be applied to teaching children; and a parochial and Sunday school is supported by Mr. Noel.

WISHFORD, GREAT (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **WILTON**, hundred of **BRANCH** and **DOLE**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury; containing 358 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Salisbury to Bath, and comprises 1610a. 3r. 11p., of which about 900 acres are arable, 649 pasture, and 61 woodland: the river Wily runs through the parish, the soil of which is in general chalky. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10. 7½., and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £430; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 17½ acres. The church, which was repaired, and the gallery enlarged, in 1829, contains an ancient monument to Thomas Bonham, Esq., lord of the manor, who is represented in the habit of a pilgrim, lying at full length; also a beautiful monument to Sir Richard Grobham, dressed in armour. Sir Richard Howe, Bart., in 1728, established a free school, and endowed it with tithes which now produce £74 per annum. Sir R. Grobham, in 1628, founded an almshouse for four aged men, and endowed it with property now worth £78 a year; and a fund for apprenticing children, amounting to about £10. 10. per annum, was bequeathed by Daniel Oland, in 1735.

WISHFORD, LITTLE, a tything, in the parish of **SOUTH NEWTON**, union of **WILTON**, hundred of **BRANCH** and **DOLE**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Wilton.

WISLEY, a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**. Second division of the hundred of **WOKING**, W. division of **SURREY**, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Ripley; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1050 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Pyrford annexed, valued in the king's books at £40. 19.; net income, £210; patron, the Earl of Onslow. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style.

WISPINGTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCastle**, S. division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Horncastle; containing 84 inhabitants, and comprising 1194 acres by computation. The living is a discharged vicarage; patron and impropriator, C. Turnor, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £70, and the vicarial for £140; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 70 acres in this parish, and 30 in Stickney.

WISSETT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Halesworth; containing 470 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2240a. 1r. 14p., of which 52 acres are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and impropriator, Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £452. 10., and

those of the perpetual curate for £90. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower, and the entrances on the north and south are through richly-decorated Norman doorways.

WISTANSTOW (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, partly in the hundred of PURSLOW, but chiefly in that of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ludlow; containing, with the township of Cheney-Longville, 1051 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £764; patron, the Earl of Craven.

WISTASTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 3., and in the gift of J. W. Hammond, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was rebuilt in 1826. About £15 per annum, the rent of an estate purchased with bequests by Ann Ball, in 1604, and others, is distributed among poor parishioners.

WISTERSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MARDEN, hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Hereford; containing 28 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron, W. Vale, Esq.; improPRIATOR, James Beebee, Esq.

WISTON, or WISSINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SUBBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Colchester; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1485a. 2r. 34p., and is bounded on the south by the river Stour. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £442; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The church has a rich and very curious Norman door, with a north entrance in the same style; the chancel is separated from the nave by an enriched arch.

WISTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Steyning; containing 341 inhabitants. The southern portion of the parish has a magnificent sweep of down land, which rises in one place to an elevation of 820 feet, commanding most extensive views; and its beautiful plantations render it conspicuous from distant parts, and confer upon it an interesting and picturesque appearance. Wiston House, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by Sir Thomas Shirley about 1576, has lately been taken down, and rebuilt by the present proprietor, Charles Goring, Esq., with the exception of the ancient baronial hall, a noble apartment exhibiting a finely-grained timber roof. The park, the surface of which is undulated, contains some stately forest-trees, and is well stocked with deer. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the gift of Mr. Goring: the tithes have been commuted for £436, and a rent-charge of £64 is paid to Magdalen College, Oxford; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, situated in the park, is chiefly in the decorated style, and consists of a nave,

chancel, and south aisle, at the east end of which is a sepulchral chapel; there are monuments to Sir William Shirley, Sir Thomas Shirley and his wife, and several of the Gorings.

WISTOW (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Ramsey; containing 490 inhabitants, and comprising 2332a. 3r. 7p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £354; patron, R. G. Woodruff, Esq. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 38 acres.

WISTOW (*ST. WINSTON*), a parish, in the union of BILLEDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 296 inhabitants. On the night previous to the battle of Naseby, King Charles I. slept at Wistow Hall, in this parish, which is now the seat of Sir Henry Halford, son of the late Sir Henry Halford, Bart., G.C.B., the distinguished physician, who died in 1844. The house was considerably enlarged, and the grounds were laid out with much taste, by the late proprietor, at an expense of £20,000: in the library is a splendid clock, ornamented with a bust of George IV., studded with diamonds, and valued at 600 guineas, which, shortly after the decease of that monarch, was presented by six members of the Royal family to Sir Henry, as a tribute to his skill and assiduity as their physician. The church is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the road between London and Leicester, by Welford, and about a mile from that through Market-Harborough; and the Leicester Union canal runs through the parish. There is only one house in Wistow, with the exception of the Hall, and two tenements belonging to servants of the establishment; but in the chapelry of Newton-Harcourt, situated in the parish, are numerous small dwellings, and about 40 or 50 stocking-frames are at work. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.; net income, £92; patron and improPRIATOR, Sir Henry Halford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church was repaired and beautified by the late baronet, who erected a burial-place adjoining, in which are interred the remains of the late Lady Halford, Mr. Justice Vaughan, and other relatives. There is a chapel of ease at Newton-Harcourt.

WISTOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SELBY, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Selby; containing 756 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2900 acres, the surface of which is flat, and the soil loam: the river Ouse passes within half a mile. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wistow in the Cathedral of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £221: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school is endowed with £5 per annum; and here is a charity for apprenticing boys, the annual value of which is £24, founded by Archbishop Montaigne.

WISWELL, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Clitheroe; containing 775 in-

habitants. The extension of the manufacture in spinning cotton-thread, and the weaving and printing of calico, have caused a considerable increase in the population of the township within the last few years.

WITCHAM (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Ely, on the road to Chatteris; containing 502 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WITCHAMPTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Wimborne; containing 461 inhabitants. The parish is situated a little on the west of the road from Wimborne to Cranborne, and comprises by admeasurement 1462 acres, chiefly arable, the surface of which is undulated, and the soil in some parts a gravelly loam, and in others a black earth, resting principally on chalk and flint. The grounds are intersected by the rapid river Allen, which turns a paper-mill giving employment to about 27 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of H. C. Sturt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £269. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a large handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square tower, which is the only remaining part of the ancient fabric erected in the 14th century. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Remains exist of an old monastery once subordinate to the abbots of Crawford, and now converted into a barn.

WITCHFORD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Ely; containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.: the great tithes have been commuted for £421. 13., and the vicarial for £134; the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 21 and 22 acres.

WITCHINGHAM, GREAT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Reepham; containing 624 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2153*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, of which 1577 acres are arable, 448 meadow and pasture, and 63 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the views from the higher grounds are interesting. The Hall is a handsome mansion of brick, in the Elizabethan style; and there are some remains of the old hall, built by John Norris, Esq., founder of the Norrisian professorship of Cambridge. The hamlet of Lenwade is on the road from Norwich to Fakenham, and near the river Wensum, on which is an extensive flour-mill. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Witchingham annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 11.; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £488. 12., and the vicarial for £250; the glebe comprises 34 acres, with a good house, lately rebuilt by the Rev. William Howard. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower. There is a

place of worship for Wesleyans. John Britton, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275, and Sir William Wychingham, judge of the common pleas in 1363, were natives of the parish.

WITCHINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Reepham; containing 45 inhabitants. It is situated on a surface of high table land, and comprises about 730 acres, of which 80 are pasture, and the remainder arable: the road from Norwich to Reepham runs through. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Great Witchingham, and valued in the king's books at £5: the glebe contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the early style, with a square tower.

WITCHLING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lenham; containing 124 inhabitants, and comprising 1318*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 8.; net income, £158; patron, the Rev. Edwin Bosanquet.

WITCOMB MAGNA (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Painswick; containing 179 inhabitants. The parish is situated among the Cotswold hills, and contains 918 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir W. Hicks, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £132, and the glebe comprises one acre. Near the foot of Cooper's Hill, on a delightful spot in the parish, the remains of a Roman villa, with a sacarium, baths, &c., were discovered in 1818, the walls of which, to the height of nearly six feet, are remaining, some of them covered with stucco painted in panels of different colours, elegantly ornamented with ivy leaves. Several of the apartments were paved with red sandstone, others with beautiful mosaic work, and in many of them have been found fragments of columns, and cornices of white marble, numerous coins, domestic utensils, and other relics.

WITCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTOCK, union of YEOVIL, hundred of MARTOCK, W. division of SOMERSET: containing 59 inhabitants.

WITCOMBE, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of BADGEWORTH, union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 210 inhabitants.

WITHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chelmsford, and 37 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 3158 inhabitants. The original erection of the town, or at least that part of it which is situated on Cheping Hill, is attributed to Edward the Elder, about the commencement of his reign; and the place was subsequently in the possession of the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, three miles distant. Some consider this to have been the Roman station *Canonium* of Antoninus, which opinion receives confirmation from the quantity of Roman bricks in the walls of the church, and from coins of different emperors

that have been discovered in levelling the fortifications. There are remains of a circular camp, defended by a double vallum, yet visible in the vicinity of the town. A mansion here, formerly the property of the Earl of Abercorn, has been repeatedly honoured by the presence of royalty; George II. rested at it in his progress to and from his Hanoverian dominions, and Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., was received here on her first arrival in England. The town, which is pleasantly situated near the confluence of a small stream called the Braine, with the river Blackwater, on the main road from London to Colchester, is of respectable appearance, and consists principally of one long street, lighted with gas, paved, and amply supplied with water from wells. The market, granted by Richard I., and kept originally at Cheping Hill, from which it was removed by Richard II., is on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, June 4th, and September 14th. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions for the division every Tuesday; and manorial courts occur as occasion requires, at which constables and other officers are appointed.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 7½., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of London: the great tithes have been commuted for £820, and the vicarial for £285, and a rent-charge of £75 is paid to an impropiator; there is a handsome parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 102¼ acres. The church, situated at Cheping Hill, about half a mile north of the town, is a spacious and handsome edifice with a tower of brick, in the later English style, and contains many ancient monuments, and a large tomb erected in the reign of Elizabeth, to the memory of Judge Southcote and his lady, by whose effigies it is surmounted. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Roman Catholics; also a national school supported partly by the rent of a house conditionally bequeathed in 1630, by Dame Catherine Barnardiston. Two almshouses on Cheping Hill, for four widows, were endowed by Thomas Green, Esq., in 1491, with a farm in Springfield, let for £80 a year; and an almshouse for two widows was founded in the reign of Charles I., by means of a bequest from George Armond, Esq. Others established by Matthew Harvey, Esq., are occupied by nine persons; and there are five, for ten widows, endowed in 1687, with a farm at Goldhanger, and another at Fairstead, and having an income of £165 per annum. Dr. Warley, amongst other benefactions, in 1719, left £100 in aid of a school; and C. Barnardiston bequeathed a similar amount to be distributed in bread and fuel. The poor law union of Witham comprises 17 parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,407. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, which was formerly in great repute.

WITHAM-FRIARY (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly an extra-episcopal liberty, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (S. S.W.) from Frome; containing, exclusively of Charterhouse-on-Mendip, which is in the hundred of Wintersoke, 581 inhabitants. Here was anciently a nunnery; and subsequently, in 1181, a monastery, said to be the first establishment of Carthusians in England, was founded by Henry II., in honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints, and at the Dissolution had a

revenue of £227. 1. 8.; the ruins were taken down in 1764, and a farm-house now stands upon the site. About 4000 acres were originally possessed by the Wyndham family, and a splendid residence was built here by the Earl of Egremont, who died in 1763; but the manor is now the property of the Duke of Somerset. The parish is intersected by the river Frome, and comprises 5414 acres, of which 878 are arable, 3441 pasture, and upwards of 1000 woodland and plantations. The subsoil is in general a blue or whitish clay, under which are veins of soft limestone, which is burnt into lime; and in some places are found layers of hard stone, with shells imbedded in it, which is well adapted for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, the Duke of Somerset. The church, supposed to have been either the chapel or a portion of the ancient friary, has an arched groined roof, with a semicircular chancel, and being in a very dilapidated state, was thoroughly repaired and enlarged in 1828, when a new tower was built. A neat parsonage-house was erected in 1830, near the village, and a capacious schoolroom has been built by the Duke of Somerset.

WITHAM, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 300 inhabitants, of whom 246 are in the township of North Witham. The parish comprises 2000 acres, of which 1400 are in the hamlet of Lobthorpe; the river Witham runs through the lordship; the surface is rather hilly, and the soil in general rests on clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 2.; net income, £300; patron, Viscount Downe: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 100 acres. The sum of £55, arising from bequests, is annually distributed among the poor.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (S.W.) from Bourne; containing, with the hamlets of Lound, Manthorpe, and Toft, 573 inhabitants, of whom 235 are in Witham township. The parish comprises 4365 acres, of which about 300 are woodland, and of the remainder three-fourths are arable, and one-fourth pasture; the soil is exceedingly various, and embraces sand and clay, with numerous admixtures and modifications; the substratum is oolite, under which in some parts is freestone, but at too great a depth for use. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 0½.; net income, £107; patron and impropiator, General Johuson. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with north and south aisles, and a modern tower at the end of the south transept; the south aisle is in the later Norman style; the north aisle is early English, and at the west end of the edifice is a window in the later English style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charitable bequests of the parish amount to more than £300 per annum.

WITHAM, SOUTH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (S. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 506 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil clay: the river Witham

has its source here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 11.; net income, £120; patron, Lord Huntingtower. The glebe contains about 150 acres. A preceptory of Knights Templars existed here so early as 1164, and afterwards came into the hands of the Hospitallers.

WITHCALL (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Wold division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**; parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Louth; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises about 2650 acres of land, the greater part of which is arable, in a high state of cultivation; the soil is light loam, resting on limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £516. The church contains accommodation for about 40 persons.

WITHCOTE, a parish, in the union of **BILLESDON**, forming, with the parishes of **Cold-Overton** and **Somerby**, a detached portion of the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, locally in that of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from **Oakham**; containing 30 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 734 acres by admeasurement, is situated on low ground, and surrounded by small irregular hills, covered with a smooth verdant surface. The Hall has been thoroughly repaired by the Rev. Henry Palmer, and enlarged with an additional wing: the stone employed, of which the grand staircase is entirely made, is a grey limestone, found in the parish, beneath a stratum of brown stone, at a small distance from the surface. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4½.; net income, £133; patron, the Rev. H. Palmer. The church is a small handsome structure in the English style, with an embattled roof, ornamented with a pinnacle at each angle, and a turret for a bell on the west; on the sides of the altar are marble monuments to the Johnson and Palmer families, and Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., attorney-general to Charles II., lies buried in the church. On the south-western extremity of the parish may be traced the foundations and embankments of **Solay** or **Sawley Castle**, a place of great importance when destroyed in the baronial wars, and supposed to have been built by the **Basset** family.

WITHERIDGE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH MOLTON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Chulmleigh**; containing 1399 inhabitants. This is a decayed borough and market-town. A fair for cattle is held on June 24th; and there are still great markets on the Wednesday after Sept. 21st, and the first Wednesday in November. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 10. 5.; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. W. P. Thomas. The improper and vicarial tithes have each been commuted for £350; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 100 acres. The church has a stone pulpit highly enriched. **Richard Melhuish, Esq.**, in 1799, gave £500 stock, the dividends arising from which are applied to instruction. **William Chapple**, the antiquary, who died in 1755, was born here.

WITHERINGTON, a tything, in the parish of **DOWNTON**, union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **DOWNTON**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 14 inhabitants.

WITHERLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by S.) from **Atherstone**; containing, with the hamlet of **Atterton**, 509 inhabitants, of whom 425 are in **Witherley** township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 3½.; net income, £500; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Roberts. The church has one of the finest spires in the county, 156 feet high. The old **Watling-street**, which here separates **Leicestershire** from **Warwickshire**, crosses the river **Anker** at **Witherley** bridge; and in the parish is **Mancetter**, the site of the great Roman station *Man-duessedum*.

WITHERN (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from **Alford**; containing, with the hamlet of **Stain**, 435 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from **Louth** to **Alford**, and comprises 2415a. 1r. 13p., was formerly a seat of the **Fitzwilliams**, and a large moated area is still pointed out as the spot on which their mansion stood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 10. 2½., and in the gift of **Robert Vyner, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £484, and the glebe contains 48 acres. The church is a brick edifice, erected about the year 1813, on the site of the old structure, at a cost of £1400. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. **George Stovin**, in 1726, bequeathed £100, the interest of which, with £6. 6. per annum derived from land, is applied to teaching and partly clothing children, who assemble in a school-house built about 40 years since by the late **Robert Vyner, Esq.**

WITHERNSEA, a chapelry, in the parish of **HOLLYM**, union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 19 miles (E. by S.) from **Hull**; containing 126 inhabitants. It comprises about 950 acres of land, upon which the sea encroaches nearly two yards every year, and is the property of **Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart.**, who is lord of the manor: the village is long and straggling, and is situated near the sea cliff, about five miles north-east of **Patrington**. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1793. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, and now in ruins, was apparently the remains of a magnificent building, probably the church of a priory which existed here in the reign of **John**, a cell to the abbey of **Albemarle**, in **France**.

WITHERNWICK (*St. ALBAN*), a parish, in the union of **SKIRLAUGH**, N. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Hull**; containing 456 inhabitants. This place, sometimes written **Whit-thorn-wick**, is mentioned in the **Domesday** survey; and in the year 1115, the church and tithes of the village were given by **Stephen**, Earl of **Albemarle**, to the abbey of **St. Martin, Albemarle**. It comprises 2601 acres, of which 1720 are arable, 850 pasture, and 31 woodland: the village, situated on an eminence, is large and well built. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the **Prebendary of Holme** in the **Cathedral of York**, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 1.: the tithes of the township were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1802. The church, a small edifice, consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a square tower of indifferent character; it presents several indications of ancient

workmanship, but has been much mutilated by repairs, and the chancel is the only portion of the building that has escaped injudicious alteration. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WITHERSDALE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 184 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 750 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Fressingfield, and valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £221. 10., and the glebe contains 28 acres. The church is a small edifice, without either tower or spire.

WITHERSFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Haverhill; containing 640 inhabitants. It comprises 2514 acres by admeasurement, and is situated at the south-western corner of the county, on the road from Haverhill to Linton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 1.; net income, £465; patron, G. T. W. H. Duffield, Esq.

WITHERSLACK, a chapelry, in the parish of BETHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WEST-MORLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Milnthorpe; containing 489 inhabitants. A fishery in the river Belo, which passes through the chapelry, belongs to the Earl of Derby, who holds his manorial court at the Derby Arms, on the second Tuesday after Trinity: the ancient Hall has been converted into a farm-house. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patrons, the Trustees of Barwick's charity. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built and endowed in 1664, by Dr. John Barwick, a native of this place, and Dean of St. Paul's, London, who bequeathed the impropriate rectory of Lazonby, to which his brother, Peter Barwick, Esq., M.D., added an estate near Kirk-Oswald, to provide an annuity of £26 to the curate for teaching 40 children, one of £4 for repairing the chapel, and another of £10 for placing out apprentices and as a marriage portion to maidens. These allowances have been considerably augmented by the increased value of the lands, which now let for about £400 a year; and the treasurers were enabled, in 1824, to erect a girls' school. About a mile from the chapel, a chalybeate spring was discovered, and named Holy Well, in 1656; but it has since disappeared.

WITHERSTONE, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bridport; containing 41 inhabitants. This ancient parish, now almost depopulated, pays rates to Poorstock, the church having been suffered to go into decay soon after the Reformation. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Dorchester: the tithes have been commuted for £100. 9.

WITHIEL (*St. UVELL*), a parish, in the union of BODMIN, E. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bodmin; containing 468 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2740 acres, of which 370 are common or waste; it formerly belonged to the priory at Bodmin, of which establishment was Prior Vyvyan, who founded the church of Withiel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Sir R. R. Vyvyan,

Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, which contains an ancient font enriched with sculpture, was repaired and repewed in 1820, by the late rector; and a gallery and organ were erected in 1831, by the Rev. V. F. Vyvyan, the present incumbent. At the entrance to the rectory-house is one of the ancient crosses with which this part of the country abounds. Several sepulchral urns have been dug up at different times in various parts. Sir Beville Grenville, a distinguished royalist commander during the eventful civil war of the 17th century, was born at Brynn, in the parish.

WITHIELL-FLOREY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. E.) from Dulverton; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises 2485 acres, of which 1125 are common land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £155.

WITHINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (W.) from Northleach; containing 818 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Colne, comprises about 7000 acres; the soil is generally a stone-brash; the surface is hilly, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £686; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1813; the glebe comprises about 1100 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the Norman style, but partly of later date: among the monuments is a handsome one to the memory of Sir John How, his wife, and nine children, in a small cross aisle on the south side of the church, the burial-place of the family. The Rev. W. Osborn, D.D., who held the living, bequeathed £100 for apprenticing children, and John Rich, Esq., gave £100 for the same purpose; and there are other benefactions for the use of the poor. A Roman pavement was discovered in the parish, in 1811, a part of which was deposited in the British Museum.

WITHINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hereford; containing, with Preston-Wynne chapelry, 817 inhabitants, of whom 648 are in the township. The parish consists of 2950 acres, of which 2087 are in the township; it is intersected by the road from Bromyard to Hereford, and by a branch of the river Froome. The Gloucester and Hereford canal was opened to Withington, in Feb. 1844. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Preston-Wynne annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 1.; net income, £250; patron, the Dean of Hereford, who, with the Chapter, is appropriator. The Baptists have a place of worship; and there is a charity school for girls with a small endowment.

WITHINGTON, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S.) from Manchester; containing 1277 inhabitants.

WITHINGTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 219 inhabitants.

It comprises about 1100 acres: the Shrewsbury canal passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Rector of Upton Magna. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is a plain brick edifice, with a very ancient chancel.

WITHINGTON, LOWER, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Congleton; containing 782 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Tunsted, a hill in the township, is supposed, from its Saxon etymology, *viz.*, the place of a town, to have been the site of an ancient ville of some consequence.

WITHINGTON, OLD, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Congleton; containing 191 inhabitants.

WITHNELL, a township, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chorley; containing 1705 inhabitants. It comprises 3543 acres, of which 802 are common or waste. A district church has been lately built, towards the expense of which the Incorporated Society granted £300; it contains 786 sittings, of which 436 are free, and the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £120.

WITHYBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Coventry; containing, with the hamlet of Hopsford, 307 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2483 acres, the surface of which is flat, and the soil loam: the Oxford canal passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Monk's-Kirby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; the glebe contains 45 acres.

WITHYCOMBE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Dunster; containing 318 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a quarter of a mile from the road between Dunster and Taunton, and comprises 1787*a. 2r.* 31*p.*, of which 592 acres are common or waste: limestone is quarried, and burnt for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of T. Hutton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £241, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church is a small edifice. There is a Druidical circle, formed of rude stones, not far from which are two cairns.

WITHYCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON; containing, with part of the town of Exmouth, 1192 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Exe, and comprises 1882 acres, of which 240 are common or waste: the manor was formerly held by the tenure of finding the king, whenever he should hunt in Dartmoor, two good arrows stuck in an oaten cake. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Budleigh: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £210; the glebe comprises 4 acres. A portion of the ancient church was taken down about 1745, and a new edifice erected about half a mile from Exmouth.

WITHYHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EAST GRINSTEAD, hundred of HARTFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from East Grinstead; containing 1607 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7913*a. 2r.* 26*p.*, of which 3000 acres are arable, 2814 meadow and pasture, 1536 woodland, and 562 common and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 5. 5.; net income, £717; patron, the Earl Delawarr. The church, which is principally in the later English style, was rebuilt in 1624, by Richard, Earl of Dorset, who was interred here. A chapel of ease dedicated to St. John, in the early English style, was consecrated on the 23rd of July, 1839; the cost was defrayed by the rector, lord of the manor, and some of the parishioners.

WITHYPOOLE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W.) from Dulverton; containing 251 inhabitants. It is watered by the river Barle, and comprises 3574 acres, of which 1671 are arable, pasture, and woodland, and the remainder common. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Hawkridge: the tithes have been commuted for £161, and the glebe contains 30 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a tower.

WITLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, Second division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Godalming; containing 1488 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Godalming to Petworth, and comprises 6324 acres, of which 3150 are arable, 900 pasture, 1100 wood, and 1174 waste; the land is elevated, and a telegraph has been erected, which forms one of the stations on the Portsmouth line. A pleasure-fair is held on the 23rd of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Thursley annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 15. 10.; net income, £182; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Chandler; impropiators of Witley, J. Leech, Esq., and the Rev. J. Chandler; impropiator of Thursley, J. Knowles, Esq. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with a central tower surmounted by a spire, and contains monuments to the Chandler and Webb families, and some ancient brasses with Norman details. A chapel of ease dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been built at Milford, by subscription. There is a place of worship for Calvinists.

WITLEY, GREAT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Worcester; containing, with the hamlet of Redmarley, 381 inhabitants, of whom 325 are in the township of Great Witley. The parish is intersected by the roads from Worcester to Ludlow, and from Staffordshire into Herefordshire, and comprises about 2500 acres. Pure limestone is burnt for the purposes of building and agriculture, and inferior limestone is quarried for the repair of roads. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Abberley and Woodbury hills, which are composed of ferruginous or basaltic gravel. Witley Court, until recently the seat of the Foley family, and now, by purchase, the property of Lord Ward, is a spacious and elegant mansion, beautifully situated in a park, which abounds with picturesque scenery, and of

which a part, formerly belonging to a religious house, pays no tithes. Part of the female population is employed in making gloves for the manufacturers of Worcester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 3., and in the gift of Lord Ward: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 30 acres. The church, which adjoins the mansion of Witley Court, is an elegant structure, erected in the early part of the last century, by the first lord Foley and his widow, to the former of whom it contains a superb monument by Rysbrach; the windows, painted by Price in 1719, and the ceiling by Verrio, were brought from the chapel at Canons, when that princely mansion of the Duke of Chandos was taken down. Fossils of various descriptions are found in the pure limestone, and some bivalves in the argillaceous stratum. On the crown of Woodbury Hill are the remains of a British camp, which is supposed to have been also the station occupied by Owen Glendower in his war with Henry IV.

WITLEY, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of HOLT, union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Stourport; containing 243 inhabitants, and comprising 995 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

WITLINGHAM, NORFOLK.—See WHITLINGHAM.

WITNESHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 543 inhabitants, and comprising 1996*a.* 21*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £463; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In 1820, on removing some earth, the skeleton of a man in armour, with his horse, supposed, from the steel cap by which his head was defended, to have been buried during one of the civil wars, was exposed to view. The family of Meadows, from a branch of which the present Earl Manvers is descended, have had a seat here since the time of Richard III. Bishop Latimer was instituted to the rectory in 1538, and held it till 1554.

WITNEY (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD; containing, with the chapelry of Hailey, and the hamlets of Crawley and Curbridge, 5707 inhabitants, of whom 3419 are in the town, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Oxford, and 65 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, anciently called *Whitney*, was of some importance prior to the Conquest, and was one of the manors given to the monastery of St. Swithin, at Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Bishop Ailwyn, in gratitude for the deliverance of Queen Emma, mother of that monarch, from the reputed fiery ordeal which she underwent in the cathedral of that city, in vindication of her innocence of a charge of incontinence. In the reign of Edward II., solemn tournaments were held here, between Henry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who was a great benefactor to the town; in the fifth year of that reign, the place was made a borough, and returned two members to parliament, from which, however, it was released, on petition of the inhabitants, in the 33rd of Edward III. The town is situated on the road from London to Cheltenham and Gloucester, and

on the river Windrush, a stream abounding with trout and cray-fish, much resorted to by students from Oxford, and over which a substantial stone bridge of three arches was erected in 1822; it consists principally of two streets, containing neat well-built houses, and has a clean and respectable appearance. The environs are pleasant, and varied with hill and dale.

Witney has long been celebrated for its staple manufacture of blankets, which have been invariably regarded as superior, both in texture and colour, to all others: the latter quality is attributable to the peculiar properties of the water of the Windrush. The weavers were incorporated in the tenth year of the reign of Anne, under the designation of "the Master, Assistants, Wardens, and Commonalty of Blanket-Weavers inhabiting in Witney, in the county of Oxford, or within twenty miles thereof;" and at that time the manufacturers had 150 looms in full operation, affording occupation to more than 3000 persons, and consuming weekly about 200 packs of wool. The charter continued in force for some years, and under its provisions the company enacted laws; but, in process of time, it was found to interfere with improvements in the manufacture, and having become incompatible with the interests of the trade, as at present conducted, it has nearly fallen into disuse. The number of persons now employed averages only about 1000, although the quantity of wool consumed annually, which is 10,000 packs, is nearly the same as formerly; the reduction in the number of hands having been occasioned by the use of machinery. Rough coatings, webbings, horse-girthing, tilting for barges and waggons, felting for paper-makers, and mops, are likewise made, to a considerable extent: the glove trade affords employment to a small number of persons; and wool-stapling, as connected with the manufactures of the town, is carried on: there is also a good trade in malt. The market is on Thursday; a market recently established for cattle and sheep is held on the last Thursday in each month; and fairs take place on the Tuesday in Easter-week, Holy-Thursday, July 10th, the Thursday after September 8th, the Thursday before October 10th, and December 4th. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and two bailiffs, assisted by two constables and other officers, are appointed by the jury at the court leet, annually: a court baron is held twice in the year by the Duke of Marlborough, as lessee under the Bishop of Winchester. A handsome blanket-hall was erected in 1721: the town-hall is a neat stone building, with a piazza for the use of the market; and the market-cross, in the market-place, near the town-hall, was erected in 1683, and repaired in 1811.

The parish is co-extensive with the manor, and comprises 7084*a.* 35*p.*, of which 4368 acres are arable, 1785 grass, and 556 wood. The LIVING comprises a rectory and a vicarage, united in the 9th of Charles I., into one benefice, by the designation of the rectory, with a reservation of the dues and fees of each, as if separate; the rectory is valued in the king's books at £47. 9. 4½, and the vicarage at £9. 12. 6.; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes have been commuted for £1714, and there is a glebe-house with land adjacent, besides a glebe-farm of 124 acres at Curbridge. The church is a spacious and elegant cruciform structure in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a square central tower having octagonal turrets at the

angles, and surmounted by a lofty spire, panelled in compartments, and richly ornamented. The nave is separated from the aisles by handsome piers and finely-pointed arches, and is lighted by a range of clerestory windows of the later style; the transepts are large, and the western, which is in the decorated style, is lighted by an elegant window of seven lights; the chancel, which is small, is in the early English style, and lighted with windows of delicate tracery. There are several monumental effigies in the transepts, and many ancient tombs in various parts of the church, and in the chancel a piscina of elegant design. In each of the hamlets of Hailey, Curbridge, and Crawley, is a chapel, the first built in 1761, the second in 1836, and the last in 1837; and there are places of worship for Independents, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, in Church Green, was established under an act of parliament in 1664, by Henry Box, Esq., a native of the town, and citizen of London, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £63; the buildings comprise a spacious schoolroom, with a library, dwelling-house for the master, and a large play-ground in front. A free school was founded in 1723, by Mr. John Holloway, who endowed it with lands producing about £135 per annum, for sons of journeymen weavers; and the same benefactor erected almshouses for six widows of blanket-weavers, and assigned to them land worth £85 a year. Mr. William Blake, in 1693, endowed a school with £26 per annum. Some ancient almshouses, on Church Green, were taken down, and six substantial houses erected, in 1795, by the feoffees of the charity estates; these are at present let to tenants, and the rents distributed among the poor. Six neat almshouses for aged and unmarried women were erected in 1828, by Mr. Townsend, and are endowed with about six shillings per week each; and there are also several charitable bequests for distribution. The union of Witney comprises forty-two parishes or places, forty of which are in the county of Oxford, and one in each of the counties of Berks and Gloucester; and the whole contains a population of 22,963. The Roman Akeman-street passes near the town.

WITSTON, or WHITSON, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises 842 acres, the surface of which is flat, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the alternate patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff and the Provost of Eton College, owners of the great tithes; net income, £180. The church, according to tradition, belonged to Portown, a place in the neighbourhood swallowed up by the sea at some remote period.

WITTENHAM, LITTLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wallingford; containing 125 inhabitants, and comprising 869a. 2r. 19p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; net income, £400; patron, the Rev. J. Hilliard. The church contains monuments to the Dunche family. Sinodun Hill, in the neighbourhood, is surrounded by an ancient intrenchment supposed to be British, and to have been afterwards occupied by the Romans; Roman antiquities being found occasionally.

WITTENHAM, LONG, or EARLS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. W.) from Abingdon; containing 580 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Isis, and comprises 2168a. 2r. 22p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 6.; net income, £166; patrons and appropriators, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College; Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1809. Funeral urns and other Roman antiquities are found.

WITTERING, EAST, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chichester; containing 261 inhabitants. This parish, bounded on the south by the English Channel, comprises 1000 acres, most of which are arable. From the mouth of Chichester Harbour to the extremity of Selsey Hill, a distance of nearly eight miles, the sea has absorbed a very considerable portion of the prebendal manor of Bracklesham; and the bay thus formed, called Bracklesham Bay, affords at low water a delightful ride upon the sands, which are particularly firm and level, occasionally interspersed with patches of soft clay, in which beautiful fossil shells are found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £190; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is an ancient structure, with a Norman font, and a fine south doorway in that style, highly enriched. There was formerly an endowed chapel at Bracklesham, annexed to the vicarage by Bishop Shirborne, in 1518.

WITTERING, WEST, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Chichester; containing 575 inhabitants. This place was visited in 477, by Ella, a Saxon adventurer, who, with his three sons, landed here and defeated the Britons drawn up to oppose him; and on the shore is a spot still called Ella-nor-point. It was the occasional residence of the bishops of Chichester from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, when the episcopal palace, now called Cakeham Manor Place, became the property of the Ernley family; the ancient mansion has partly disappeared, and the remainder has been converted into a farm-house. Bishop Shirborne, induced by the beauty of the sea view, bounded by the Isle of Wight, built a lofty hexagonal tower of brick, which is still remaining, and from the summit of which most extensive and magnificent prospects are obtained. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by the mouth of Chichester harbour, and comprises 2500 acres by computation, of which 2000 are arable, 30 woodland, and the rest pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; net income, £165; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Wittering in the Cathedral of Chichester. The church is an ancient edifice combining various styles of English architecture, with a tower on the north side, and contains some specimens of carving in oak in the pews, and three stalls in the chancel; also a very fine Norman font of cylindrical form, and a monument of Caen stone, with effigies of William Ernley and family, richly sculptured in bass-relief, and carved representations of the Resurrection and the Salutation of the Virgin. A few years since, several coins of the Emperors Constantine, Valentinianus, and others, were found.

WITTERSHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of OXNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Tenterden; containing 998 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$: the tithes have been commuted for £730; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church has portions in various styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school supported from land purchased by the Rev. W. Cornwallis, in 1820.

WITTON, a parochial chapelry, included in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from Northwich; containing 3338 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £168; patron, Edward Greenall, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, is a noble and spacious structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower. The free grammar school, adjoining the cemetery, was founded in 1588, by Sir John Deane, who endowed it with a salt-work at Northwich, and certain houses and lands in other parts of the county, which property now produces an income of about £270; the school-house, rebuilt about a century since, is a substantial structure of brick and stone, with a commodious suite of apartments, occupied by the master.

WITTON, or WYTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of St. Ives, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from St. Ives; containing 257 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Houghton. The river Ouse passes through the parish.

WITTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Blackburn; containing 1073 inhabitants. The township comprises about 650 acres, and extends along the northern bank of the Derwent. A district church, dedicated to St. Mark, has been erected here, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150.

WITTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 162 inhabitants. The parish comprises 580 acres of land, chiefly arable, traversed by the road and railway from Norwich to Yarmouth, and bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated, with that of Brundall, with the rectory of Little Plumstead, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £242; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 17 acres.

WITTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 280 inhabitants. It comprises 1744 acres by admeasurement, of which 172 are woodland, 94 pasture, 96 park, and the rest arable. Witton Hall, a seat of Lord Wodehouse, is a large quadrangular mansion of white brick, situated on an eminence in a well-wooded park, and commanding a fine view of the sea and the intermediate country. The living

is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £262. 13., and the vicarial for £120; the glebe contains $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower lately erected by Lord Wodehouse. John Norris, in 1777, bequeathed £855 three per cent. consols., directing £10 of the dividends to be appropriated for education, £10. 10. to the vicar for extra duty in Lent, and the remainder to the poor; and a fund of £21 per annum, the produce of bequests from Richard Drake in 1649, and Robert Anison, is distributed among the poor, who also receive in coal the produce of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres allotted at the inclosure.

WITTON, EAST, a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Bedale; containing 624 inhabitants, of whom 327 are in Witton Within, and 297 in Witton Without. This parish comprises 7730 acres, of which 4280 are in the former division; the surface is diversified with hills and dales, and from a hill called Witton Fell, within a mile and a half of the village, is obtained one of the most picturesque and extensive views in the county. A considerable portion of the southern part of the parish is lofty and hilly moor, but the remainder good arable, meadow, and pasture, with a due proportion of woodland and plantations. The substratum is rich in mineral produce, containing mines of coal and lead, the former indifferent, and the latter very superior; freestone is also abundant, and of good quality for grindstones. The village is on the road from Leyburn to Ripon, near the confluence of the rivers Cover and Ure, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street of neatly-built houses. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and has a net income of £93, of which £5 are paid out of abbey lands by the Marquess of Ailesbury, who is patron and impropiator, and the remainder arises from glebe purchased by private donations and with Queen Anne's Bounty. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, for the erection of which the walls of the ancient church, dedicated to St. Ella, were taken down to furnish materials, was completed in 1812, at the expense of the marquess, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the accession of George III., and was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; but the old churchyard is still retained as a place of sepulture. A school, now in connexion with the National Society, was built in 1817, by the marquess, by whom it is chiefly supported. About a mile to the east of the village, and romantically situated in Wensley dale, are the ruins of Jervaulx Abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order, by Akarius, in the 12th century, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was returned at £455. 10. 5. These interesting remains have lately been cleared from the briars and rubbish by which they were concealed, the transepts and choir of the church, and the chapter-house, are now plainly apparent, and in tolerable preservation. Several of the tombs and stone coffins have been brought to light, and the tessellated pavement of the nave was also discovered, in a seemingly perfect state, but, on exposure to the air, it rapidly crumbled into dust.

WITTON-GILBERT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, W. division of CHES-

TER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Durham; containing 1243 inhabitants. This place, which takes its distinctive affix from Gilbert de la Ley, its proprietor in the reign of Henry II., was formerly a portion of the parish of St. Oswald in the city of Durham, from which it was separated in 1423; and in 1593, the ancient rectory of Kimblesworth, of which the church had fallen into decay, was united with Witton-Gilbert. The parish comprises about 2535 acres, of which 1083, being church lands, are tithe-free; of the remainder, 886 are arable, 536 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland and plantations. The surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts enlivened with the windings of the Browney, and abounding with features of romantic character. The village is on the north bank of the river, and is large, and neatly built. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £301. 11. The church is a small neat structure, without a tower, and consists of a nave and chancel separated by a screen of oak rudely carved. Jane Furney bequeathed lands now producing £12 per annum, for the instruction of children; and a national school is supported by subscription. An hospital for five lepers was founded by Gilbert de la Ley, but the only memorial now remaining is a pointed window in a farm-house occupying the site. On an eminence within a rapid sweep of the Browney, are the ruins of Beaufort, or Bear Park, consisting of the shattered and roofless walls of the ancient chapel, and of some adjacent buildings. The house and chapel were founded by Prior Bertram, in the 13th century, as a place of retreat for himself and successors, and had suffered great injury at various times from warlike movements, but their ruin was most probably completed by the Scottish army, during their possession of Durham, in 1641 and 1644.

WITTON-LE-WEAR (*St. Philip and St. James*), a parish, in the union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 1017 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from West Auckland to Corbridge, and comprises by computation 5060 acres, of which 2677 are in the township, the latter in the proportion of 1221 acres of arable, 1210 grass land, 186 wood, and 58 roads and waste. The surface is much diversified, and a ridge extends from west to east, with slopes to the north, and a steeper descent to the narrow river-vale on the south; the soil is chiefly sharp, gravelly, and alluvial, in some parts loam, and to the north a poor clay. The village is situated on the southern acclivity of an eminence rising from the north bank of the Wear, which is crossed by a bridge; the scenery around is of great beauty, and on the south bank of the stream is Witton Castle, skirted on the west by the narrow dell of the Lyn burn, with its rocky fall, which joins the Wear a little below the bridge. This castle, built about 1410, was formerly the baronial mansion of the lords d'Eure, many of whom signalized themselves in the border warfare; it is a large oblong edifice, with towers and turrets, and a handsome gateway entrance in the Norman style, recently added by Sir W. Chaytor. In the great civil war it was held by Sir William D'Arcy for the king, and was besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, under Sir

Arthur Haslerigg: the castle and estate have been lately sold by Sir W. Chaytor to D. Maclean, Esq., M.P. for Oxford, for nearly £100,000. In North Bedburn township is Harperley Park, the seat of George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq., by whom it has been recently enlarged, and around which are many thriving plantations. Good coal abounds in the neighbourhood, at a moderate depth, and from the south side of the river large quantities are exported. Sandstone, which is in general the substratum, is quarried for building purposes, and blue lias for the roads; and at Witton Park pit is a manufactory for fire-bricks and draining-tiles. A railway at Etherley, three miles to the south, communicates with Stockton, Hartlepool, and Darlington, at which last place it meets the Great Northern railway; and another line is in course of construction, which will pass about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the east of the village, and which is intended to convey the coal, lime, and lead of the Wolsingham and Stanhope districts to the railways in the east and south of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage and impropriation of Mr. Maclean, with a net income of £94: the church, an ancient structure, is in the early English style, but much disfigured by incongruous alterations and repairs. A school was endowed in 1766, with £8 per annum; and the interest of £110. 16. 6., the amount of various benefactions, is distributed among the poor.

WITTON, LONG, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 135 inhabitants. This township comprises 2246 acres, wholly the property of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.; about 692 acres are arable, 1484 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and plantations; the northern district is chiefly uninclosed moor, but the soil in the other parts is fertile. Long Witton Hall, an ancient mansion with modern additions by its late proprietors, the Swinburne family, is finely situated; and the village stands on an elevated ridge on the road from Morpeth to Elsdon, and consists chiefly of irregularly-scattered houses. The tithes have been commuted for £57 payable to the impropriator, and £56 to the vicar of Hartburn. In a wood are three chalybeate springs rising from a thick stratum of sandstone rock, and containing sulphur and alumine; they are called Our Lady's Wells, and were formerly held in great reputation.

WITTON, NETHER (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing, with the townships of Coat-yards, Ewesley, Healey with Comb-Hill, Nunykirk, Ritton-Coltpark, and Ritton-Whitehouse, 464 inhabitants, of whom 295 are in Nether Witton township. The manor anciently belonged to Gospatrick, Earl of Durham, who gave it in marriage with his only daughter, Julian, to Ranulph de Merlay, from whom it passed to Roger de Somerville, Lord of Wichenor, in the county of Stafford. In the 14th century, it became the property of Roger de Thornton, who built the ancient baronial tower, and, dying in 1429, was succeeded by his son, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to George, Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle. The estate subsequently became again the property of the Thornton family, of whom James left two daughters, who, as

coheireses, conveyed it by marriage to the Trevelyans and Withams, whose descendants are at present its proprietors. The surface is pleasingly varied, and the scenery enriched with extensive tracts of woodland abounding with stately trees of oak and larch. The manor-house, a handsome mansion of white freestone, erected in the 17th century, and now in the occupation of R. Trevelyan, Esq., is beautifully situated in tastefully-embellished grounds; it is said to have been visited by Cromwell in the summer of 1651, and to have been the hiding-place of Lord Lovat, after his flight from the field of Culloden. The village, which was anciently a market-town, is in a fertile vale, and consists chiefly of detached cottages with gardens neatly laid out; it is intersected by the river Font, over which a substantial bridge of stone was erected in 1837. Upon the village cross, is the date 1698, which is most probably the time when the present village was built. A large cotton manufactory was erected here by the late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., in 1786, but the speculation did not succeed, and the works were soon abandoned; it was subsequently let for a woollen manufactory, which prospered for a few years, but soon afterwards declined, though part of the building is still occupied in the manufacture of flannel, and the spinning of yarn by machinery driven by water. The living, from a remote period, was a stipendiary curacy under the vicar of Hartburn; but, on the demise of the late vicar in 1833, it was erected into a separate incumbency, and endowed with £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty, to meet a gift of £70 per annum from the vicar. The church, of which the nave was rebuilt a few years since, is a neat plain structure; in the 14th century, it contained a chantry in honour of St. Nicholas, and also a chantry dedicated to St. Giles, which was granted by Edward VI. to the school of Morpeth. The parsonage-house was built in 1834.

WITTON-SHIELDS, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBELAND, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 13 inhabitants. Among the proprietors of this place, occur the families of Ogle, Prestwick, Thornton, Trevelyan, and Witham. The township comprises about 418 acres of land, divided from Stanton by a brook which has woody banks, and runs into the Wansbeck. The improper tithes have been commuted for £40. 11., and the vicarial for 3s. A strong tower erected in 1608, by Sir Nicholas Thornton, has been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel.

WITTON, UPPER, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEM-LINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Birmingham; containing 157 inhabitants.

WITTON, WEST, a parish, in the union of LEY-BURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (W.) from Middleham; containing 494 inhabitants. The parish includes the hamlet of Swinethwaite, and comprises by computation 5140 acres of land, the property of Lord Bolton, Sir William Chaytor, Bart. (lord of the manor), and several smaller proprietors. The village, which is large and pleasant; is on the south side of Wensley dale, on the road from Middleham to Aysgarth: the river Ure passes at a short distance on the north. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron and impropiator, Lord Bol-

ton. The church is a small building, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry I.: from the church-yard is a delightful view over the dale. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; and a national school has been established. On an eminence called Penhill, are vestiges of an ancient castle formerly belonging to Ralph Fitz-Randal.

WIVELISCOMBE (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, and forming, with the parishes of Ash-Priors, Bishops-Lydiard, and Fitzhead, one of the two unconnected portions which constitute the W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 28 miles (W.) from Somerton, and 155 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2984 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, but neither its origin nor the etymology of its name can be traced with certainty: conjecture has deduced the latter from the Saxon *Willi* or *Vili*, signifying many, and *Combe*, a deep ravine or dell. The town occupies a gentle eminence, in an extensive valley inclosed by lofty hills, which suddenly break into deep ravines; the houses are in general neat and well built, and, by the removal of several of the more ancient, the streets have been widened, and the general appearance of the town greatly improved. The inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a spring on Mawndown, a hill about a mile distant. A considerable woollen manufacture is carried on, but not to so great an extent as formerly; the articles consist chiefly of slave-clothing for the West India markets, swan-skins for the Newfoundland fishery, and blankets for the home trade; the number of persons regularly employed varies from 800 to 1000. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, at the former of which, the principal, a great deal of business is transacted in corn, &c.; a great market for prime oxen, of the North Devon breed, considered to be the largest in the west of England, is held on the last Tuesday in February, and fairs take place on May 12th for oxen and other cattle, and September 25th for sheep.

The town is under the superintendence of a bailiff and portreeve, with ale-tasters and other officers, all of whom are chosen at a court leet held annually: it is said to have been formerly a parliamentary borough, and that it was relieved from the elective franchise on petition. The parish includes the tythings of Croford, Langley, Nunnington, Oakhampton, West-Town, and East and West Whitefield; comprising 5790 acres, of which 78 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wiveliscombe in the Cathedral of Wells (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £27. 0. 10.; net income, £300. The church is a very handsome edifice in the ancient English style, erected a few years since, at an expense of £6000, raised on the security of the parochial rates, to be paid off in twenty years, aided by a general subscription, and a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, for which 460 free sittings have been provided. There is a place of worship for Independents; also an infirmary established in 1804. In the parish are two ancient encampments; the one on an eminence at a place called Castle, of a circular form and very perfect; the other at Courtneys, square, and evidently of Roman origin. There are also some remains of an old episcopal palace, particularly an archway leading into the workhouse, and the

kitchen, which is nearly entire. In digging for the foundation of the new church, it was discovered that the tower of the former had been erected upon the foundations of a more ancient building; and a variety of Roman and Saxon coins was also found, together with some Nuremberg counters, used by the monks in their calculations on the abacus.

WIVELSFIELD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, partly in the hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, and partly in that of BURLEY-ARCHES, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. E.) from Cuckfield; containing 732 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2765 acres, of which 70 are common or waste: the London and Brighton railway passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron and impropiator, R. Tanner, Esq.; whose tithes have been commuted for £423. The church is principally in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents. The late Countess of Huntingdon resided here, and the Rev. Mr. Romaine frequently visited the place.

WIVENHOE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Colchester; containing 1599 inhabitants. The village is situated on the Colne river, and much shipping belongs to the port: it has a regular custom-house establishment, with a commodious quay, whence the noted Colchester oysters are shipped for the London and other markets. The greater portion of the male population are employed in the oyster and other fisheries, and as pilots through the intricate navigation of the eastern coast. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of N. C. Corsellis, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church, which has been enlarged, is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1718, Mr. Feedham left £50 (at the inclosure exchanged for land), directing the proceeds to be employed in clothing widows of sailors.

WIVERTON HALL, with a demesne of 1002 acres of land, an extra-parochial liberty, in the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bingham. This district, the soil of which is rich, is bounded on the east by the river Smithe.

WIVETON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W. by S.) from Cley; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 1018a. 34p., of which 717 acres are arable, 211 pasture, and 89 wood and heath. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Lady Listowel: the tithes have been commuted for £212, and there are 33 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome edifice, chiefly in the later style, with a square embattled tower; the font is handsomely sculptured, and the nave is lighted with clerestory windows. Ralph Greenaway, in 1529, bequeathed property, now consisting of the rectorial tithes of Briston, with a barn and a rood of land, and £1141. 11. three per cent. consols., the whole producing an income of £264, for the repair of the church, a weekly distribution of bread and money among the poor, and a Sunday-school.

WIX, or WEEKS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Manningtree; containing 808 inhabitants. It comprises 3090 acres, which, with the exception of about 20 of pasture, and the same quantity of wood, are all arable land in good cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rev. R. J. Scott. The church is a small edifice, built of the ruins of a structure which had gone to decay. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here in the time of Henry I., by Walter Mascherell and others, and, at its suppression, was valued at £92. 12. 3., and granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards erecting and endowing his intended colleges.

WIXFORD (*St. MILBURG*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (S.) from Alcester; containing 121 inhabitants, and comprising 505 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Exhall: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1767.

WIXOE, a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halsted; containing 164 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 610 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. P. Elwes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church has a handsome Norman doorway on the south side.

WOBURN (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bedford, and 42 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1914 inhabitants. This town, which, having suffered severely from fire in the year 1595, and again in 1724, has been almost entirely rebuilt, occupies a gentle eminence on the main road from London to Leeds, and consists of four broad and handsome streets that intersect each other at right angles. The approaches to it, both from the north and the south, are kept in excellent repair, and have been recently embellished by two ornamental houses corresponding in architectural character with the market-house, in the centre of the town, an oblong edifice in the Tudor style, erected by the late Duke of Bedford in 1830, from designs by Mr. Blore. The sides of this building have each four cloister arches filled with iron-work; at the east end is a neat arched doorway, over which is an oriel window, and the north-east angle has a square tower, with a spiral roof of lead surmounted by a vane. The lower part of the building is principally appropriated to the use of the butchers of the town and neighbourhood; and the upper story comprises a splendid apartment for the manorial courts, and for the use of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session for the hundred on the first Friday in every month. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, March 23rd, and Oct. 6th: the spring fair is noted for an abundant supply of horses and cattle. The manufacture of thread-lace formerly constituted a principal branch of business, but of late has been entirely discontinued, and some attempts have been made to introduce that of plat from Tuscan straw, as a more healthy and advantageous occupation for the children of the poor. Assemblies, respectably attended, occasion

ally take place during the winter months. The town is singularly neat and improving; and the beauty of its site is greatly enhanced by the evergreen woods in its immediate vicinity, which were planted by John, fourth duke of Bedford, and occupy 200 acres in extent. Near the market-house is a fountain, or reservoir, in the Tudor style, for supplying water in case of fire, erected at the expense of the late duke.

The **LIVING** is a donative curacy; net income, £251; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Bedford. The church, erected by Robert Hobbs, last abbot of Woburn, presents a singularly beautiful appearance, being nearly covered with ivy. Its old quadrangular embattled tower, terminating in pinnacles and surmounted by a cupola, which formerly stood detached from the main building, was taken down and rebuilt in the later English style, from the lower stage, in 1830, by the Duke of Bedford, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, and was then joined to the north aisle by a vestry-room and gallery above. It rises to the height of 90 feet, and is surmounted by an octagonal stone lantern; at each angle is a lofty pinnacle, panelled and crocketed, with a finial, and the lantern has eight ornamented arches, supporting the roof, which rises spirally with crockets to a handsome finial. The interior of the church contains a curious alabaster monument of the Stanton family, consisting of twelve figures in the attitude of prayer, besides some other ancient sepulchral memorials; a fine altar-piece of the Nativity, by Carlo Maratti, was presented by the late Duke of Bedford, and he also adorned the building with a new window of five lights, with enriched and cinquefoil arched mullions, and the upper part embellished with stained glass, and with figures of the Evangelists and four of the Patriarchs. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Adjacent to the church, and now corresponding with it in architectural character, is a free school established in 1582, by Francis, second earl of Bedford; in 1808, the Duke of Bedford increased the original endowment to £50 per annum, and in 1825, a similar school for girls was founded under the patronage of the duke and duchess. Twelve almshouses were founded in 1672, and endowed by John, fourth duke, for the residence and maintenance of 24 widows. The poor law union of Woburn comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 11,282.

In the immediate vicinity of the town is **WOBURN ABBEY**, with its noble and extensive park, the seat of his grace, which occupies the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £430. 13. 11.; the site, with a great part of the lands, was granted in 1549, by Edward VI., to John, first earl of Bedford. In the middle of the last century the abbey was almost entirely rebuilt by Flitcroft, after which considerable enlargements were made under the superintendence of the late Mr. Henry Holland, who erected also the principal entrance to the park from London, a handsome façade decorated with Ionic three-quarter columns, surmounted by the ducal arms and crest. The abbey, which is approached from this entrance through an extent of rich park scenery and by the margin of an artificial lake, occupies the four sides of a quadrangle, and comprises various suites of apartments magnificently furnished, and adorned with paintings by the

most celebrated masters, and a collection of upwards of 280 portraits of distinguished family and other characters. The library, 56 feet in length by more than 23 in breadth, is stored with the most splendid illustrative and other works, of the highest class. The principal state-rooms are in the west front, which is of the Ionic order; the private apartments adjoin the library on the south, having immediately before them a terrace arranged as an ornamental flower-garden. A covered arcade conducts from the private apartments to the sculpture gallery, formed by the munificent taste of the late duke, 138 feet long by 25 wide, in which, amongst valuable works of art by ancient sculptors, are deposited some of the finest productions of Chantrey, Westmacott, and Thorvaldsen; the celebrated group of the Graces, by Canova; and the magnificent Lion or Bedford Vase. The pleasure-grounds contain many objects of great attraction, and the park abounds with fine timber, and is well stocked with red and fallow deer; the oak-tree on which Hobbs, the last abbot of Woburn, was hanged, pursuant to the mandate of Henry VIII., is still pointed out. In 1572, Queen Elizabeth made a journey to the mansion; and in 1645, when Charles I. visited the Earl of Bedford, the overtures of the parliamentary commissioners were privately submitted to him here, prior to being offered to him formally in public.

WOKEFIELD, a tything, in the parish of **STRATFIELD-MORTIMER**, union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**; containing 112 inhabitants, and comprising 500a. 3r. 23p.

WOKEING (*St. PETER*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, First division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ripley; containing 2482 inhabitants. This was one of the royal demesnes of Edward the Confessor, and was afforested in 1154, by Henry II., whose successor gave it to Alan, Lord Basset; but in the reign of Edward II., it belonged to the Despenchers, and on their attainder was given, by Edward III., to Edmund of Woodstock, from which time it had various distinguished owners till the time of Edward IV., who, it is recorded, kept Christmas at his royal palace here, in 1480. Henry VII. repaired and enlarged it, for the residence of his mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who died here; Henry VIII. used it as a retreat, where he sometimes entertained Wolsey, and on one of these occasions, in September, 1551, that prelate was first informed, by a letter from the pope, of his elevation to the dignity of cardinal. James I. granted Wokeing to Sir Edward Zouch, but, in the reign of Charles I., it again belonged to the crown, and was bestowed on Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland; it subsequently passed, by purchase, through various hands, to Richard, Lord Onslow, an ancestor of the Earl of Onslow, its present proprietor. There are now no remains of the palace, except its foundations and the guard-room; the Zouches having removed the greater part of the building, to erect a mansion at Hoe Place, in the neighbourhood. Sutton Place, a fine specimen of the style of building which prevailed in the sixteenth century, was erected in 1529, by Sir Richard Weston; a great part was burned, during a visit of Queen Elizabeth, and the remainder, consisting of the south-west side and north-east front, continued in a ruinous state

till 1721, when it was repaired and embellished by John Weston, Esq.; the front has been lately taken down. The parish comprises 10,000 acres by computation, and is intersected by the Basingstoke canal, and the London and South-Western railway, the latter of which has one of its principal stations within a mile. The village is situated on the river Wey, and there are a paper-manufactory and a brewery; it has a fair on Whit-Tuesday, and courts leet and baron are held annually. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5.; net income, £234; patron, the Earl of Onslow; impropiators, H. Halsey, Esq., and others. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1803. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, and contains some brasses and a few monuments. An additional church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was consecrated June 24th, 1842. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In a field near the village is a lofty circular tower, supposed to have been a lighthouse to guide over the heath to the palace; and there was formerly a religious house at Homitage.



Corporation Seal.

WOKINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, situated partly in, and forming a detached portion of, the hundred of AMESBURY, Wokingham and S. divisions of WILTS, but chiefly in the hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Reading, and 32 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3342 inhabitants,

of whom 470 are in the Wiltshire portion. This place, situated within the prescribed limits of Windsor Forest, is of triangular form, and consists of several streets irregularly built, meeting in a central area; water is obtained from wells in abundance; the atmosphere is considered particularly salubrious, and the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity. The manufacture of silk, gauze, and shoes, and the malting and flour trades, are the prevailing branches of business. The market, which is on Tuesday, is one of the most noted in the kingdom for its supply of poultry; the fairs are on April 23rd, June 11th (both of little importance, and not regularly held), October 11th, and November 2nd, chiefly for cattle. The government of the town, under a charter possessed from time immemorial, is vested in an alderman, seven capital burgesses, a high steward, recorder, and town-clerk; and the alderman, high steward, and recorder, are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The corporation hold half-yearly courts of session for minor offences, and this being the only town in the forest, all the forest courts take place here; manorial courts occur as occasion requires, and petty-sessions are held on the first and third Tuesdays in the month, for the Wokingham, or Forest, division of the county. The town-hall, which is over the market-house, is an ancient building in the centre of the town, repaired about 15 years since, at an expense of £1100, defrayed by subscription.

The parish comprises 8249 acres, of which 689 are

common or waste. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £153; patrons, the family of Jacob; appropriator, the Dean of Salisbury. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school supported by the proceeds of various bequests amounting to £31. 15., and by voluntary contributions. Eight almshouses near the church, founded and endowed by John Westend, in 1451, are occupied by sixteen men and women, who receive a small allowance of fuel; and at Luckley-Green, about a mile from the town, is an hospital established in 1665, by Henry Lucas, Esq., for sixteen pensioners and a master. Attached to the hospital, which is a handsome brick building, erected at an expense of £2320, is a chapel, with a residence for the minister, who is the perpetual curate of the parish. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £50 per annum, to be expended every third year in portioning maidens, and for the two other years in apprenticing boys. Mr. Staverton left a house in Staines, the rental of which, £20, is distributed, with the produce of some other bequests, in money, coal, and clothing. The poor law union of Wokingham comprises 16 parishes or places, 14 of which are in Berks; and 2 in Wilts, the whole containing a population of 12,803. Dr. Thomas Goodwin, who was raised to the see of Bath and Wells, was a native of the town, and received the elements of his education in the free school: in the chancel of the church is a monument to his memory, with an inscription written by his son, who was Bishop of Hereford.

WOLBOROUGH.—See WOOLBOROUGH.

WOLD, county of NORTHAMPTON.—See OLD.

WOLDHAM, county KENT.—See WOULDHAM.

WOLD-NEWTON, YORK.—See NEWTON, WOLD.

WOLFERLOW (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Bromyard; containing 116 inhabitants, and comprising 1453 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 9., and in the gift of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £209. 16.

WOLFHAMCOTE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK; 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Daventry; containing 432 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the border of Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Leam, at its eastern boundary, comprises 3730 acres; and the Oxford canal passes through it, the rateable annual value of which property in the parish is £2974. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 2.; net income, £73; patron, Lord Hood: the glebe contains 34 acres. The church is supposed to have been built about 300 years since. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In sinking a well some years ago, a vault containing several urns and coins was discovered.

WOLFORD, GREAT (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHIPTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Shipston; containing 585 inhabitants, of whom 311 are in the township. This parish, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, and bounded on the north by a branch of the river

Stour, comprises 2679 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £131; patrons and appropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. A church capable of containing about 500 persons, has been erected on the site of the former, which, having become dilapidated, was taken down in 1833.

WOLFORD, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT WOLFORD, union of SHIPSTON, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.) from Shipston; containing 274 inhabitants, and comprising 1324 acres, of which 339 are common or waste. Here is an old mansion, which is now, and has long been, in the possession of the Ingram family, and part of which is known to have existed so early as the reign of King John.

WOLLASTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, forming, with that of Tidenham, a detached portion of the hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from CHEPSTOW; containing 1022 inhabitants. At the time of the Norman survey, William, Count D'Eu, who, after a judicial combat at Salisbury, was executed for high treason, was lord of the principal part of this place, which was afterwards granted to the family of the Clares, who gave to Tintern Abbey the manor and church, together with several granges stretching across the parish from the river Wye to the Severn. The parish, towards the Wye, is bounded by a range of limestone hills, and towards the Severn by a rich vale of red marl; it is intersected by the road from Gloucester to Chepstow, and comprises by estimation 3160 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with Alvington and Lancut consolidated, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort: the tithes have been commuted for £327. 12.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a small cruciform edifice, partly in the Norman style.

WOLLASTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Wellingborough; containing 1120 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of the county of Bedford, and intersected by the road from Bedford to Wellingborough; it comprises 2812 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Irchester annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £440; patron, the Rev. W. W. Dickens: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1788. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a stately tower rising from the intersection, and surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The sum of £10. 8. per annum, the produce of bequests, is distributed in bread among the poor.

WOLLASTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ALBERBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 427 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the Severn, on the road between Shrewsbury and Welshpool, from which towns it is equidistant; the substratum contains lead-ore, of which some mines are in operation, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, the Vicar

of Alberbury; impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, erected about the year 1720. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The chapelry contains numerous mineral springs, of which one is chalybeate; and the remains of a Roman encampment. Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152, was born here.

WOLLASTON, a township, in the parish of OLD SWINFORD, union of STOURBRIDGE, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 578 inhabitants.

WOLLATON (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Nottingham; containing 574 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Nottingham to Derby, and comprises 2066 acres. Coal-mines have been wrought from time immemorial, and are still in operation: water conveyance is afforded by the Nottingham canal, which runs through the middle of the parish. Wollaton Hall, the ancient seat of the Willoughbys, is a spacious and lofty edifice in the Elizabethan style, built in 1588, by Sir Francis Willoughby, entirely of freestone, which was brought from Ancaster, in the county of Lincoln, in exchange for coal obtained on the estate; the mansion, which is one of the most beautiful specimens of its peculiar style, is in fine preservation, and is the property of Lord Middleton, the present representative of the family. The living is a discharged rectory, with a perpetual curacy of Cossal annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6., and in the gift of his Lordship: the tithes have been commuted for £794. 10., and the glebe contains about 7 acres. The church contains several monuments to the Willoughbys, among which are, a very beautiful one to Richard, who died in 1471, and one dated 1528 to Henry, father of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who, with his crew, was frozen in the North Sea in 1554, in an attempt to discover a north-east passage to China.

WOLLESCOTT, a township, in the parish of OLD SWINFORD, union of STOURBRIDGE, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 1110 inhabitants.

WOLLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.) from Bath; containing 89 inhabitants, and comprising 365*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.* The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Bathwick.

WOLSELEY, a hamlet, in the parish of COLWICH, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD; containing 133 inhabitants. The village is situated at the junction of the London, Liverpool, and Chester roads, where is a large inn and posting-house: the Hall is the property of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.

WOLSINGHAM (*St. MATTHEW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Bishop-Auckland, 16 (W. S. W.) from Durham, and 259 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2086 inhabitants. This town, which is irregularly built, is pleasantly situated in the narrow,

but exceedingly picturesque, vale of the Wear, on the north bank of the river, and near the point where it receives the united streams of the rivulets of Thornhope and Wascrow. There are manufactures of linen, woollen-cloth, edge-tools, and implements of husbandry, in which, and in the neighbouring coal, lead, and lime works, a great portion of the population is employed. Workmen are also engaged in mining for iron-stone, which is supposed to be in considerable abundance; and should the result of their operations be satisfactory, it is in contemplation to erect works in the immediate vicinity of the town; and a railway is proposed from the extensive limestone-works at Frosterley, to join the Bishop-Auckland line near Witton-le-Wear. The market and fairs are held by grant from the Bishop of Durham, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on May 12th and October 2nd, for cattle and all sorts of merchandise. Petty-sessions are held every Tuesday; and a court leet and baron, under the bishop, as lord of the manor, takes place twice a year, at which debts under 40s. are recoverable. In 1824, a town-hall, of stone, was erected in the centre of the market-place, and in it is a spacious newsroom.

The parish is divided into the four constaberies of Wolsingham, Wolsingham-Park, and East and South Wolsingham, and comprises 24,157*a. 2r.*, of which 4000 acres are arable, 12,000 meadow and pasture, 1000 woodland, 6786 common uninclosed, and 371 roads and waste: the extensive moors in the neighbourhood abound in game. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a house. The church, situated on rising ground to the north-west of the town, is an ancient and neat plain edifice, with a low tower, and has a font of Weardale marble, beautifully variegated with petrifications of shells, &c. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, founded in 1613, with a residence for the master, was rebuilt in 1786, by subscription (Bishop Edgerton and Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, a trustee of Lord Crewe's charity, being the principal contributors), upon a piece of waste granted by the bishop and the landowners of the parish, by whom it was endowed with 16 acres of land; and 7½ acres were added on the inclosure of the moor. Bequests have been made to this school, of £30 by the Rev. William Nowell, in 1782; £100 by Jonathan Wooler, in 1789; and £100 by George Wooler, in 1826. A school for 40 girls is supported by Miss Wilson and Mrs. Wooler; and nearly 200 children receive instruction at the Church and Methodist Sunday schools. The poor of Wolsingham are periodically relieved by the interest of various benefactions, amongst which are bequests of £200 each, left by the Rev. W. Nowell and the Rev. Robert Gordon, and an annual sum of £18, produced from land purchased with the bequests of Messrs. Markindale, Aisley, and others. Contiguous to a field called Chapel Walls, are the remains of an extensive building surrounded by a moat, supposed to have been the manor-house of the Bishop of Durham. Henry Pudsey, nephew to Bishop Pudsey, contemplated the erection of a religious institution at Baxtonford, in Wolsingham-Park, the intended site for which is marked by a quantity of stone collected for the pur-

pose; but the design was abandoned. There are several chalybeate springs; and about two miles east of Wolsingham, on Bradley estate, is a sulphureous spring.

WOLSTAN (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, partly in the Kirby, but chiefly in the Rugby, division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Coventry; containing, with the hamlets of Brandon, Bretford, and Marston, 1137 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Avon, and partly bounded on the south by the road from Coventry to Daventry; there are 4579 acres of land, and the London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, in which is the Brandon station. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Scott: the church is a large cruciform structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists. An alien priory, a cell to the abbey of *St. Peter super Divam*, in Normandy, was founded here soon after the Conquest, and, at its suppression, granted by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory at Coventry. On the southern bank of the Avon are vestiges of a Roman encampment.

WOLSTANTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 16,575 inhabitants, of whom 1175 are in the township, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme. This parish is divided into the North and South sides or divisions, embracing upwards of 10,000 acres, and including the townships of Brieryhurst, Chatterley, Chell, Chesterton, Knutton, Oldcott, Ranscliffe, Stadmerslow, Thursfield, Tunstall, and Wedgwood, all separately described. There are numerous factories of china and earthenware, collieries, brick and tile works, &c.; and several blast-furnaces have been lately established for smelting iron-ore, by Thomas Kinnersly, Esq. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish on its summit level, and leaves it northwardly through two parallel tunnels, which run under Harecastle Hill. Sir Nigel Gresley's canal, also, extending from the Ape-dale collieries and iron-furnaces to Newcastle, runs through the west part of the parish. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the gift of the impropiator, Ralph Sneyd, Esq.: the impropriate rectory is valued in the king's books at £32. 3. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £500. The church is an ancient structure, in which is a curious monument to the memory of Sir William Sneyd, of Bradwell, with others to members of the same family: being seated on an eminence, its lofty spire forms a conspicuous feature in this part of the country. There are several dissenters' places of worship. The union of Wolstanton and Burslem comprises those two places, and contains a population of 32,669.

WOLSTONE, a chapelry, in the parish of UFFINGTON, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Great Farringdon; containing 337 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

WOLVERTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 43 inhabitants. The parish comprises 660 acres, of which 340 are arable, 253 pasture, and 60 wood and plantation. Wolverton Hall, the seat of the

Earl of Orford, was commenced in 1727, after the destruction of an ancient mansion by fire, and completed in 1741, by Horatio, second Baron Walpole, from designs by Ripley; it is a brick building with quoins, chimneys, &c., of Portland stone, and is elegantly fitted up, and contains a fine collection of paintings. On its south side is a bold terrace, adjacent to which is a tastefully laid-out garden, sloping to the margin of an extensive lake, the whole forming one of the most imposing specimens of park scenery in the county. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Wickmere annexed, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is supposed to have been rebuilt by John de Wulterton.

WOLVERHAMPTON (*St. PETER*), a market-town, borough, and parish, and the head of a union; comprising the market-town of Bilston, in the N. division of the hundred of SEISDON; the townships of Featherstone, Hatherton, Hilton, and Kinvaston, in the E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE; and Bentley, Pelsall, Wednesfield, and Willenhall, in the S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW; S. division of the county of STAFFORD; the whole containing 70,370 inhabitants, of whom 36,382 are in the town, 16 miles (S.) from Stafford, and 123 (N. W.) from London. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was called *Hanton* or *Hamton* prior to the year 996, when Wulfrana, sister of King Edgar, and widow of Aldhelm, Duke of Northampton, founded a college here, for a dean and several prebendaries, or Secular canons, and endowed it with so many privileges that the town, in honour of Wulfrana, was called *Wulfran's Hamton*, of which its present name is a corruption. The college, under the same government, continued till the year 1200, when Petrus Blesensis, who was then dean, after fruitless attempts to reform the dissolute lives of the brethren, surrendered the establishment to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury; and it was subsequently annexed by Edward IV. to the deanery of Windsor. In 1258, the town obtained from Henry III. the grant of a market and a fair, from which time no circumstance of historical importance occurs till 1590, when a considerable part of it was destroyed by a fire that continued burning for five days. In the parliamentary war, Charles I., accompanied by his sons, Charles, Prince of Wales, and James, Duke of York, visited Wolverhampton, where he was received with every demonstration of loyalty by the inhabitants, who, in aid of the royal cause, raised a liberal subscription, towards which Mr. Gough, ancestor of the learned antiquary of that name, contributed £1200. Prince Rupert, in 1645, fixed his head-quarters in the town, while the king was encamped at Bushbury; and, immediately after the battle of Naseby, Charles marched into it, and quitted the day following.

The town is situated on an eminence, in a district abounding with mines of coal, iron, and limestone, and consists of several streets diverging from the market-place to the several roads from which they take their names. Among the improvements effected, is a new entrance on the east from Bilston, constructed by the Holyhead trust, and which, by means of a street crossing the town, nearly in a direct line, communicates on the west with Salop-street, leading towards Shrewsbury.

The houses are in general substantial, and neatly built of brick, and many of them are modern and handsome, but in the smaller streets are dwellings of more ancient appearance; the town is irregularly paved, lighted with gas, and at present supplied with water by wells sunk to a great depth in the rock on which it is built, though water-works have been just established, by a company having a capital of £20,000. A public subscription library was founded in 1794, which contains more than 10,000 volumes, and for which a neat and commodious building was erected in the year 1816, when a newsroom was added: over the library is a suite of rooms in which assemblies and concerts take place. A new theatre was built in 1844, and is well arranged for the purpose: prior to the erection of the old theatre, the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and her brother, J. P. Kemble, performed in the town-hall, since taken down, where they first developed those talents which procured for them so distinguished a reputation. Races are held in August, in an extensive area near the town on which an elegant stand has been erected.

The MANUFACTURE of the finer steel ornaments, which was formerly carried on extensively, and brought to the highest perfection, in this town, has given place to the heavier articles of steel and iron, of which the principal are, smiths' and carpenters' tools of every description, files, nails, screws, gun-locks, hinges, steel-mills, and machinery; locks, for the making of which the place has long been celebrated; furnishing iron-mongery and cabinet brasses, with every branch of the iron manufacture; and brass, tin, Pont-y-Pool, and japanned wares in great variety. The Chillington works consist of four blast-furnaces, forge, mill, &c., producing 400 tons of finished iron per week, in railway-bars, nail-rods, sheet-iron, boiler-plates, and other articles, and affording employment to upwards of 1000 hands. The Shrubbery works for the manufacture of boiler-plates and all other descriptions of best iron, were established in 1824, and are carried on by a firm who also conduct the Bradley works near Bilston, erected by the late John Wilkinson, Esq.: in both concerns, from 300 to 500 tons of iron are manufactured weekly, in which about 650 men are regularly engaged. The Priestfields works, for the smelting of pig-iron, and for castings of every description, are also very extensive; and the Wolverhampton tin-plate manufactory, established in 1837, employs about 350 men, producing weekly from 1000 to 1500 boxes of tin-plates, which are of high repute in the market. There are likewise extensive chemical-works for the manufacture of oil of vitriol, aqua-fortis, and other preparations connected with medicine and manufactures: the chemical-works of Messrs. Mander Weaver and Co. have been established since 1773. Rowley ragstone is found in the coal-mines in the parish, frequently in large masses, sometimes penetrating the thick stratum of coal at a depth of 300 to 400 feet from the surface. The Birmingham canal, which forms a junction with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, runs close to the town, on the west and north, where it is joined by the Essington and Wyrley canal, which terminates here, and affords facility of conveyance to every part of the kingdom. The Grand Junction railway, also, passes within a mile of the town, near which a first-class station has been established on the line, which is carried

through a tunnel 200 yards in length; a railway, likewise, is projected from the town to Shrewsbury, distant 30 miles. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fair, which continues for eight days, the first being for cattle, commences on July 10th: the market-place is a large area. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions for the north and south divisions almost daily. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was constituted a borough to return two members to parliament, to be elected by the £10 householders of a district consisting of the townships of Wolverhampton, Bilston, Wednesfield, Willenhall, and Sedgley, and comprising 18,604 acres: the constable of the manor of the deanery is returning officer. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held every fourth Friday, under an act passed in the 48th of George III.

The township of Wolverhampton contains 2930a. 3r. 12p., exclusively of the ground on which the town is built. The collegiate chapter consists of a dean and five (till lately seven) non-resident prebendaries, with a net revenue of £641, received by the dean, who is likewise Dean of Windsor, to which office this deanery is permanently attached; each of the prebendaries has a separate revenue from his prebend. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income £193; patron, the Dean: those tithes payable to the Duke of Cleveland have been commuted for £715. The church, built in the reign of Edward III., and formerly one of the king's free chapels, to which many immunities were granted, is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the early decorated, but principally in the later English style, with a handsome square embattled tower rising from the centre, the upper part of which is a very fine specimen of the later style; it has been lately repewed by subscription. The piers and arches of the nave and transepts, if not of the early English, are of that style merging into the decorated; the pulpit, of one entire stone, is adorned with sculpture; and an octagonal font, of great antiquity, supported on a shaft the faces, of which are embellished with the figures of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Peter, in bass-relief, is richly ornamented with bosses, flowers, and foliage. In the chancel, which is in the Italian style, are, a fine statue of brass, erected in honour of Admiral Sir Richard Leveson, who commanded under Sir Francis Drake against the Spanish Armada, and a monument to the memory of Colonel John Lane, the protector of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester: in what was anciently the Lady chapel is an alabaster monument to John Lane and his wife, the former represented in armour. In the churchyard, which is inclosed with a handsome iron palisade, is a column twenty feet high, divided into compartments, highly enriched with sculpture of various designs, supposed to be either of Saxon or Danish origin. Near its south-western angle is a large vault, the roof of which is finely groined, and supported on one central pillar; the walls are three yards in thickness, and on both sides of the doorway are slight vestiges of sculpture; the interior is in good preservation. It appears to have been the basement story of some edifice, probably connected with the monastery of Wulfrana, the exact site of which has not been ascertained.

The living of *St. John's* is a perpetual curacy; net in-

come, £200; patron, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church, which was erected at an expense of £10,000, including £1000 given by the patron, and was consecrated in 1760, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty and finely-proportioned spire; the prevailing character is a mixture of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. A pleasing and appropriate effect is produced from the arrangement of the interior, and the altar is ornamented with a good painting of the Descent from the Cross, by Barney, a native of the town. In this church is the celebrated organ built in the 17th century, for the Temple church, London, by Harris, the competitor on that occasion of Schmidt; it was purchased for the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, where it remained until about 50 years ago, when it was sold for £500, and set up in this edifice, and is now in course of reparation. *St. George's* district church, of the Grecian-Doric order, with a tower and spire, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £10,325, towards which the inhabitants subscribed £3400; it contains 2300 sittings, of which 1200 are free; and the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, the Dean. *St. Paul's* church was built in 1835, and the living is a perpetual curacy, of which the patronage is vested in the Rev. W. and Mrs. Dalton, at whose expense the edifice was chiefly erected and endowed; it is capable of accommodating about 1400 persons, and more than one-third of the sittings are free. *St. Mary's* church, built in 1842, at a cost of £10,000, including the parsonage, at the sole expense of Miss Hinckes, of Tettenhall-Wood, is in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a Flemish spire, and has 1000 sittings, of which 400 are free; it contains a superb altar-piece of carved oak, and in the eastern window, of stained glass, are representations of the Descent from the Cross and the Resurrection. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Hinckes, who has endowed it with the interest of £1000, and has also presented a splendid communion-service. Another church, dedicated to *St. James*, was built by subscription in 1843: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Trustees, and endowed with the interest of £1054, three per cents. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Methodists of the New Connexion, Unitarians, Irvingites, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded under letters-patent of Henry VIII., in 1513, by Sir Stephen Jenyns, Knt., a native of the town, and lord mayor of London in 1508, who endowed it with estates in the parish of Rushoe, in the county of Worcester, producing an income, aided by other benefactions, of about £1170 per annum; the building was erected in 1713, by the Merchant Tailors' Company, London. Sir William Congreve; John Abernethy, and John Pearson, advocate-general of India, were educated at the school. The Blue-coat charity school, for 100 boys and 50 girls, who are educated and clothed, is an ancient establishment, with an endowment purchased with benefactions, and producing more than £240 per annum. Two miles on the Sedgley road is situated Sedgley Park school, established in 1761, for the education of Roman Catholic children on an economical scale; it is under the direction of a president and vice-president, assisted by

teachers. National schools, and a British and an infant school, are supported by subscription; and a dispensary, a handsome and commodious building, was erected in 1826. There are numerous charitable bequests for the poor. The union of Wolverhampton includes only a portion of the parish, comprising, with the town itself, the three chapelries of Bilston, Wednesfield, and Willenhall, and containing a population of 68,412.

WOLVERLEY, a township in the parish of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 91 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Wem to Ellesmere, west-north-west from the former town.

WOLVERLEY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, but chiefly in, and forming a detached portion of, the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Kidderminster; containing 2091 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5532 acres, of which the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is light, resting on red sandstone: there is a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of iron, tin-plates, and wire, called the Cookley Iron-Works. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and the river Stour, pass through the parish. Lea Castle, a noble mansion here surrounded by 550 acres enriched with plantations of oak and other timber, has been purchased of John Knight, Esq., by John Brown, Esq., who has much improved the property. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £250. The great and small tithes were partly commuted in 1775, and a commutation of the former has taken place under the late act, for £811, and of the latter for £39; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 8½ acres. The church is a neat edifice of brick, on an elevated site commanding beautiful views of the valley of the Stour. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at the village of Cookley. William Seabright, in 1620, bequeathed property in and near London, now producing a rental of £633, to establish a free grammar school, and for other purposes. In 1829, it was determined, in consequence of the improved state of the funds, to extend the charity, in furtherance of which the school premises were re-erected, and now constitute a handsome range of buildings in the later English style, comprising a Latin school in the centre, a spacious schoolroom at each wing, one for boys and the other for girls, and adjoining residences, with gardens attached. The sum of £3 per annum is paid to each of seven parishes for distribution in bread; and the trustees expend annually about £30 in clothing, and £15 in coal, for the poor of Wolverley. John Smith, in 1823, bequeathed £600 for founding an afternoon lectureship, about one-fourth of the interest to be applied to the relief of superannuated husbandmen and widows. John Baskerville, the eminent printer, was born here in 1706.

WOLVERSHELL, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 9 inhabitants.

WOLVERTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 1261 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises upwards of 1000 acres, is situated nearly half way between London and Birmingham, and contains one of the principal depôts for locomotive-engines and goods of the London and Birmingham railway. The buildings, which have a frontage on the Grand Junction canal, are 221 feet wide by 315 deep, occupying the sides of a quadrangular area in the centre, which measures 216 feet by 127, and has a central gateway 13 feet above the rails, and two side entrances. Several streets are formed round the building, consisting of houses in the occupation of the numerous workmen employed; and a first-class station for passengers is situated on the south side of a bridge over the railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £38; patrons and improprators, the Trustees of the late Dr. Radeliffe, who are owners of the Wolverton estate. An additional church, for the railway station, has been erected here by the Trustees, at an expense amounting, with the parsonage, to about £5000; they also provided the site, and allow £100 per annum towards the stipend of the minister, for whose endowment the railway company raised £2000. The edifice is well fitted up, and was consecrated May 28th, 1844.

WOLVERTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the road from Lynn to Wells, and comprises 2714a. 3r. 29p., of which about 460 acres are arable, 998 pasture and meadow, 368 salt-marsh, 697 heath and warren, and 162 woodland: the strata afford good building-stone. A wall was erected by the late Major Hoste, at a cost of £1800, against the encroachment of the sea. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of John Motteux, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with an embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three stone stalls and a piscina.

WOLVERTON (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (E.) from Kingsclere; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Kingsclere, and comprises 1439 acres by computation, of which 772 are arable, 276 pasture, 223 wood, and 88 common; the soil consists in general of clay, resting on chalk alternated with heavy loam, but in some parts is wet and sandy, and well adapted to the growth of timber. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe contains 80 acres. The church is an ancient edifice cased with brick, with a tower built about 1717, and contains 170 sittings, of which 120 are free. A rent-charge of £16 was bequeathed by Sir John Browne, for the poor.

WOLVERTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of

WARWICK, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 162 inhabitants, and comprising 1110 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 7½.; net income, £300; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Benjamin Wintrop. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1826; the glebe contains 194 acres.

WOLVES-NEWTON (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 224 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Chepstow to Usk, and comprises 2675 acres by admeasurement, of which about two-thirds are arable, and 251 acres woodland; the soil is a clay, producing excellent wheat, and there is some very fine oak-timber. Stone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £244; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 23 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and accommodates about 110 persons. There is a place of worship for Independents. On an eminence is an oblong encampment called Gaer Vawr, the most extensive in the county; and a small circular one is situated not far from it, named Cwrty Gaer.

WOLVEY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 923 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-east by the great Watling-street, which separates it from the county of Leicester; and comprises by measurement 3407 acres, chiefly arable, with a small portion of meadow, and about 30 acres of plantation. One-fourth of the soil is light, having been formerly heath-land; the remainder is heavy, and more suitable for wheat, and the whole is generally of level surface, lying in a hollow. The parish is intersected by the roads from Rugby to Hinckley, and from Leicester to Coventry, as well as by the river Anker, here a very narrow stream, which takes its rise about one mile above the village: part of the population is engaged in weaving stockings and ribbons. Little Copston, now called Smockington, in the parish, situated on the line of the Watling-street, was formerly a considerable village, and had a chapel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 5½.; net income, £206; patrons, the Bishop of Lichfield and James Smith, Esq. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 101 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with windows in the early English style, and the entrance at the south door is a mixture of the pointed arch, and the circular of the Norman style: in the interior are two tombs, each having recumbent figures, one of Sir Thomas de Wolvey, as a Knight Templar, and his lady, dated 1330; and the other, at the east corner, of Sir Thomas Astley and his wife, dated 1603. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and 50 children are educated by means of a recent endowment.

WOLVEY-HILLS, an extra-parochial place, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing, with Wolvey-Holes, 18 inhabitants.

WOLVISTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BILLINGHAM, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCK-

TON ward, S. division of DURHAM county, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Stockton, on the road to Sunderland; containing 588 inhabitants. The church of Durham probably held lands here under ancient grants of the manor and the church of Billingham; and other portions, extending in time to nearly the whole vill, were acquired by purchase or exchange from various proprietors. The chapelry comprises upwards of 4000 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a sound clayey loam, well adapted for wheat and beans, with fertile patches peculiarly suited to the culture of potatoes and turnips; about two-thirds of the whole are under tillage; the scenery is pleasing, and the views embrace the Tees bay, near Redcar, and the Cleveland hills for many miles. The Clarence, and the Stockton and Hartlepool railways pass about a mile and a quarter from the village, at which point the Billingham station is fixed; and about four miles further to the eastward is Port-Clarence, where is the terminus of the Clarence railway. There are a tillery, a brickyard, and a pottery on a limited scale. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with a net income of £250; the tithes, now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have been commuted for £337. 16.; there is a glebe of 60 acres in portions of land variously situated, and in 1849 a farm near Billingham, of 60 acres, will become the property of the incumbent, who meanwhile has a grant from the commissioners of a yearly sum equivalent to its value. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat structure of stone, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a handsome tower, and was enlarged in the year 1830, by the addition of 190 sittings, of which 130 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school on the national plan, built, with a house for the master, in 1836, and capable of admitting 120 scholars, of whom 20 are gratuitously taught. In 1838, a handsome brick building was erected in the village by the Marchioness of Londonderry, containing twelve apartments, two for each of six aged persons, chiefly widows.

WOMBLETON, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing 337 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1040 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Feversham: the village is south of the road from Helmsley to Kirkby-Moorside, from the latter of which places it is distant south-west about three miles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Stockton, in 1839, left £10 per annum for the instruction of children.

WOMBOURN (*St. BENEDICT*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the liberties of Orton and Swindon, 1808 inhabitants, of whom 1220 are in the township. The parish comprises about 4000 acres of a light loamy soil, generally good, and remarkable for the early produce of corn and vegetables; the scenery, interspersed with extensive garden and nursery grounds, is very picturesque, and well wooded. The common was inclosed in 1816, and brought into tolerable cultivation. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes for four miles and a half through the parish. The Wood House, a noble mansion in the Elizabethan style, the property of Thomas Shaw Hellier, Esq., is situated in a beautiful vale, and occupied by

William Chinner, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Trysull annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of certain Trustees: the inappropriate tithes of Wombourn have been commuted for £194, and the vicarial for £93. 13.; there is a parsonage-house, and a glebe of 36¼ acres. The church is a fine structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a graceful spire; it was enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1841, at a cost of £1500, and contains 600 sittings, of which 193 are free. In the interior is an elegant monument by Chantrey, in memory of R. B. Marsh, Esq.

WOMBRIDGE (*St. Mary and St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (E.) from Wellington; containing 2057 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Roman Watling-street, and comprises 677 acres, consisting of arable and pasture land, the soil of which is dry and sandy, and the surface hilly. The Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Marquess of Stafford's, canals form a junction in the parish, which is also intersected by several railways communicating with the extensive coal and iron mines at Ketley and in the neighbourhood, which have been worked for centuries, though the most considerable iron-works were established here in 1818. At Oaken-Gates a small customary market is held. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of William Charlton, Esq., as lord of the manor; net income, £82. The church is a brick edifice, built on the site of a structure which fell into ruins in 1760. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are slight remains near the church of a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry I., by William Fitz-Alan, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £72. 15. 8.

WOMBWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of DAREFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barnsley; containing 1169 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is situated on the road from Barnsley to Wath-upon-Dearne, and intersected by the Dearne and Dove canal, comprises about 410 acres of woodland; the prevailing scenery is pleasing and the soil fertile. Sir George Wombwell is lord of the manor, James Remington, Esq., the chief proprietor, and Netherwood Hall is the residence of John Garland, Esq. The chapel, an ancient structure, with a tower, and having lancet windows, was enlarged a short time since by the addition of a south aisle and a gallery, at a cost of £500, when 222 new sittings were provided, of which 100 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. The tithes have been commuted for £740, payable to the rector, and Trinity College, Cambridge. A school at Hemingfield is supported by a grant of £15 per annum from the trustees of Mr. George Ellis's charity, who also pay £5 for instruction in a school at Wombwell. The town lands, comprising 15 acres, produce £22 per annum, appropriated partly to the poor rate and partly to the distribution of coal.

WOMENSWOULD (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Canterbury; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 1413a. 1r. 32p., of which 897 acres are arable, 104 pasture, and the remainder waste, with the excep-

tion of 4 acres of hop-grounds. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Nonington. There are several handsome monuments in the church, some of which, to the Montessor family, are by Chantrey.

WOMERSLEY (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Cridling-Stubbs, Little Smeaton, and Walden-Stubbs, 921 inhabitants, of whom 392 are in Womersley township, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Pontefract. This place comprises between 5000 and 6000 acres, the soil of which embraces sand, loam, and clay. On the southern bank of the river Went, which runs through the parish, are quarries of fine limestone, whence a railroad formerly passed over the stream, ran through the township of Little Smeaton, and met the new line of navigation made by the Aire and Calder Company: the road from Doncaster, by Askerne, to Pontefract, passes through the village. Womersley Park is the seat of Lord Hawke, who is lord of the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½.; net income, £258; patron and improprator, Lord Hawke: the glebe contains 188 acres. The church is a handsome structure with a lofty spire, situated on an eminence in the centre of the parish. Neat national schools have been erected, on a site given by Lord Hawke, at an expense defrayed by liberal grants from the parent institution in London, and the York Diocesan Society, aided by voluntary contributions. At Walden-Stubbs is an ancient Hall, once the seat of a family of the name of Shuttleworth, now occupied as a farm-house.

WONASTOW, or WEONASTOW (*St. Wonnow*), a parish, in the hundred of SKENFRETH, union, division, and county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Monmouth, on the road to Abergavenny; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and west by the river Trothey, and consists of about 1650 acres, the surface being boldly undulated, and the higher grounds presenting some fine views; the soil is a loamy clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 5.; net income, £95; patron and improprator, Sir W. Pilkington, Bart. The church, consisting of a nave and chancel, is in the early English style, and is most picturesquely situated in the grounds of Wonastow House, a portion of which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

WONERSH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Guildford; containing 1213 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Guildford to Brighton, and comprises 4388 acres by admeasurement, of which 2495 are arable, 585 meadow, 507 wood, and the rest common; the surface is hilly towards the eastern boundary, and flat in the opposite direction; the soil is partly clay, but the larger portion is sand, in which iron-stone abounds. The Wey and Arun canal passes through the parish. In the village is a mill for dressing leather, which affords employment to forty persons. Charles II. after his restoration, granted a market and fair to be kept at Shimley-Green, in the parish; but the former has fallen into disuse, and the latter dwindled to a small pleasure-fair held on the 11th of June. The manor-house of Tangle, originally a hunting-box of King John's, was, in 1585, converted

into a residence for the family of Sir Francis Duncombe. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 3., and in the patronage of Lord Grantley, the impropiator, whose tithes have been commuted for £700, and those of the vicar for £176. 13. 8. The old church, with the exception of the north wall and tower, was rebuilt in 1795, and is picturesquely situated in Wonersh Park, the seat of his lordship: at the east end of the north aisle is the family vault, in which is interred Judge Chapple, whose daughter married Sir Fletcher Norton, speaker of the house of commons for 12 years, and raised to the peerage in 1782, by the title of Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield. There are two places of worship for Independents.

WONSTON, or WONSINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S.) from Whitchurch; containing, with the chapelry of Sutton-Scotney, 786 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5229*a.* 37 32*p.*, of which 4835 acres are arable, 186 meadow, 93 woodland, and the remainder waste; the surface is varied, and the soil rests on chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 15. 7½.; and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £1150, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, burnt down in 1714, and rebuilt, was repewed and beautified in 1829, at an expense of £750, defrayed by the Rev. Mr. Dallas, the present incumbent, when 169 additional sittings were obtained; it has a fine window of painted glass, presented by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, 31 years rector of the parish. A national and an infants' school are supported by the rector, who has a printing-press, from which are issued religious publications for the poor. Another school is endowed with £7. 16. per annum.

WOOBURN (*ST. PAUL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Beaconsfield; containing 1830 inhabitants. A rivulet rising at West Wycombe, flows through the parish, turning in its course several paper, mill-board, and flour mills; and many of the female inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bone-lace. The market, which was held on Friday, and a fair on the festival of the translation of St. Edward, were granted by Henry VI.; but they have been long disused, and fairs now take place for horses, cattle, and sheep, on May 4th and November 12th. Wooburn House occupies the site of a noble palace, formerly the residence of the bishops of Lincoln. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £138; patron and impropiator, James Dupré, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1802. The church is a stately edifice in the later English style, with a very handsome tower and a curiously-carved font, and contains some monuments to the Bertie and Wharton families, of whom Philip, Lord Wharton, in 1694, gave a rent-charge of £22. 10., to be paid to the vicar for an evening lecture every Sunday. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The sum of £27. 10., the rental of an allotment of 28 acres of land under an inclosure act, and of a piece of meadow called the Church estate, is principally distributed among the poor.

WOOD, or WOODCHURCH, a ville, and member of the cinque-port liberty of DOVOR, in the union of the ISLE OF THANET, locally in the hundred of RINGSLOW, or the ISLE OF THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Margate; containing 233 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Monkton; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

WOODALE, or DEEPDALE, a hamlet, in the township of CARLTON-HIGHDALE, parish of COVERHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. E.) from Kettlewell. It belongs chiefly to Messrs. Robinson, and the tithes are the property of the Church. The Quakers had formerly a burial-place here, in which graves are still visible.

WOODBANK, or ROUGH-SHOTWICK, a township, in the parish of SHOTWICK, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 75 inhabitants. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £23, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

WOODBASTWICK (*ST. FABIAN AND ST. SEBASTIAN*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 283 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Bure, over which is a ferry, and comprises, exclusively of roads, 2163*a.* 27*p.*; 1389 acres are arable, with the exception of a small portion of grass land; 391 are rough marshes, turf-grounds, &c., 115 woods and plantations, 72 heath, and 151 water, the last comprehending several lakes. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Panxworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and impropiator, J. Cator, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £292. 3., and the vicarial for £143. 6.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, which was raised in 1840, when the edifice was thoroughly repaired and newly pewed at the expense of the patron.

WOODBOROUGH (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 801 inhabitants. It comprises 1800 acres by computation, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil in some parts loamy, and in others a wet heavy clay: the Doverbeck, a considerable stream turning several mills, runs through the parish. The stocking-frame was invented here by William Lee, in 1528, and about 150 of them are usually at work in the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Collegiate Church of Southwell (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £93. The tithes were commuted for 252 acres of land in 1798, and the glebe contains 52 acres, of which 37 are in the parish of Lambley. The church has a fine Norman doorway, and the east window exhibits some remains of ancient stained glass. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. A free school was built, and endowed with about 66 acres of land, in 1739, by Mr. Wood, and enlarged by the Rev. Richard Oldacres, the master, in 1763; the premises have just been rebuilt.

WOODBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of WINSCOMBE, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 275 inhabitants.

WOODBOROUGH (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (W.) from Pewsey; containing 426 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a valley, near the Kennet and Amesbury road, and comprises 1015*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, the surface of which is flat, and the soil chiefly sand and clay. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish, on the banks of which is Honey-street wharf: a considerable trade in timber and coal is carried on, and a great number of canal boats and barges are built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of G. H. W. Heneage, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £294. 12., and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church was erected about the year 1670, and contains 200 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOODBRIDGE (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from Ipswich, and 76½ (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 4954 inhabitants. This town is of considerable antiquity, for, in the time of Edward the Confessor, the prior and convent of Ely had possessions here, and their successors still hold the manor of Kingston: the name is thought to be a corruption of *Wodenbryge*, from the Saxon god Woden. Towards the termination of the 12th century, a priory of Augustine canons was founded here, by Ernardus Rufus and others, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £50. 3. 5.: a house built on the site by one of the Seckfords, now in the possession of the Carthew family, still retains the name of the Abbey. In 1666, upwards of 327 inhabitants died of the plague, and were buried, according to tradition, at Bearman's Hill, in the vicinity. The town is pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Deben, on the direct road from London to Yarmouth, and occupies the slope of a hill surrounded by beautiful walks; it consists of two principal streets, a spacious square called Market Hill, and several narrow streets and lanes, and is paved, lighted, and amply supplied with water; the atmosphere is highly salubrious, and the general appearance of the place neat and respectable. From the summit of the hill is a commanding view of the river to its influx into the sea. A small theatre was built in 1813; and concerts are held occasionally. During the war, barracks were erected on the high ground about half a mile north-west of the town, with accommodation for 750 cavalry and 4165 infantry; but they were pulled down on the restoration of peace.

The TRADE mainly consists in the exportation of corn, flour, and malt, and in the importation of coal, timber, foreign wine, spirits, porter, grocery, drapery, and ironmongery. The shipping of late years has greatly increased; the number of vessels of above fifty tons now registered at the port is twenty-seven, and their aggregate burthen 4030 tons. Vessels sail weekly to London, and many others are employed in trading with Newcastle, Hull, and the Continent; one or two sail direct to Liverpool, from which place they bring back salt, and there

is a small trade to the Baltic for timber. A manufacture of salt, of peculiarly fine quality, was formerly carried on, and there was a brisk business in ship-building; but both have declined. The Deben, near its mouth, forms the haven of Woodbridge, from which it is navigable for vessels of 120 tons to the town: on its bank are two excellent quays. The market is on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and fairs occur on April 5th and October 23rd. The quarter-sessions for the liberty of St. Ethelred, and the hundreds of Colneis, Carlford, Loes, Plomesgate, Wilford, and Thredling, are held here; and petty-sessions take place every Wednesday. The sessions-hall, under which is the corn-market, in the centre of the Market Hill, erected in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, Esq., master of the court of requests, has recently undergone some extensive repairs, and is a handsome and lofty edifice of brick. On an adjacent eminence is the bridewell, rebuilt in 1804.

The parish comprises upwards of 1200 acres. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, to which the inappropriate rectory was annexed in 1667, by Mrs. Dorothy Seckford; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. W. Salmon, whose tithes have been commuted for £329. The church was built by John, Lord Seagrave, in the reign of Edward III., and the tower and north portico in that of Henry VI.: on the north side of the chancel is an elegant private chapel, erected in the time of Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, Esq., in which, over the family vault, is a tomb, probably to his memory. The north portico is adorned with sculpture, in relief, representing the conflict of St. Michael and the Dragon. The tower is stately and magnificent, and, like the church, is constructed of dark flint intermixed with freestone, and, towards the upper part, formed into elegant devices; the summit is crowned with battlements, having finials at the angles, which are surmounted by vanes, and decorated in the interval with badges of the Four Evangelists. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, in Well-street, was founded in 1662, by Mrs. Seckford and others, and is endowed with property producing about £37 per annum. Almshouses were erected in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, for the residence of thirteen unmarried men, with another house for three women, to attend them as nurses, and were endowed with an estate in the parish of Clerkenwell, London, which, in 1767, produced an income of £568 per annum, and now yields about £3000: new and handsome houses have been recently erected. There are, besides, different benefactions, amounting to about £150 a year, for the benefit of the poor. The union of Woodbridge comprises forty-six parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,015. Various relics of antiquity, especially fragments of warlike instruments, have been occasionally found in the vicinity. Christopher Saxton, the publisher of the first county maps, was a native of this place, and servant to Thomas Seckford, Esq., mentioned above, who resided in a mansion at Great Bealings, about a mile and a half distant, and under whose patronage the plans were published, in 1579, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

WOODBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of GAMLINGAY, union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 34 inhabitants.

WOODBURY (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **EAST BUDLEIGH**, Woodbury and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Topsham; containing 1933 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7304 acres, of which 734 are common or waste: the navigable river Exe bounds it on the west. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Custos and College of Vicars Choral in the Cathedral of Exeter. The church contains some ancient monuments, among which is one to Chief Justice Sir Edmund Pollexfen. A school, in connexion with the National Society, is supported by endowments amounting to about £37 per annum. There is an ancient earthwork called Woodbury Castle, an inclosure of irregular form, deeply intrenched, on the edge of a lofty hill commanding a beautiful prospect.

WOODBURY, a tything, in the parish of **ROMSEY-EXTRA**, union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SOMBOURN**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 293 inhabitants.

WOODCHESTER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **STROUD**, hundred of **LONGTREE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Stroud; containing 908 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from having been the site of a Roman station, which, from numerous relics of antiquity found here, appears to have been the residence of the proprætor, or perhaps of the Emperor Adrian. The village is on an eminence forming part of a range of hills which inclose a beautiful and fertile vale. Spring Park is a splendid residence finely situated, and combining a variety of picturesque scenery; and the Priory, an old mansion near the church, also forms a pleasing object in the landscape. The manufacture of woollen-cloths is carried on extensively, and in the neighbourhood of the village not less than eight mills are in constant operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Lord Ducie: the tithes have been commuted for £265; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church contains a fine monument to the memory of Sir George Huntley. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Robert Bridges, in 1722, bequeathed £500, of which the produce, £50 per annum, is appropriated to the clothing and apprenticing of boys; six schools are endowed with £10 a year each, and two with £12. Among the antiquities that have been found are, foundations and ruins of buildings, fragments of statues, stags' horns, glass, pottery, coins of the Lower Empire, a coin of Adrian, one of Lucilla, and a noble tessellated pavement, of which an engraving was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Samuel Lysons, Esq., F.S.A., who published an elaborate account of these relics in 1797.

WOODCHURCH (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRALL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with the townships of Arrow, Barnston, Landican, Noctorum, Oxton, Pensby, Prenton, Thingwall, and part of Irby, 1409 inhabitants, of whom 114 are in Woodchurch township, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston. This parish, like many others in the hundred of Wirrall, probably abounded with oak-trees, though at present there is but little of that species of timber in the neighbourhood. The pews of the church, and the wood-work

in most of the older buildings, are of split oak; and the name of the place appears to be descriptive of the situation of the church either in, or contiguous to, a wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 9. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. Ellen King, in whose family the advowson has remained for some centuries; net income, £827. The church, though internally modernised, is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style, and contains an old font embellished with emblematical sculpture. William Gleave, Esq., alderman of London, in 1665, left £500 for the erection and endowment of a free school, of which the master has an income of £57. 15. per annum; and there are several charitable bequests, the interest of which is distributed in bread to the poor.

WOODCHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **TENTERDEN**, hundred of **BLACKBOURNE**, Lower division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, W. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Tenterden; containing 1278 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £682, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains numerous ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOODCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of **MINEHEAD**, union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, W. division of the county of **SOMERSET**; containing 96 inhabitants.

WOODCOT, a township, in the parish of **WRENBURY**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Nantwich; containing 36 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14, and the vicarial for £4. 7. 10., payable to the vicar of Acton.

WOODCOTE, a liberty, in the parish of **SOUTH STOKE**, union of **WALLINGFORD**, hundred of **DORCHESTER**, county of **OXFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Wallingford; containing 502 inhabitants. Here is a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard. Mrs. Susannah Newman, in 1715, devised a messuage called Gastons, and several parcels of land comprising about 22 acres, for the support of a school; the master resides in the house, and receives about £10 per annum.

WOODCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of **SHERIFFHALES**, union of **NEWPORT**, Newport division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 140 inhabitants.

WOODCOTS, a tything, in the parish of **HANDLEY**, union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **SIXPENNY-HANDLEY**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**; containing 215 inhabitants.

WOODCOTT, a parish, in the union of **KINGSCLERE**, hundred of **PASTROW**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a donative, net income, £20; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the late E. Temple, Esq.

WOODCOTT, a tything, in the parish of **UPHAM**, union of **DROXFORD**, hundred of **BISHOP'S-WALTHAM**, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 20 inhabitants.

WOOD-DALLING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Reepham; containing 560 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2444a. 1r. 11p., of which 1571 acres are arable, 658 pasture and meadow, and 12 woodland. The Hall, now a respectable farm-house, was built in 1582, by one of the family of Dalling, who, during a long period, held the estate. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Swanington, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £436, and the vicarial for £38. 9.; there is a glebe-house, and the impropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 112 and 56 acres. The church comprises portions of the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains several memorials to members of the Bulwer family. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

WOOD-DITTON, county of CAMBRIDGE.—See DITTON, WOOD.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

WOOD-EATON (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 62 inhabitants. It comprises 627a. 1r. 12p., of which 315 acres are pasture, 275 arable, and 34 wood: there are good stone-quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10., and in the gift of Richard Weyland, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £149; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. John Collins, a distinguished mathematician, was born here in 1624.

WOODEN, a township, in the parish of LESBURY, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Alnwick; containing 28 inhabitants. The village is a short distance from the coast of Alnmouth bay, and about a mile south of Lesbury.

WOODEND, a hamlet, in the parish of BLAKESLEY, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Towcester; containing 272 inhabitants, and comprising 1659 acres.

WOODFORD, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Stockport; containing 564 inhabitants.

WOODFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BEACONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 2777 inhabitants. This parish, so called from the ford in the wood, or forest, where is now Woodford-Bridge, is about three miles in length and two miles in breadth, comprising 1752 acres of fertile land, of which the chief portion is meadow and pasture; 396 acres are common or waste. Woodford-Bridge is a beautiful posting-village, situated on the confines of Epping Forest, on the road from London to Newmarket; the houses are in general detached, and irregularly arranged on the undulated declivities of a rising ground, skirted at the bottom by the river Roden, finely interspersed with trees, and disclosing at intervals mansions of a superior character, which are principally occupied by wealthy merchants of the metropolis. In different parts of the

parish are some extensive views into the counties of Essex and Kent. A nearer communication with the metropolis has been recently opened, by the construction of a road from the highest part of the village, near the Castle inn, which passes through the forest into the Lea Bridge road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, erected on the site of a former edifice, in 1817, at an expense of nearly £9000, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by a rate, is situated in the lowest part of the village, on the west side of the London road, and is an elegant edifice in the ancient English style, with a square embattled tower. The aisles are separated from the nave by six pointed arches carried up to the roof, which is of open wood-work, and surmounted in the centre by an octangular lantern tower; the east window is of stained glass, and divided into three compartments, containing figures of Our Saviour, the Four Evangelists, St. Peter, and St. Paul; and there are some good monuments. In the churchyard is a splendid Corinthian column of marble, about forty feet in height, erected to the memory of the family of Godfrey, which flourished many years in Kent; also a tomb with a column entirely covered with ivy, of picturesque appearance, and a remarkably fine old yew-tree. An episcopal chapel has been built; and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Woodford Wells is a mineral spring.

WOODFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Daventry; containing, with the hamlets of West Farndon and Hinton, 846 inhabitants, and comprising 2654a. 3r. 33p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £275; improprators, the Rev. Sir H. Dryden, Bart., and G. Hitchcock, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under inclosure acts, in 1758 and 1760; and under the recent Tithe act, a commutation has taken place for a rent-charge of £65. There is a place of worship for Moravians; and a Sunday school is endowed with £6 per annum. Peter Grey, in 1577, bequeathed an estate now producing an income of £55, which sum is expended in coal for the poor. At Hinton is a mineral spring.

WOODFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thrapstone; containing 680 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Thrapstone to Wellingborough and Northampton, and comprises 2148a. 1r. 2p., of which 1136 acres are meadow and pasture, 339 arable, 51 wood and plantations, and 441 forest, river, and roads: the village occupies rising ground on the northern bank of the river Nene, and about half of the population is employed in making shoes. The living is a rectory in united medieties, valued jointly in the king's books at £22. 9. 7.; net income, £497; patron, Lord St. John. The tithes were commuted for land in 1760; the glebe contains 360 acres, and there are two glebe-houses, one of which, lately built, is occupied by the rector. The church is supposed to have been erected about the 13th or 14th century. In the neighbourhood are three tumuli,

near which have been found Roman tiles, fragments of tessellated pavement, an urn, and two small coins of the Lower Empire.

WOODFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of MONK-SILVER, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 20 inhabitants.

WOODFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Salisbury; containing 489 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Avon, and comprises by computation about 3000 acres, the soil of which is a light loam. Here was formerly a palace of the bishops of Salisbury, but no traces of it are now visible. Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, was concealed in Heale House, in the parish, which was at that time the residence of the Hyde family. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Wilsford, and valued in the king's books at £13. 10.: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £640, and the vicarial for £180. The church contains 118 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £15 in aid of the expense.

WOODFORD-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 14 inhabitants.

WOODGARSTON, a tything, in the parish of MONK'S-SHERBORNE, union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELEY, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Basingstoke; containing 111 inhabitants.

WOODGREEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RINGWOOD, N. division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Fordingbridge; containing 400 inhabitants.

WOODHALL (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 307 inhabitants. This parish, along the western extremity of which the river Witham takes its course, comprises 1880 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £70; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. The church is a modern structure, with an old tower surmounted by a spire. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. There is a mineral spring, with baths, hotel, and other accommodations for visitors; the water resembles that of Cheltenham, but has a larger portion of iodine than any other spring in England. It contains, in an imperial gallon; of chloride of magnesium, gr. 11. 3; chloride of calcium, 26. 7; of sodium, 1517; sulphate of soda, 2.1; bicarbonate of soda, 6; iodine, 0.55; bromine, 8.35; and of potash, a trace: its specific gravity is 1016.

WOODHALL, with BRACKENHOLME, a township, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Howden; containing 77 inhabitants. It lies in the vale of the Derwent: the village is situated about a mile north-east of Hemingbrough.

WOODHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of HARTHILL, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of

STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Rotherham; containing 183 inhabitants. It is situated a mile westward of Harthill; and at a short distance from it is the farmstead of Pennyholme, which stands in the three parishes of Harthill; Treeton, and Wales, though the boundaries are undefined.

WOODHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of WADDESdon, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 39 inhabitants.

WOODHAM, a township, in the parish of AYCLIFFE, union of SEDGefIELD, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 207 inhabitants. This place was honoured by a visit from James VI. of Scotland, on his route to take possession of the crown of England; he halted here for a short time, and was present at the celebration of a horse-race. The township comprises 3705 acres, chiefly arable land, and the soil generally of very poor quality: the Clarence railway passes through. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £86. 11. 8., and the appropriate for £27. 11. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

WOODHAM-FERRIS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Danbury; containing, with part of the hamlet of Bicknacre, 895 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Crouch, derived its name from its situation in a thickly-wooded district, and its adjunct from the noble family of Ferrers, to whom the lands chiefly belonged at the time of the Norman survey. It comprises 3725 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. About a mile from the church is Edwin Hall, a handsome mansion erected by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £950, and the glebe contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of brick, and contains an elegant monument to the memory of Cecilia, wife of the archbishop. At Bicknacre was a hermitage, which was superseded by a priory of Black canons founded and endowed by Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey, in consideration of certain sums of money due from him to Henry II.; it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and being almost deserted in the time of Henry VII., was then annexed to St. Mary's Spital, London.

WOODHAM-MORTIMER (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Maldon; containing 308 inhabitants. This parish, called in some documents Little Woodham, derives its present adjunct from the family of Mortimer, to whom it anciently belonged. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the family of Wigg: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church has a richly-carved altar-piece. In the marshes near Crouch river are several barrows.

WOODHAM-WALTER (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Danbury; containing

537 inhabitants. It is separated from the hundred of Witham by the river Chelmer, and is amply supplied with water from numerous springs; the lands are well cultivated, and the scenery beautifully diversified. An ancient mansion called the Fort, is said to have been for some time the residence of Queen Elizabeth, during the reign of Mary. The village, called Brook-Street, from a stream which flows through the parish, consists of a few good houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 1½.; net income, £437; patron, the Rev. L. Way. The church is a neat edifice in good repair, and has in the chancel some remains of ancient stained glass.

WOODHAY, EAST (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Newbury; containing 1408 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, immediately under the Hampshire hills, and comprises 4966a. 29p., of which the surface is ornamented with numerous clumps of trees, and the soil is rich, resting on clay in some places, and in others on chalk. In addition to a small village adjacent to the church, the parish contains the two large villages of East-End and North-End, and is traversed by the road from Newbury to Andover. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Ashmansworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £1021. 14.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 43¾ acres. The church, rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, in 1823, contains a handsome monument to the Goddard family, who were long settled here. Bishops Hooper, Ken, and Louth, were formerly rectors. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There was once a palace belonging to the bishops of Winchester.

WOODHAY, WEST (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (S. E.) from Hungerford; containing 131 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1407 acres, of which 788 are arable, 384 meadow, pasture, and down, 169 wood, and 65 furze, waste, &c. Here is a mansion, built in 1636, by Inigo Jones, from the drawing-room of which is a view of Windsor Castle, 36 miles distant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 3.; net income, £230; patron, the Rev. John Sloper. The church, which is in the Norman style, and celebrated for its beautiful brick-work, was rebuilt at the expense of William Sloper, Esq., great-grandfather to the present patron, to whom the parish belongs.

WOODHEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 13¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Stockport. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, the Bishop of Chester. The chapel is a neat structure. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists.

WOODHORN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing, with the chapelry of Newbiggin, and the townships of Cresswell, Ellington, Hurst, Linmouth,

North Seaton, and Woodhorn-Demesne, 1618 inhabitants, of whom 168 are in the township of Woodhorn. This place anciently formed part of the barony of Hugh de Balliol, and subsequently belonged to the families of de Valence, Denton, Widdrington, and others. The parish is nearly five miles in length from north to south, and about two miles and a half in breadth, and is bounded on the east partly by the sea; the soil is generally fertile, and the grounds about Woodhorn and Woodhorn-Demesne are esteemed the finest grazing land in the county. In the township are 1294 acres. The village, situated on a fertile plain within a mile of the sea, consists of some well-built houses and numerous cottages; and the road from Newbiggin to Morpeth branches off from it in one direction by Bothal and Pegsworth, and in another by Loughirst, forming two lines of streets, of which the latter is much the longer. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 7½.; net income, £650; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The rectory was granted to the priory of Tyne-mouth, and is now the property of the Mercers' Company, London, and the incumbent of Hampstead. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, and a tower, on the outside wall of which are the armorial-bearings of the Widdringtons and Ogles, with a male figure in the attitude of prayer. There is a chapel of ease at Newbiggin. The Rev. Dr. Triplet, in 1640, bequeathed a rent-charge of £3, for clothing and apprenticing children; and the Viscountess Bulkeley, in 1826, bequeathed £500, invested in the purchase of £642, three per cent. consols., of which the dividends are appropriated for distribution among the poor at Christmas.

WOODHORN-DEMESNE, a hamlet, in the parish of WOODHORN, union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 15 inhabitants. This property formerly was part of the estates of Lord Widdrington, and was subsequently purchased by the York Building Company of London, on whose failure to complete the contract, it was sold under a decree of chancery, in 1750, to the Cresswell family. The hamlet comprises 303 acres of meadow and pasture land of luxuriant fertility, and the mansion-house is finely situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and commands an extensive view of the sea. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £5. 11. 8., and the impropriate for 5s.

WOODHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Loughborough; containing, with Alderman-Haw, 1309 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £73; patron, the Vicar of Barrow. A rent-charge of £65 has been awarded, as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. A church has been erected at Woodhouse-Eaves, in Charnwood forest, which was consecrated on the 5th of Sept., 1837, and contains 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Thomas Rawlins, in 1691, granted several pieces of land, for the support of a school, for distribution among the poor of this chapelry and that of Quorndon, and for apprenticing children of both places; the estate, at the inclosure of Charnwood forest, in 1829, was enlarged to 72 acres,

and now produces about £230 per annum. There is also a bequest of £13 per annum, for apprenticing a boy in London, and another of £5. 10. for the poor.

WOODHOUSE, a township, in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 23 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £75. 7. 3., of which £75. 4. are payable to the vicar, and 3s. 3d. to the clerk, of the parish.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 73 inhabitants.

WOODHOUSE, with BURNWOOD and EDGEHILL, a township, in the parish of St. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lichfield; containing 749 inhabitants, of whom 225 are in Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet, in the parish of SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Sutton; containing 46 inhabitants. It comprises 1069 acres of fertile land, set out in farms, and is the property of the crown: two small rivulets pass on the east and west.

WOODHOUSE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Worksop; containing 12 inhabitants, and consisting of 321 acres.

WOODHOUSES, a township, in the parish of MAXFIELD, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 25 inhabitants.

WOODHURST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of St. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 4 miles (N.) from St. Ives; containing 449 inhabitants. The living is united, with that of Old Hurst, to the vicarage of St. Ives: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. A fund of £10. 5. per annum, the rent of five acres of land, is distributed among the poor.

WOODKIRK, YORK.—See ARDSLEY, WEST.

WOODLAND, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON; containing 301 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £200, payable to the Dean and Canons of St. George's chapel, Windsor.

WOODLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of IPPLEPEN, union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Ashburton; containing 206 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1600 acres, of which 50 are pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable and water-meadows; the soil is very light. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Parishioners, with a net income of £56; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes have been commuted for £200. The church, in the later English style, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and contains 250 sittings, of which 50 are free.

WOODLAND, a township, in the parish of COCKFIELD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,

6 miles (N. W.) from Staindrop; containing 243 inhabitants. It comprises 2658a. 1r. 27p. of land, of which the soil is generally cold and poor; coal is obtained in the neighbourhood, and a basaltic dyke runs through the township, the stone of which is admirably adapted to the repair of roads. The tithes have been commuted for £83. 14. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOODLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ulverstone; containing, with Heathwaite, 331 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, the Landowners. The chapel was built in 1689, and repaired in 1822.

WOODLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of ISLE-ABBOT'S, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 56 inhabitants.

WOODLAND-EYAM, a township, in the parish of EYAM, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 226 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £70.

WOODLAND-HOPE, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 252 inhabitants.

WOODLANDS, a tything, in the parish of HORTON, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of KNOWLTON, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Cranborne; containing 454 inhabitants. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, after his flight from the battle of Sedgemoor, in Somerset, is stated to have been found here by his enemies, in a ditch under an ash-tree, which is inscribed with the various names of those who have since visited the spot. This is a well-wooded district, on a clayey soil. A fair is held on July 5th. There is an old episcopal chapel in ruins; also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOODLANDS, a hamlet, in the parish of WEST MEON, union of DROXFORD, hundred of FAWLEY, DROXFORD and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 85 inhabitants.

WOODLANDS, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 816 inhabitants.

WOODLEIGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N.) from Kingsbridge; containing 269 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1975 acres, of which 240 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 4.; net income, £392; patron, the Rev. R. Edmonds. The church contains an altar-tomb representing the Resurrection of Our Saviour.

WOODLESFORD, with OULTON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Leeds; containing 1789 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Aire, and near the North-Midland railway, which has a station here. A great part of the labouring population is employed in extensive and valuable stone-quarries; there are manufactories of paper and earthenware, and about 40 hands are em-

ployed at the brewery of Henry Bentley, Esq., established in 1840. The dissenters have a place of worship, and a day and Sunday school in connexion with it.

WOODLEY, with SANDFORD, a township, in the parish and hundred of SONNING, union of WOKINGHAM, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Reading; containing 823 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £767. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; and a school is supported by subscription.

WOODMANCOTE, a tything, in the parish of NORTH CERNEY, union of WINCHCOMB, hundred of RAPSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Cirencester; containing 256 inhabitants.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of TIPNOAK, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Steyning; containing 378 inhabitants. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Horsham, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £482, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is principally in the early English style.

WOODMANCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-CLEEVE, union of WINCHCOMB, hundred of CLEEVE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Winchcomb; containing 372 inhabitants.

WOODMANCOTT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of MAINSBOROUGH, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 93 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1396 acres, of which 889 are arable, 338 woodland, 25 meadow, 117 open downs and furze common, and 18 homesteads; the soil is various, but chiefly a strong clay, and the surface hilly. The living is annexed to the rectory of Brown-Candover: the tithes have been commuted for £168. 10., and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a neat structure; the churchyard was consecrated in 1838, previously to which the parishioners were interred at Andover.

WOODMANCOTT, a tything, in the parish and union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 94 inhabitants.

WOODMANSEY, with BEVERLEY-PARK, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 429 inhabitants, of whom 222 are in Woodmansey. The township comprises 2910a. 2r. 38p., of which 386 acres are in Woodmansey, and the remainder in Beverley-Park, which extends to the suburbs of Beverley; the soil is various, and the surface well-wooded. In the hamlet of Beverley-Park are two quarries of excellent chalk, of which the best whiting is made, and which is also burnt for lime. The river Hull, which is navigable, passes near the township, and has a commodious landing-place for coal, lime, and gravel; on its banks are some mills, and there are also other large flour-mills in the township. The district of Beverley-Park was anciently part of the demesnes of the archbishops of York, who had a

mansion here called the Old Hall, now a farm-house. There is a small chapel subordinate to the minster of Beverley, erected in 1827, upon ground given by George Sumner, Esq., and in which divine service is performed on Sunday afternoon.

WOODMANSTERNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CROYDON, First division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Epsom; containing 269 inhabitants. This parish, also called Woodmanstone or Woodmansthorpe, comprises by measurement 1553 acres, of which 1099 are arable, 196 meadow and pasture, 118 woodland, and 91 downs; the surface is elevated, and the scenery richly embellished with wood, and enlivened with several pools of water, one of which, near the church, is named Mere Pond. In the grounds of the Oaks, formerly an inn, but converted into a hunting-seat by the late Gen. Burgoyne, is an old beech-tree, remarkable for its boughs having grown fast to one another. Shortes House, in the parish, is a very ancient building, with curiously-carved wainscotting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301. The church is a small neat edifice.

WOODNESBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Sandwich; containing 792 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2922 acres, of which 29 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £350. The church is principally in the decorated English style. On Woodnesborough Hill is a lofty artificial mound, supposed by some to have been either the place where the Saxon idol Woden was worshipped, or the burial-place of Vortimer; whilst others state it to be the *Woodnesbeorth* of the Saxon Chronicle, and the scene of the battle between Celred and Ina, kings of Mercia and the West Saxons, in 715. A fine gold coin, bearing on one side the figure of an armed warrior, and on the other that of Victory, was found here in 1514.

WOOD-NORTON, a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Reepham; containing 325 inhabitants. The living comprises the united rectories of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*, with the rectory of Swanton-Novers annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £709; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church of All Saints, rebuilt in 1700, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel is a piscina; the font is of Norman character. The church of St. Peter is a ruin. At the inclosure, 20 acres were allotted to the poor.

WOODRISING (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Hingham; containing 129 inhabitants. The manor was formerly the property of the Southwell family, of whom Sir Richard was chancellor to Edward VI., and Sir Robert secretary for Ireland in the reign of Charles II.: it is now the property of John Weyland, Esq., who resides at the Hall, a handsome mansion erected on the

site of the old manor-house, and surrounded by a small park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the gift of Mr. Weyland: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a good house, erected in 1839. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a tower in ruins, and covered with ivy; there is an altar-tomb, under a canopy, with the effigy of Sir Robert Southwell, in armour.

WOODROW, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 429 inhabitants.

WOODSEAVES, a township, in the parish and union of DRAYTON-IN-HALES, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 268 inhabitants.

WOODSETTS, a township, in the parish of ANSTON, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Worksop; containing 181 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the confines of the county of Nottingham, comprises 838 acres, including part of Lindrick common; the lands are interspersed with wood, and the scenery is pleasing. A church dedicated to St. George the Martyr, to which has been assigned a district comprising the township of Gilding-Wells, and the extra-parochial district of Walling-Wells, was erected here at an expense of £1000, by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society, and was consecrated on the 24th Sept. 1841, by the Archbishop of York; it is a neat structure, with a campanile turret, and contains 189 sittings, of which 129 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Cathedral of York, and endowed with the tithes of Gilding-Wells (commuted for £100 per annum) by the joint liberality of the Chancellor, as lessor of the tithe, and of H. G. Knight, Esq., of Firbeck, as the lessee. A school for girls is supported by subscription.

WOODSFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of POWICK, union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester; containing 40 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a chapel formerly dependent upon the church of Great Malvern.

WOODSFORD, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of WINFRITH, Dorchester division of DORSET, 5½ miles (E.) from Dorchester; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Frome, comprises about 1700 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 9½., and in the gift of H. C. Sturt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a small structure with a low tower. Upon the river are the remains of a castle built by Guido de Brient, of a quadrangular form, one side of which has been converted into a farm-house, a very lofty building; the principal entrance was on the west, where is still an ancient staircase, and in the south-east corner is another, both pierced with narrow apertures for arrows, or small arms. The offices on the basement story are all vaulted with stone; above is an apartment called the Queen's room, with the vestiges of a chapel, and around the whole are traces of a moat.

WOODSIDE, a township, in the parish of WESTWARD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Temple-Sowerby; containing 415 inhabitants. The rivers Eden and Eamont unite their streams here. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

WOODSIDE, a township, in the parish and union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Shiffnall; containing 360 inhabitants.

WOODSIDE-QUARTER, a township, in the parish and union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Wigton; containing 745 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by the interest of £3000 raised by subscription.

WOODSIDE-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of ROTHBURY, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (N.) from Elsdon; containing 124 inhabitants. It lies on both sides of the Keenship burn, and contains by measurement 6467 acres, of which about 215 are arable, 41 woodland, and the remainder pasture; much of the scenery is of romantic beauty, and the outline of the hills is very fine. A little north of High Carricks, coal was worked in 1810, in pits about ten fathoms deep, but much interrupted by dykes; limestone, also, crosses the road from High Carricks to Headshope, on the south side of which place it breaks out in grassy knolls. There are still a few peel houses remaining, and until recently other antiquities existed, including a cairn, removed before 1810 from the High Carricks ground.

WOODSTOCK, NEW, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally within the liberty of the city of Oxford, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Oxford, and 62 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 1412 inhabitants. This place is of Saxon origin, and was called by that people *Vudestoc*, signifying a woody

place. It appears to have been chosen, at an early period, as an abode of royalty, and the manor-house, as it was called, is supposed to have been built upon the site of a Roman villa. Alfred the Great resided here whilst translating Boethius: Ethelred held a council, or parliament here, and made several of the statutes enumerated by Lambard, in his collection of Anglo-Saxon laws; and it was a favourite residence of Henry I., who in a great measure rebuilt the place, surrounded the park with a wall, and stocked it with wild animals. In the reign of Henry II., Woodstock became celebrated as the residence of the Fair Rosamond, whose romantic adventures are so interwoven with the history of that monarch: Henry here received Rhys, Prince of Wales, when he, in 1163, came to do homage. Edmund of Woodstock, the second son of Edward I., was born here in 1130; as were also Edward the Black Prince, and Thomas of Woodstock, sons of Edward III. Henry VII. added considerably to the buildings of the palace, particularly the front and the principal gate-house, which was for some time the place of confinement of Queen



Seal and Arms.

Elizabeth, during the reign of her sister Mary: on her accession to the throne, Woodstock was occasionally selected as her residence, and the town was distinguished by her favours. During the civil war of the 17th century, the palace was besieged and much damaged, the furniture was sold, and the building allotted by Cromwell to three of his partisans, two of whom sold their shares in 1652; the third portion, consisting of the gate-house and some adjoining buildings, was suffered to remain, and, after the Restoration, was converted into a dwelling-house by Lord Lovelace, who resided here for several years; it was, however, finally taken down by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and the only indications of its site are two fine sycamore-trees in Blenheim Park. The manor and honour continued in the crown until the reign of Queen Anne, when it was granted to the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, for whom a splendid mansion was erected, at the expense of the nation, and called Blenheim (*which article see*), after the scene of one of his victories, as a recompense for his great military and diplomatic services.

The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the eastern bank of the Glyme, an expansion of which forms the lake in Blenheim Park, and afterwards joining the Evenload in the vicinity, both fall into the Isis; the streets are clean and spacious, and the houses, which are mostly built of stone, are generally large and handsome. The making of gloves is the principal branch of trade, and, although fluctuating, is carried on to a considerable extent. The manufacture of various articles of fine steel has very much decayed since the rise of Birmingham and Sheffield: those made here formerly brought very high prices, from the beauty of the workmanship and the brightness of the polish, and are remarkable from having been generally manufactured of old nails of horse-shoes, formed into bars. Queen Elizabeth, among other privileges, granted a wool-staple, of which there are no remains, and a market to be held on Friday, but the principal market-day is Tuesday. There are fairs on Tuesday after Feb. 2nd, April 5th, Tuesday at Whitsuntide, Aug. 2nd, Oct. 2nd (a great mart for cheese), Tuesday after Nov. 1st, and Dec. 17th. The place, which has long been a BOROUGH by prescription, was incorporated in 1453, by Henry VI., whose charter was confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs, the last of whom, Charles II., granted that under which the corporation now acts; the members are in number twenty-five, *viz.*, five aldermen, from among whom a mayor is annually chosen, a high steward, and a recorder, assisted by seventeen common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The borough, which originally comprised only 45 acres, was always privileged to send two representatives to parliament, though the right was only exercised without interruption from the 13th of Elizabeth to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which comprises 21,712 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation, as lords of the manor, hold a court leet annually. The town-hall is a handsome stone building, erected about the year 1766, by the Duke of Marlborough, after a design by Sir William Chambers.

Woodstock, though for all civil purposes a parish, and by far the more populous, is only a CHAPELRY to the rectory of Bladon: a parsonage-house was erected

here by Bishop Fell, in which the rector may optionally reside. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was principally rebuilt in 1785, on the site of a chantry founded by King John. In the original part of the building, which forms the south side of the chapel, is a round-headed doorway of early Norman architecture, composed of red stone, ornamented with chevron work; and in the interior are three massive columns supporting pointed arches, with capitals having various grotesque sculptures of the human countenance. The more modern portion of the structure has been erected in a style no way corresponding with this ancient part, but it has a tower of good proportions. The Particular Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1585, by Richard Cornwall, a native of the town, and further endowed in 1616, by Thomas Fletcher, with rent-charges of £12. Eight boys and eight girls are instructed and clothed, under the benefaction of the Rev. Sir Robert Cocks, Bart., formerly rector of Bladon with Woodstock, now producing upwards of £60 per annum; the remainder of the endowment being given as apprentice fees with the boys when leaving the school. Almshouses for six widows were built near the southern entrance of the town, in 1793, by the late Duchess of Marlborough; and there are various bequests for the benefit of the poor, which are distributed amongst them in money, clothing, &c. In the Rolls of the reign of Henry III., mention is made of an almshouse, built near the king's manor, which Tanner thinks may be the same with the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Mary Magdalene, for which a protection was granted to beg, by patent of the first of Edward III. The union of Woodstock comprises 31 parishes or places, and contains a population of £13,390. Roman coins, especially of Constantine, are occasionally dug up within the limits of the borough; and the Akeman-street-way, an ancient Roman road, passes through the northern part of Blenheim park. Chaucer, the father of English poets, resided, and is said by some to have been born, here. Woodstock gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Portland.

WOODSTONE (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 262 inhabitants, and comprising 1027*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3.; net income, £342; patron, R. J. Tompson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1809. John and Mary Walsham, in 1728, gave property now producing an income of £47, for the establishment of a school, and other charitable purposes.

WOODTHORPE, a township, in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S.) from Chesterfield; containing 292 inhabitants.

WOODTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Loughborough; containing 85 inhabitants.

WOODTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of STRUBBY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 55 inhabitants.

WOODTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **LODDON**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Bungay; containing 567 inhabitants. It comprises 2124*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 1583 acres are arable, and 541 meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. A. Suckling: the tithes have been commuted for £615, and the glebe comprises 27 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of earlier date, surmounted by an octagonal turret, and has some handsome monuments to the Suckling family. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

WOOD-WALTON.—See **WALTON**, **WOOD**.

WOODYATES, EAST, a hamlet, in the parish of **PENTRIDGE**, union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **CRANBORNE**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**; containing 93 inhabitants.

WOODYATES, WEST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **WIMBORNE** **ST. GILES**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**, 5½ miles (N.N.W.) from Cranborne; containing 14 inhabitants. On the neighbouring downs are numerous barrows, also a vast rampart and fosse, termed Grimes-ditch, crossed by the Roman road from Dorchester to Old Sarum.

WOOKEY (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 1¼ mile (W.) from Wells; containing, with the tything of Yarley, and part of Wookey-Hole, 1187 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Subdean of Wells (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 10.: the great tithes have been commuted for £212, and the vicarial for £299. 5.; the glebe comprises 5 acres. In the side of the Mendip hills, about a mile and a half from the village, is a curious cavern termed Wookey-Hole, the approach to which is surrounded by scenery extremely wild and picturesque: the entrance is very narrow, but within are several spacious apartments, one of them resembling the interior of a church, the roof and sides of which are encrusted with concretions of most fantastical form, while on the floor are other large petrifications, formed by the water dropping from above. Beyond it is a smaller cavity, and this leads to a third, the diameter of which is about 120 feet, its roof cylindrical, and its bottom composed of a fine sand, on one side of which runs a very cold and pure stream of water, the primary source of the river Axe.

WOOKEY-HOLE, a tything, partly in the parish of **WOOKEY**, and partly in the parish of **ST. CUTHBERT**, without the limits of the city of **WELLS**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 132 inhabitants.

WOOL (*HOLY ROAD*), a parish, in the union of **WAREHAM** and **PURBECK**, liberty of **BINDON**, Wareham division of **DORSET**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Wareham; containing 505 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2100 acres, of which 1700 are arable, meadow, and pasture, and 400 heath; the soil of the cultivated land is fertile. From a copious spring at the head of the parish, issues a stream that flows through the village into the river Frome. A fair for cattle and general traffic is held on the 14th of May. The living is an-

nexed to the vicarage of **Coombe-Keynes**. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a massive tower; the pulpit hangings, though much decayed, are embellished with portraits of the Twelve Apostles, worked in embroidery with gold and silver thread enriched with beads. Nearly half a mile to the south, are the remains of **Bindon Abbey**, founded in 1172, by Robert de Newburgh and Matilda his wife, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for monks of the Cistercian order, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was £229. 2. 1. Of part of the ruins, a building of corresponding character has been erected on the spot, by the proprietor, Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle; the site is beautifully laid out, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure.

WOOLARD, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **COMPTON-DANDO**, but chiefly in that of **PUBLOW**, union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **KEYNSHAM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 191 inhabitants.

WOOLASCOTT, a township, in the parish of **ST. MARY**, **SHREWSBURY**, hundred of **PIMHILL**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 23 inhabitants.

WOOLAVINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **WHITLEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Bridgwater; containing 448 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1735 acres. Stone of good quality is quarried for building, and for the roads; the best is a blue lias, which is much esteemed. A cattle-fair is held on the 18th of October. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with Puriton annexed, and valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 11.; net income, £352; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The glebe comprises 36 acres, and there is a good house, built by the present incumbent. The church has a small sepulchral chapel attached. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school.

WOOLBEDING, a parish, in the union and borough of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **EASEBOURNE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 311 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Rother, and comprises about 2300 acres, of which 767 are arable, 250 meadow and pasture, 517 woodland, and the remainder waste; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. Near the conservatory of Woolbeding House is a bronze fountain, removed from the quadrangle at Cowdray; and near it is a remarkable tulip-tree, the trunk of which is eight feet in girth, at a height of three feet from the ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. George Ponsonby: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is in a very sequestered spot; in the chancel window is some ancient stained glass, from the priory of Mottesfont, in Hampshire.

WOOLBOROUGH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Teignbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Teignmouth; containing, with the town of **Newton-Abbott**, 2609 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Plymouth, about half a mile on the south of the river Teign, and comprises by compu-

tation 1600 acres: limestone is extensively quarried for building, and burning into lime. The living is a donative; net income, £235; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Devon. The church, situated about a mile from Newton-Abbott, has an inscription on the outside of the south aisle bearing date 1516, but the other portions of the structure are considered to be much more ancient; there is some fine screen-work across the nave and aisles, and a monument to the memory of Sir Richard and Lady Lucy Reynell; the chancel underwent great improvement a few years since, and a handsome altar-piece of stone has been erected.—See NEWTON-ABBOTT.

WOOLCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 15 inhabitants.

WOOLDALE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Huddersfield; containing 4806 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Wolves-dale*, from its abounding with those animals. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on extensively. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Unitarians. A school was built with the proceeds of a legacy, and by subscription, on a site given by the Duke of Leeds, and a house for the master was erected, also by subscription, in 1821.

WOOLER (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 18 (N. W.) from Alnwick, 45 (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 318 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the township of Fenton, 1874 inhabitants. This place occupies the eastern declivity of the Cheviot hills; and near it is the village of Humbleton, celebrated for the memorable victory gained by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry IV., over a Scottish army of 10,000 men, under the command of Earl Douglas: the engagement occurred on a plain within a mile north-west of the town, where a stone pillar has been erected, commemorative of the event. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1722, since which period it has not made any considerable advances towards improvement. It consists of several streets diverging from the market-place in the centre, and is indifferently paved, and supplied with water from a fountain erected at the public expense; a good trout-stream flows through the lower part of it, and falls into the river Till. The houses are mostly old, and the general appearance of the place is unfavourable; but the situation, though mountainous, is extremely salubrious, and the town was formerly much resorted to by invalids, for whose use many goats were kept. There is a branch of the North of England bank; a public subscription library is well supported, and a mechanics' institute was established in 1827. The market is on Thursday; fairs are held on May 4th and October 17th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on the third Tuesday in May a general fair takes place on Weetwood Bank, a mile and a half distant from the town. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and baron within three weeks after Easter.

The LIVING is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of

the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes; the Earl of Tankerville. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £404. 16., and the impropriate for £54; there are 56 acres of glebe. The church, rebuilt in 1765, on the site of an ancient structure destroyed by fire, is a neat edifice, recently enlarged by the addition of 500 sittings, and occupies an eminence commanding an extensive and richly-varied prospect. There are places of worship for Burghers and Presbyterians; also a Scottish Relief church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Mrs. Chisholme, many years since, bequeathed the sum of £100, for the instruction of six poor children; but this bequest appears to have been lost through the insolvency of the party in whom it was vested, in the last century. There are national schools, rebuilt in 1839, on a part of the glebe. The Glendale union, of which Wooler is the head, comprises 45 parishes and places, and contains a population of 14,000 persons. On a circular mount near the town are the remains of a tower, apparently of Norman origin. There are also many intrenchments in the vicinity, of which the most remarkable is Humbleton Hugh, circular in form, with a large cairn on the summit; the sides of the hill are formed into terraces, about twenty feet broad, of which there are three successive tiers, which, being filled with soldiers, presented a formidable resistance to any assailing force.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bideford; containing 988 inhabitants. This parish, which reaches to the sea-coast, comprises about 6000 acres: stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried, and shipped from Bideford to various places. The village, which extends into the adjoining parish, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who are also employed in carrying sand from the shore for the use of farmers in dressing the lands; there is also a fishing-hamlet in the parish, situated on the same bay as Clovelly, and where a commodious quay might easily be formed. Two fairs for cattle are annually held. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron and impropriator, William Cole Loggin, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £470, out of which £20 are payable to the incumbent, who has about half an acre of glebe, and 16 acres of land, with a glebe-house, recently erected. The church has an enriched Norman doorway and font, and contains a monument to the Cole family. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHEBRIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Crediton; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £258; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Hole. Berry Castle, an ancient Roman encampment, is in the parish.

WOOLFERTON, a township, in the parish of RICHARD'S-CASTLE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S. E.) from Ludlow; containing 60 inhabitants. The Stourport-canal passes through the township.

WOOLHAMPTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Newbury; containing 491 inhabitants. The parish comprises 684*a*. 17*p*., and the navigable river Kennet flows through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. Miles L. Halton: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 32 acres of glebe. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

WOOLHOPE (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **LEDBURY**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ledbury; containing, with the townships of Buckenhill and Putley, 813 inhabitants, of whom 568 are in Woolhope township. The parish consists of 4129 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 8½.; net income, £326, with 20 acres of glebe, and a good house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. A school is endowed with £6 per annum.

WOOLLAND, a parish, in the union of **STURMINSTER**, hundred of **WHITEWAY**, Sturminster division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (S.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 124 inhabitants, and comprising about 1020 acres. The living is a donative, in the patronage of G. C. Loftus, Esq.; net income, £35. The church was rebuilt in 1745, a little to the westward of the ancient site. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOOL-LAVINGTON, EAST and WEST, a parish, in the borough and union of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **ROTHERBRIDGE**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Petworth; containing 418 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated at the base of the northern acclivity of the downs, and comprises 2530*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., of which 957 acres are arable, 312 meadow and pasture, 380 wood, and 859 common, down, and waste. The downs are here extremely beautiful and picturesque, including the hanging woods in Wool-Lavington Park, and most extensive views over the Weald; the cultivated lands are widely detached, some portions of the parish being nine miles distant from each other. The present mansion in the park was built by the late John Sargent, Esq., the intimate friend of Hayley, the poet, and himself author of several elegant poems. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Mrs. Sargent: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a neat structure in the early and later English styles.

WOOLLEY, a tything, in the parish of **CHADDLEWORTH**, union of **WANTAGE**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 6 miles (W.) from East Ilsley; containing 61 inhabitants.

WOOLLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kimbolton; containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 2., and in the gift of J. Cockerell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church has a western tower, crowned with a handsome cupola.

WOOLLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **ROYSTON**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Barnsley; containing 418 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the road from Wakefield to Barnsley, and comprises 2569*a*. 14*p*., of which 1339

acres are arable, 836 meadow and pasture, 353 woodland, and 40 roads and waste. Coal is found, though not wrought; and there are quarries of good building-stone, in which are curious fossils. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, G. Wentworth, Esq. A rent-charge of £370 has been awarded as a commutation for the appropriate tithes, payable to the Archbishop of York. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower; the windows are decorated with stained glass, and there are some monuments to the Wentworth family. Sixteen children are instructed for £16. 7. per annum, arising from land bequeathed by Nicholas Burley, and the interest of £140, the amount of various benefactions; and schools are supported by Mrs. Wentworth and Mrs. Robinson.

WOOLLOS, ST., a parish, in the union and division of **NEWPORT**, hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**; adjacent to the western side of the town of Newport, and containing, with that place, 13,766 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Bettws annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 11½., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the great tithes have been commuted for £281, and the vicarial for £200.

WOOLMINSTONE, a tything, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **CREWKERNE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 71 inhabitants.

WOOLPIT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **STOW**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stow-Market; containing 942 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Ipswich to Bury St. Edmund's, and was formerly a market-town. The parish, which comprises 1898*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., is celebrated for a remarkably fine vein of brick-earth, and the white bricks made here are in great estimation. One of the largest horse-fairs in England is held here, on September 16th, and a large fair for bullocks on the 18th and 19th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9., and in the patronage of Mrs. L. Flood Page; net income, £350. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a light and graceful spire, and has a very beautiful porch; the chancel window is embellished with stained glass, inserted by the late rector, the Rev. Spencer Cobbold. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Plymouth Brethren. An image of the Virgin Mary was much visited here before the Reformation, and a well called Our Lady's Well is still held in great repute for its medicinal properties.

WOOLS, a tything, in the parish of **ROMSEY-EXTRA**, union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SOMBURN**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 155 inhabitants.

WOOLSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of **GRANDBOROUGH**, union of **RUGBY**, Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**; containing 171 inhabitants.

WOOLSLINGTON, a township, in the parish of **DINNINGTON**, union, and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 74 inhabitants, and comprising about 636 acres. The lands anciently be-

longed to Tynemouth priory, and in the reign of Elizabeth were possessed by the Jennison family. This township, lately in the parish of Newburn, and five others taken from the parish of Ponteland, have been formed by act of parliament into the parish of Dinnington, *which see*.

WOOLSTANWOOD, a township, in the parish, union, and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Nantwich; containing 64 inhabitants. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £37.

WOOLSTASTON, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Church-Stretton; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres; the scenery is wild, and in some parts romantically picturesque. The living is a rectory, in the gift of W. Whitmore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £143, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a plain ancient structure. On an eminence called Castle Hill, are some remains of an entrenchment.

WOOLSTHORPE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Grantham; containing 674 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1920 acres, of which 845 are arable, 915 meadow and pasture, and 150 woodland; the soil is generally clay, alternated with red loam. The small river Devon, and the Nottingham and Grantham canal, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £191; patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a small edifice, erected on the site of an ancient chapel, about the close of the last century; the tower of the old church, said to have been destroyed in the parliamentary war, is still remaining in the churchyard, situated about a quarter of a mile distant from the present church.

WOOLSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of COLSTERWORTH, union and soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 266 inhabitants.

WOOLSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH CADBURY, union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of the county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Castle-Cary; containing 110 inhabitants.

WOOLSTONE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, forming a detached portion of the Lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Winchcomb; containing 78 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 787 acres, and contains some quarries of stone fit for the roads: the village is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Coventry: the tithes have been commuted for £153, and the glebe comprises 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was rebuilt in 1499.

WOOLSTONE, with MARTINSCROFT, a township, in the parish and union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Warrington; containing 548 inhabitants. The township comprises 1234 acres, of which 313 are common or waste land. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WOOLSTONE, a tything, in the parish of St. MARY, SOUTHAMPTON, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Southampton; containing 77 inhabitants.

WOOLSTONE, GREAT (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 94 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a branch of the river Ouse, and comprises about 500 acres: the village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the making of lace. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 1.; net income, £157; patron, J. C. Neild, Esq. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, was built in 1832, at the expense of T. S. I. Baily, Esq., of Shenley House, the former structure having fallen into decay; it forms an interesting feature in the view from the neighbourhood.

WOOLSTONE, LITTLE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 115 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by a branch of the river Ouse, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal, comprises about 600 acres. The inhabitants are partly employed in the making of lace. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £102: the glebe comprises 14 acres, with a house. The church, which had become dilapidated, has been thoroughly repaired. There is a small portion of land, bequeathed by a former rector, the rent of which is appropriated to the apprenticing of a boy yearly.

WOOLSTROP, a hamlet, in the parish of QUEDGLELEY, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 46 inhabitants.

WOOLTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CHILDWALL, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Prescott; containing 1018 inhabitants.

WOOLTON, MUCH, a chapelry, in the parish of CHILDWALL, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Prescott; containing 2216 inhabitants. The chapel, a handsome structure in the Grecian style, was erected by subscription in 1826, and has recently been enlarged. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patron, the Vicar of Childwall. The tithes of this place, with those of Kingswall, have been commuted for £180. 5., of which £145 are payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £35. 5. to the vicar. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WOOLVERCOTT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Oxford; containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church, situated on the bank of the Isis, contains, in a sepul-

chral chapel on the north side, a stately monument to the family of Walter, of whom David was high sheriff of the county, and commanded a regiment of horse under Charles I., in the parliamentary war. A Benedictine abbey, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded in the hamlet of Godstow, in 1138, by a pious lady called Editha, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £319. 18. 8. Henry II. was a great benefactor to it, and within its walls Fair Rosamond was interred.

WOOLVERSTONE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Orwell, and comprises 951*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.* The Hall, the seat of Archdeacon Berners, is a spacious and elegant mansion, delightfully situated in an ample park, on the bank of the river. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Erwarton, and valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe consists of 30 acres. The church, which is in the park, has been recently restored and beautified.

WOOLVERTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Frome; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Frome, comprises about 700 acres; the soil is thin and light, but in the meadows on the banks of the river of richer quality; the surface has a gentle ascent from the stream towards the west, and the higher grounds command some pleasing views. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Road, and valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3.

WOOLWICH (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of GREENWICH, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lath of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 25,875 inhabitants. This place, originally a small fishing-town, unnoticed by any of the earlier Kentish historians, owes its present importance, among other causes, to its situation on the river Thames, which in this part is nearly three-quarters of a mile broad, and of sufficient depth, at the lowest state of the tide, for ships of the largest burthen. In the reign of Henry VII., a ship of war of 1000 tons was built here, which that monarch named the "Harry Grace de Dieu;" but it does not appear that any regular establishment for ship-building was formed previously to the time of Henry VIII., who constructed a royal dock-yard here, which was enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, and has continued progressively to increase in every succeeding reign. The "Sovereign of the Seas," the largest ship that had ever been built in England, was launched from this yard in the reign of Charles I.: this ship, of 1637 tons' burthen, carried 176 guns, and was richly ornamented with carving and gilding; from which circumstance, combined with the destructive efficacy of its heavy ordnance in the war with the Dutch, it obtained from that people the appellation of the "Golden Devil." In the reign of George I., the cannon for the board of ordnance was cast in a foundry situated in Moorfields, which having been destroyed by an explosion, occasioned by dampness in the moulds at the time of pouring in the liquid metal, the establishment was removed to Wool-

wich, and placed under the superintendence of Mr. Andrew Schalch, a native of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, who, travelling for improvement, visited the foundry in Moorfields at the time when preparations were in progress for casting several pieces of ordnance on the day following, in the presence of many of the nobility, general officers, and a large concourse of people: Mr. Schalch, who had obtained permission to inspect the process, minutely examined the preparations, and instantly perceiving the improper state of the moulds; warned the surveyor-general of the ordnance, and the superintendent of the foundries, of the lurking danger; and they, sensible of the justness and importance of his apprehensions, retired with their friends and all whom they could persuade to accompany them, in time to escape the effect of the explosion, by which several lives were lost, and many of the workmen dreadfully burnt and mangled. The board of ordnance, subsequently finding this gentleman duly qualified, authorised him to choose a commodious situation within twelve miles of the metropolis, for the erection of a new foundry; and, after having visited several places, he selected the Warren at Woolwich for that purpose. The first specimens of ordnance cast under his superintendence being highly approved of, he was appointed master-founder, which office he held for nearly sixty years, with so much skill and attention that, during this long period, not a single accident occurred. This circumstance may be considered the origin of the present arsenal, the establishment of which, with the augmentation of the artillery, whose head-quarters were fixed here, the institution of the Royal Military Academy, and various other foundations, has raised the town to a degree of importance, as a grand naval and military depôt, without a parallel in any empire of the world.

The TOWN is situated on elevated ground rising gradually from the south bank of the Thames, on the opposite side of which, in the county of Essex, is a detached part of the parish; it consists of one main street, extending nearly a mile parallel with the river, from which numerous other streets branch off in various directions, and is partly included in the parish of Plumstead. The houses in that part of it which may be considered the principal thoroughfare are of ancient appearance, occasionally interspersed with substantial and well-built dwellings; but the other streets consist of modern houses, principally erected for the accommodation of the artificers and labourers employed in the dock-yard, arsenal, and other public works. The upper part of the town, towards the common and the Charlton road, is elevated and pleasant, and contains several ranges of handsome modern houses: the environs abound with rich woodland scenery, agreeably diversified with the windings of the Thames, sometimes seen in pleasing combination, and at others in striking contrast. The town is partially paved under the superintendence of commissioners annually chosen under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 47th of George III.; it is lighted with gas by a company established by act of parliament, and amply supplied with water from the works of the Kent Water Company.

The public buildings are all on a scale of vast extent, and most of them in a style of magnificence corresponding with the importance of the purposes to which they are applied. The DOCK-YARD commences near the

village of New Charlton on the west, and stretches nearly a mile along the bank of the river to the east; the breadth varies from one to two furlongs; the principal entrance is through a stone portal, of which the piers are ornamented with anchors sculptured in stone. On the left hand, within the walls, is a house for a commissioner, and on the right are the houses belonging to the principal officers of the yard. Beyond these is the *Smithery*, a spacious and lofty building, in which are, a steam-engine of 20-horse power, which works two large lift-hammers, weighing nearly four tons each, and one of 14-horse power, working three tilt-hammers, of less weight: there is another steam-engine, of 14-horse power, for blowing the fires throughout the smithery, and there are several blast-furnaces for converting scrap iron into pigs, and a machine for rolling iron. Knees, keelsons, breast-pieces, and all other iron-work connected with ship-building, are manufactured here, and also anchors of the largest size, great numbers of which are kept in readiness for supplying the royal navy. There are two *dry docks*, one of which is double, for the repairing of vessels; also several slips, in which ships of war of the largest dimensions are built, under lofty sheds lighted from the roof. An extensive building was recently erected as an *engineering foundry*, and for the manufacture of steam-engine boilers and the requisite machinery for the steam-vessels, now built here, some of which are of very great tonnage. A capacious *basin*, 400 feet long, and 290 feet in mean breadth, was excavated some years since, capable of receiving ships of the first class, the entrance into which from the river is by a caisson of larger dimensions; the embankment is secured by strong sloping walls of brick, coped with massive blocks of stone. A new *graving dock* was opened on July 17th, 1843; the basin is of solid granite, 300 feet in length at the top of the water, and 245 at the bottom, and 80 feet wide above, the width gradually diminishing, like the length, as the basin deepens; it is filled by the river tide, or by a steam-engine situated a few hundred yards from the basin. Many difficulties were encountered during the progress of the work, which occupied more than seven years, and was completed at a cost of £80,000, exclusively of the steam-engine and other expenses defrayed subsequently to the opening; and on the whole, the undertaking is one which reflects great credit on the engineer, Mr. Walker, and will prove eminently beneficial to the public service. The line of *wharfage* is very extensive and of proportionate breadth: there are a mast-pond, a boat-pond, and several mast and boat houses, also ranges of timber-sheds, storerooms of every kind upon the largest scale, a mould-loft, and every requisite arrangement for the purposes of the establishment. Many fine first and second rate ships, and others of smaller dimensions, of which there are always several upon the stocks, have been built here. In the eastern part of the town was, until recently, the rope-yard, a range of building, three stories high, and about 1080 feet in length, in which ropes of various sizes, cordage for rigging the ships, and cables, were made; but this establishment has been removed from Woolwich, and its site is now covered with houses forming Beresford-street.

To the east of the site of the rope-yard is the ROYAL ARSENAL, under the controul of the master-general and the honourable board of ordnance: this magnificent

establishment comprises within the boundary walls more than 100 acres, and, including the canal, 142, the greater part of which is in the adjoining parish of Plumstead. The principal entrance is through a spacious and lofty central gateway for carriages, with smaller entrances on each side; the inner piers are ornamented with small piles of shot, and the outer piers, which are loftier, are surmounted by mortars and piles of shells. Nearly opposite the entrance is a range of handsome houses, appropriated to the commandant of the garrison, the field-officers of the royal artillery, and the principal officers attached to some of the departments; the chief of which are, the inspector of artillery's department, the royal carriage department, the royal engineers' department, the storekeeper's department, superintendent of shipping, and the royal laboratory. In addition to these are immense store-houses, forming a grand national depôt of warlike stores, of every description, for the naval and military departments of the service. On the right hand of the entrance is a range of buildings used, till within the last few years, as an academy for part of the gentlemen cadet company, in connexion with the Royal Military Academy, but now occupied partly as store-rooms and partly as dwelling-houses. On the left hand is a handsome guard-house, with a portico of four columns of Portland stone, beyond which is the royal *Brass-foundry*, erected by Vanbrugh, a spacious and lofty building of red brick, ornamented with stone and roofed with slate, which is perforated for ventilation: over the entrance are the royal arms, carved in stone, above which is a neat cupola. It contains three large furnaces for casting brass ordnance only, the largest of which will melt eighteen tons of metal at one time: to avoid all danger of explosion, the moulds are heated to a considerable degree before the metal is allowed to run into them. To the east of the foundry are appropriate workshops for boring and engraving the cannon. East of these are the workshops of the *Carriage department*, for the construction and manufacture of gun-carriages for naval and land service, and of all carts, ammunition-waggons, and other carriages used in the ordnance department; in these shops are steam-engines applied to the working of circular and other saws for converting timber, and machinery of ingenious construction for planing wood, and for turning wood and metal. In a line with this range is the *Engineer department*, under the direction of which are the erection and repair of all buildings belonging to the board of ordnance within a limited distance of Woolwich. To the north-west of the foundry is the *Laboratory*, in which are made up blank and ball cartridges for small arms, cartridges for cannon of all descriptions, grape and case shot, and all combustible articles; a variety of other important duties relating to the naval and military service are performed, and a powerful hydraulic press has been recently introduced for making leaden bullets by pressure, instead of casting them as formerly.

A line of wharfage, with a commodious quay, accessible to ships of large burthen, extends for many hundred yards along the bank of the Thames, on which is also a spacious and magnificent range of STORE-HOUSES, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, the area of which is filled with vast quantities of shot and shell of every size, in quadrangular and pyramidal piles, and duly

numbered. The buildings are of light brick, with quoins, cornices, pilasters, and pediments of stone, and handsomely embellished with appropriate ornaments; the central range, comprising three stories, is connected with the wings, which are two stories high, by arched portals of stone forming the entrances into the quadrangle, and surmounted with balustraded corridors, communicating with the principal stories of each range. In the basement story of the main range are deposited general stores for the naval service; in the second are the harness and other equipments for the royal horse-artillery; and in the upper story, stores of different descriptions. The east wing is appropriated to the reception of stores for garrison and field services, with a large assortment of nails and other necessaries; and the west contains the stores and various implements used by the sappers and miners, and those for making intrenchments and constructing fortifications, among which are sandbags, axes, shovels, spades, barrows, grates for heating shot, and numerous other articles, and an extensive collection of samples of materials, and patterns of implements, with which the several articles furnished to the Board of Ordnance are compared, before they are received into the depôt. On the ground-floors of these store-rooms are iron tram-roads, upon which carriages constructed for the purpose, once put in motion, will run, when heavily loaded, from one extremity to the other, for the conveyance of stores to the wharf. To the east and west of the principal buildings are smaller quadrangular ranges of store-houses, of one and two stories in height: in both of these, the ranges parallel with the river are of one story, and are appropriated as repositories for carriages. In the lower story of the eastern range are stores of oil and cement, and in the upper, a general repository of stores of various kinds; the lower story of the western range is for the reception of carriages, and the upper is the depôt of clothing, for the royal artillery and for the sappers and miners; and in the centre of each of these smaller quadrangles are painters' shops. There are also warehouses in different parts of the inclosure. To the south of the principal quadrangle are immense quantities of iron ordnance of various calibre, placed on iron skidding, and ranged in double files, extending many hundred yards in length, and, with small intervals between the rows, spreading over several acres of ground: large quantities of iron carriages for guns, and beds for mortars, are placed at the extremity and around the space occupied by the ordnance, and numerous mortars of the largest calibre are disposed in various parts of the ground.

The arsenal is bounded on the south-east by a canal, 35 feet broad, on the banks of which are wooden buildings for the manufacture of the Congreve rockets, under the superintendence of the officers of the royal laboratory; and towards the south-eastern extremity of the boundary wall is pleasantly situated, on the road to Plumstead, the house appropriated to the residence of the storekeeper and paymaster. A little to the west is a *saw-mill*, worked by a steam-engine of 20-horse power, for sawing trees and rough timber into planks of any required thickness, to which the saws, fixed in frames and worked perpendicularly with great efficacy, can be adjusted at pleasure; there are also circular and other saws, with machinery of a very ingenious description, for turning and other purposes, all under the direction

of the officers belonging to the royal carriage department. At a short distance from the royal arsenal, on the road to Woolwich common, are the *Barracks for the sappers and miners*, a substantial and commodious range, capable of receiving from 250 to 270 men. Adjoining these is the grand *Depôt of field train artillery*, consisting of a central building appropriated as offices for the director-general of the field train, and other officers of the department, and five spacious sheds, averaging each 300 feet in length, in which are deposited, in double files, an immense number of guns, mounted on field carriages, and supplied with a due proportion of stores and ammunition, in readiness at a minute's notice for immediate service. To the south of the depôt is the *Ordnance hospital*, a handsome building, containing apartments for a resident surgeon and apothecary, and other officers, and for the servants of the establishment, and wards for the reception of 700 patients, a medical library, and other requisite offices; it is under the superintendence of the director-general and medical staff of the garrison, from which all the ordnance medical establishments abroad are supplied.

The *BARRACKS* for the royal FOOT and HORSE ARTILLERY form a spacious and splendid pile of building, of which the chief front, facing the common, is 340 yards in length. The main entrance is through a central portal of three arches, divided by lofty columns of the Doric order, supporting pedestals surmounted with military trophies; and above the central arch are the royal arms, finely sculptured in stone. The *building*, which is of light brick, ornamented with Portland stone, consists of six principal ranges, connected by four lower buildings, in front of which are colonnades of the Doric order, surmounted by balustrades: on the second range, on the east side of the entrance, is a handsome cupola, in which is a clock; and on the corresponding building on the west side, is a similar cupola, with a wind-dial. The *chapel*, which is neatly fitted up, contains 1000 sittings, and is regularly opened for divine service; the *library* and reading-room are well supplied with works of general literature and periodical publications. The *mess-room* is a splendid apartment, 60 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and of proportionate height, and has at one end a circular recess, in which is a music gallery, and at the other, a handsome range of windows looking upon the common: from the ceiling, which is ornamented with groining above the cornice, three cut-glass chandeliers are suspended, and the whole arrangement is in the style of an elegant assembly-room. Attached to it is a suite of apartments, comprising a *drawing-room* of appropriate character, with retiring and ante rooms. In this suite of rooms the officers of the garrison give frequent balls to the gentry of the vicinity; and, in 1830, they had the honour of entertaining King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, who accompanied His Majesty on his visit to review the royal artillery. The principal entrance forms an avenue, 220 yards in length, and terminates with a handsome arched portal, dividing the buildings into two spacious quadrangles, round which are the stabling and barracks for the horse-artillery; and at the extremity of the east quadrangle is a *riding-school* of elegant design, near which is a large brick building used as a racket-court by the officers of the garrison. The whole establishment is arranged for the accommodation of from 3000 to 4000 men.

The *Parade*, in front of the barracks, is about 60 yards in breadth, adjoining the common, which, in this part, is a fine level lawn, appropriated for the exercise of the foot-artillery. In the centre of the *Parade* are ranged several beautiful pieces of artillery, mounted on carriages of bronze, richly chased and ornamented. Among these is a very large piece of ordnance taken at the siege of Bhurtpoor, in the East Indies, and presented by the captors to the King of England; it is mounted on a splendid carriage of bronze. The breech, which is of unusually large proportion, rests upon the shoulders of a lion couchant, beautifully executed. One side of the carriage is ornamented with a view of the citadel of Bhurtpoor in a medallion, and the other bears an inscription commemorative of its capture; the wheels are solid, with a face of Apollo, or the sun, forming the nave, and the beams of the sun the radii. The more remote part of the common is appropriated to the exercise of the horse-artillery. At a short distance to the north of the artillery barracks are those for the Woolwich division of marines, a plain and irregular building, with accommodation for about 450 men, adjoining which is an hospital for seamen and marines. Adjoining the field to the west of the artillery barracks is the REPOSITORY, for the exercise and general instruction of all persons belonging to the artillery, occupying an extensive piece of ground, tastefully laid out in parterres and walks leading to the several buildings. Nearly opposite to the entrance are the modelling-rooms for the use of the officers and men, in which are models, and drawings of projected improvements in the construction of gun-carriages and implements of war, and in which various mechanical experiments are performed for that purpose. In a shed adjoining them are preserved the funeral car of Napoleon, brought from St. Helena; a travelling oven used by the French army in their campaigns under Buonaparte, and some other curiosities; and in various parts of the ground are numerous pieces of brass ordnance, of different kinds, taken from the enemy, among which are, two captured at the battle of Malplaquet, with three barrels each, and several others of very singular construction. The ground, which is in many places unequal and precipitous, rising abruptly from several pieces of water, by which it is intersected, is made available for the practice of the artillery corps in the construction of bridges of pontoons, for transporting artillery across rivers, in the managing of gun-boats, and in the more difficult and arduous exercises of their duty. Heavy pieces of artillery are manœuvred under every possible disadvantage of situation, lowered down deep declivities, and raised up precipitous heights, by a variety of contrivances; and in some parts of the ground are intrenchments of earth and batteries of turf, which are thrown up by the students for their improvement in the art of fortification. On the north of the entrance is the *rotunda*, or model-room, a spacious circular apartment, 115 feet in diameter, originally erected in the gardens of Carlton Palace by George IV., when Prince Regent, for the entertainment of the allied sovereigns, on their visit to this country after the peace of 1814, and presented by that monarch to the garrison. It contains a variety of ancient armour and military trophies, a vast number of beautiful and well-finished models of machinery, with apparatus for military and naval warfare, a most interesting collection of models of

all the royal dock-yards, the lines and fortifications of Portsmouth, the breakwater at Plymouth, &c. &c. &c.

On the south-west part of the common is the *Veterinary hospital* for the horse-artillery, under the controul of the commandant, and the immediate superintendance of a veterinary surgeon and assistants; this building, which is well adapted to its use, is situated in the parish of Charlton, and between it and the repository are 50 cottages, neatly built of brick, containing two apartments each, for the accommodation of 100 married soldiers. At the south-eastern extremity of the common, opposite to the artillery barracks, is the *Royal Military Academy*, established in 1741, originally for the instruction of officers and men belonging to the military department of the ordnance, but now appropriated exclusively to gentlemen cadets, the number of whom varies from 100 to 140. The buildings form a spacious pile, partly in the early English, and partly in the Elizabethan, style, and include a central range with angular octagonal towers crowned with domes; containing on the basement story the entrance-hall and schoolrooms, and, in a central situation between them, an apartment originally intended for the inspector, but used only as a receptacle for stores, and as a place from which hot air is distributed for warming the building: above these is the grand hall, in which the public examinations are held. The centre is connected, by corridors, with two wings in the Elizabethan style, with turrets at the angles, and containing the apartments for the residence of the cadets: behind the central range is the refectory, a spacious hall with a lofty timber-framed roof, lighted by windows of appropriate character, adjoining which are the kitchen and domestic offices. On the east side of the common are the houses of the professors, and some handsome ranges of building, including the quarters of the field-officers of the garrison, and several private residences.

There is no TRADE except what is requisite for the supply of the inhabitants, nor any particular branch of manufacture carried on. The intercourse with the metropolis is great, and is facilitated by steam-boats on the river, by carriages direct, and by vans which run to Greenwich, whence the distance is traversed in the course of about ten minutes by the railway. Hulks are moored off Woolwich, for the reception of convicts whose sentence of transportation is commuted for hard labour at home, and who are employed in the dock-yard, arsenal, and public works. The *market* is on Friday; and, under the provisions of the local act before mentioned, markets are also held on Wednesday and Saturday. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Woolwich was incorporated within the limits of the new borough of Greenwich. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their sittings every Monday and Friday at the King's Arms hotel; and a petty-session for the division takes place at the Green Man, at Blackheath, on the first Thursday in every month. The court of requests for the hundred of Blackheath, and other places in the county of Kent, is held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, every alternate Friday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7.12.6.; net income, £740; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church was rebuilt by act of parliament passed in the 5th of George II., at an expense of £6500, towards defraying which £3000 were appropriated from the grant

of Queen Anne for building fifty new churches, and the remainder raised by contributions of the inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence overlooking the dock-yard and the river, and is a neat building of brick with a square tower, ornamented with copings and cornices of stone; the interior, in which several standards taken from the enemy are deposited, is lofty and well arranged, and the galleries are supported on Ionic columns of good proportion. In the churchyard are numerous monuments to officers of the royal artillery, among which is one to the memory of Lieutenant-General Williamson, whose wife was lineally descended from Robert II., King of Scotland. The Ordnance chapel, on the road to Plumstead, a plain commodious building, and the chapel in the barracks, are additional episcopal edifices, to which chaplains are appointed by the Board of Ordnance. A chapel of ease has been erected on the site of the late rope-yard; and near the entrance of the Arsenal is a proprietary chapel, erected by subscription in 1838, in the Grecian style, with a handsome Ionic portico of six columns supporting a triangular pediment. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, and Arminian Bible Christians; also a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Mrs. Mary Wiseman, in 1758, bequeathed £1000 South Sea annuities, for educating and clothing orphan sons of shipwrights of the dock-yard, and for apprenticing them to the same business: the property, by accumulated savings, now produces £86 per annum. Mrs. Withers, in 1750, bequeathed £600 Old South Sea annuities, of which £100 were to be laid out in building a schoolroom, with an apartment for a mistress, who was to receive the dividends on the remainder, for instructing 30 girls maintained in the workhouse; and she gave the further sum of £600, in the same funds, to augment the salary of the mistress, on condition of her teaching as many children, nominated by the rector, as would make up the number to 30, when so many might not be at any time in the workhouse. An almshouse for five aged widows was founded about the year 1560, by Sir Martin Bowes, who endowed it with a portion of the produce of lands and tenements vested for charitable uses in the Company of Goldsmiths, London, by whom the almshouses were rebuilt in 1771; and there are several other bequests for charitable purposes.

WOOPERION, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wooler; containing 77 inhabitants. It is situated a little to the west of the road between Wooler and Morpeth, and is a small village for labourers, which was much improved some years since, when the old thatched cottages disappeared, and were replaced by neater buildings, covered with blue slate. The township comprises about 925 acres, of which 50 are pasture, 20 woodland, and the remainder arable, mostly turnip soil, the whole the property of W. Burdon, Esq., of Hartford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £109. 11., and the vicarial for £57. 9.

WOORE, a chapelry, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Drayton; containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50. The

chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, and to which a district has been assigned, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, erected in 1830, and contains 600 sittings. There is a national school; and about 30 children are taught in a Sunday school, for an annuity of £10, the bequest of William Elkins in 1593, to which has been added one of £5, left by Randolph Woolley in 1615.

WOOTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARTIN, STAMFORD-BARON, union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wansford; containing 68 inhabitants. A small Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Mary, existed here in the time of Henry I., and was united in the reign of Edward III. to the convent of Our Lady St. Mary and St. Michael, at Stamford-Baron.

WOOTTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, union and county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bedford; containing 1122 inhabitants. It comprises about 3400 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a strong clay, well adapted for wheat, and the surface varied, but in no part attaining to any considerable elevation. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and has a net income of £236; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Payne. The church contains numerous monuments to the Monoux family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOOTTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORNER, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Abingdon; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1400 acres, of which 700 are arable, 640 meadow and pasture, and 60 woodland. It was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Cumner, but was separated early in the last century. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of South Hinksey. Jane Mayo, in 1747, bequeathed to the incumbent and wardens, in trust for the poor, a close called the Farm, or Church-close, the proceeds to be distributed yearly at Christmas.

WOOTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARY-DE-LODE, GLOUCESTER, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile (E. by S.) from Gloucester; containing, with Wootton-Ville, extra-parochial, 1001 inhabitants, and comprising about 60 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796.

WOOTTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of KINGHAMFORD, lath of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Canterbury; containing 157 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Dovor, and comprises by measurement 999 acres; the surface is finely varied, and the scenery embellished with wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Representatives of Sir J. W. H. Brydges, Knt.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 16 acres, with a house. The church is in the early English style. Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart., who died in 1837, was a native of the place.

WOOTTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 529 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2766 acres of fertile land, situated between two ranges of the wolds; two-thirds of the surface are arable, and the rest almost entirely grass; stone is quarried chiefly for the roads. Wootton House, the residence of Leadbetter Uppleby, Esq., is a neat mansion, built in 1800, with well-wooded grounds; and the village occupies a pleasant site, and is embellished with a pool of water, covering about an acre of ground. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the gift and incumbency of the Giffard family; net income, £203; impropiator, Lord Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767, when 135 acres were awarded to the incumbent. The church is a plain ancient edifice, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Mr. John Faulding, of Burnham, in the parish of Thornton-Curtis, bequeathed, in 1727, a cottage for a school-house, and endowed the same with a rent-charge of £5, payable out of certain lands in this parish, directing that the master should be appointed by the ministers of Elsham, Claxby, and Wootton. There is also a rent-charge of 40s., payable out of a parcel of land consisting of about four acres, vested by purchase in Lord Yarborough, which sum is likewise received by the school-master.

WOOTTON (*ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Northampton; containing 793 inhabitants, and comprising 1915 acres. The workhouse of the Hardingstone union is situated in this parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15.; net income, £300; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778. The rent of four acres, awarded under an inclosure act, and now let for about £7 per annum, is appropriated to the support of a Sunday national school; and there are some trifling bequests for the poor.

WOOTTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Woodstock; containing 1129 inhabitants. The parish lies on the banks of the river Glym, and comprises about 4000 acres, chiefly arable land, with a small portion of meadow and pasture. At Old Woodstock, and in other parts of the parish, the manufacture of gloves is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of New College, Oxford, with a net income of £783: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769, and under the recent act for a rent-charge of £259. 10. 6.; there are 56 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the Norman style, but principally of later date. Charles Parrott, in 1735, bequeathed £2300 India annuities, now producing about £90 per annum, for the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of twelve boys; and in 1835 a school-house was built. Another school was endowed by the Rev. Lancelot C. Lee, for clothing and teaching six girls. Numerous vestiges of Roman occupation have been discovered at various times; and on Chaldon Hill are the remains of an exploratory camp, near which passes the old Roman road, Akeman-street.

WOOTTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELEY, Basingstoke and N. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing 845 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and comprises 1133a. 1r. 13p., of which 20 acres are pasture, 53 woodland, 14 roads and waste, and the remainder arable. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, which is very ancient, has a Norman doorway, with pillars and arches of the same character, and several windows in the early English style, and contains a handsome marble monument to Sir Thomas Hooke, Bart., and several to the family of Wither.

WOOTTON (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newport, and equidistant from Ryde; containing 51 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1023 acres, of which 688 are arable, 180 pasture, and 154 woodland; it is bounded on the north by the Motherbank, and on the east by an inlet of the sea, across which is a narrow causeway called Wootton bridge, upwards of 900 feet in length, on the road from Ryde to Newport. On an eminence south of the bridge is Fern Hill, the seat of Samuel Sanders, Esq., a curious edifice with a lofty handsome tower, having somewhat the appearance of a church; it was erected by the late Thomas Orde Powlett, Lord Bolton, when governor of the island, and commands a noble prospect of Spithead, and the adjacent parts of Hampshire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. W. White. The church is in the Norman style; there is a grave-stone to the memory of Sir William Lisle, master in chancery, and father of John Lisle, the regicide. At Wootton farm was formerly an ancient oak of remarkably large dimensions, being 47 feet in girth.

WOOTTON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 144 inhabitants. The township is situated about a mile south of Eccleshall, and is included within the limits of Horsley quarter of the parish; it is on the road from Eccleshall to Newport, in Shropshire, and near it is a high paved road which Dr. Plot considered to be a Roman *via vicinalis*. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges amounting to £81. 15. 11., of which 11s. 11d. are payable to the vicar, and £81. 4. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

WOOTTON, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 223 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1500 acres of land: the villgae is small, and is situated a mile and a half from the village of Ellastone, on the road from that place to Cotton, and under the limestone mountain called Weaver Hill, one of the loftiest in the neighbourhood, and abounding in a variety of minerals. Wootton Lodge is a handsome mansion, built by Inigo Jones, and occupies an elevated site on Weaver Hill: Rousseau spent about eighteen months at the Lodge.



Seal and Arms.

WOOTTON-BASSETT (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 36 miles (N. by W.) from Salisbury, and 87 (W.) from London; containing 2990 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have been origi-

nally of greater importance than it is at present, was, at the time of the Norman Conquest, called *Wodeton*, from *wode*, a wood, and *tun*, a town: about a century after that period, it became the property of the noble family of Bassett, from whom it derived the adjunct to its name. The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, commanding extensive and pleasingly diversified prospects of the surrounding country, which is extremely fertile and in a high state of cultivation; it consists principally of one street, nearly half a mile in length, the houses in which are in general indifferently built and of mean appearance. The manufacture of broad-cloth, which was formerly carried on, has entirely ceased, and there is now no trade beyond what is requisite for the supply of the inhabitants. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within half a mile to the south of the town, and the Great-Western railway has an intermediate station here. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs, formerly six in number, but now reduced to two, are held on the Mondays next after the feasts of Pentecost and St. Bartholomew.

The town received its earliest charter of incorporation in the reign of Henry VI., under which, renewed by Charles II., in the 31st year of his reign, the government is vested in a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and subordinate officers. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 25th of Henry VI., from which time it regularly returned two members to parliament till it was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the impropriator, the Earl of Clarendon: the great tithes have been commuted for £585. 10., and the vicarial for £485, with a glebe of 92 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in cleaning the south wall of which, some years since, a curious painting was discovered of the murder of Thomas à Becket, executed in a rude style. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a free school founded in 1688, by Richard Jones, and endowed with lands now producing about £25 per annum. An hospital dedicated to St. John, which formerly existed here, was, during the reign of Henry IV., granted and united to the priory of Bradenstoke, in this county. The old manor-house has been converted into a farm-house. At a short distance below the town is a mineral spring, possessing the same properties as that of Cheltenham, and much used by those residing in the neighbourhood, though not generally known.

WOOTTON-COURTNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. W.) from Mine-

head; containing 418 inhabitants. This parish, which takes the adjunct from the Courtney family, who formerly held the manor, is situated in a valley between the heights of Grabhurst and Dunkery, which latter has an elevation of 1668 feet above the sea; it comprises 3119 acres, of which 1436 are common or waste. At the base of Dunkery is a mine of iron-ore in active operation; there are also quarries of red sandstone for building and for the roads, and of limestone, in which crystals are found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 9., and in the patronage of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 113 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. Richard Montague, afterwards Bishop of Chester and of Norwich, was rector of this parish.

WOOTTON-FITZPAIN, a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 432 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1679 acres, of which 64 are common or waste; the soil is chalky, and the substratum abounds with flints and gravel, the former used for building and draining, and the latter for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15., and in the patronage of James Drew, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and there is a glebe-house, with about half an acre of land.

WOOTTON-GLANVILLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, Sherborne division of DORSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Sherborne; containing, with the tything of Wootton-Newland, 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1665*a*. 2*r*. 26*p*., whereof about 153 acres are arable, 258 waste (of which more than half is being brought into cultivation), 76 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally a deep clay, interspersed occasionally with chalk, and gravel; and sandstone, in which fossils are embedded, is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Wickens: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is principally in the decorated style, with a low embattled tower of later date; in the windows are some fragments of ancient stained glass. It was repaired and newly-pewed in 1741, and contains an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure; also several monuments and inscriptions. John Churchill, grandfather of the great Duke of Marlborough, resided in the parish.

WOOTTON, LEEK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N.) from Warwick; containing 360 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Coventry to Warwick, comprises 2033 acres of good land, the most part in grass, and picturesquely situated, and well wooded. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; net income, £300, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Lord Leigh. The tithes have been commuted for land under an act of inclosure. The church was erected in 1792, at the sole expense of the Hon. Mary Leigh, and was enlarged and beautified in 1843, at a cost of £400; the chancel is in the decorated style, and the windows are ornamented

with painted glass, the central one representing Our Saviour. A communion service of silver-gilt was presented in the reign of James I. by the Duchess Dudley, who also gave 50 acres of land in augmentation of the benefice. There is a parochial school endowed with £16 per annum.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish, in the union and hundred of *SHERBORNE*, Sherborne division of *DORSET*, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Sherborne; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 619*a. 2r.*: stone of inferior quality is quarried for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, Earl Digby; impropiator, Robert Gordon, Esq. The church was anciently a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Sherborne.

WOOTTON, NORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of *FREEBRIDGE-LYNN*, W. division of *NORFOLK*, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Lynn; containing 210 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the Lynn channel, comprises 1843*a. 2r. 6p.*, whereof 297 acres are arable, 1167 meadow and pasture, 37 woodland, and 302 common; the soil is gravel, interspersed with clay and marl; the surface is undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the impropiator, Col. Howard: the great tithes have been commuted for £62, and the vicarial for £200; the glebe contains 1½ acre. The church is a small structure in the early English style, repaired in 1834.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish, in the union of *WELLS*, hundred of *GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES*, E. division of *SOMERSET*, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is chiefly a clayey loam, and the lower lands are watered by two small rivulets. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Pilton: the tithes have been commuted for £99 to the Precentor of the Cathedral of Wells, and £50 to the Vicar. The church is a neat plain building.

WOOTTON-RIVERS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of *PEWSEY*, hundred of *KINWARDSTONE*, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of *WILTS*, 3 miles (N. E.) from Pewsey; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 1179*a. 2r. 34p.*, of which 1036 acres are arable, 75 meadow and pasture, and 32 woodland; the soil is principally sand alternated with clay, the surface in some parts hilly, and the scenery diversified. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the alternate patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Brasenose College, Oxford; but it must be given to one who has been a scholar at either from Lancashire. The tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 49½ acres. The church is a small structure in the decorated English style, with an east window of three lights, beautifully enriched with tracery.

WOOTTON, SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of *FREEBRIDGE-LYNN*, W. division of *NORFOLK*, 2¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Castle-Rising; containing 151 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1258 acres, of which 320 are arable, 537 meadow and pasture, 5 woodland, and 290 common and waste; the soil is in some parts gravelly, and in others clay; the low lands are protected from the sea by an embankment. The

village is on the road from Lynn to Wells, and the parish is bounded on the west by the Lynn channel. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £226. The church is an ancient cruciform structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, a piscina, and an altar-tomb to Sir James Thomas Winde, and on the north the mausoleum of the Hamonds, of Swaffham; the font is of Norman character, and there is a piscina in the south transept.

WOOTTON-UNDER-WOOD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of *AYLESBURY*, hundred of *ASHENDON*, county of *BUCKINGHAM*, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Thame; containing 265 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, of which the soil is a strong clay, and the surface flat: the village is pleasantly situated within a mile of Dorton Spa. Wootton House, an elegant mansion belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, built after the model of the old Buckingham Palace, at Pimlico, is in a park richly embellished with wood, and diversified with a beautiful lake studded with picturesque islands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron, the Duke; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was repaired a few years since, when a spire of wood, covered with copper, was added to the tower: in the Grenville chapel, or south aisle, which was built in 1343, a *columbarium* has been constructed by his grace, for the interment of his family.

WOOTTON-WAWEN (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of *STRATFORD*, Henley division of the hundred of *BARLICHWAY*, S. division of the county of *WARWICK*, 1½ mile (S.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing, with the chapelries of Henley and Ullenhall, 2303 inhabitants, of whom 619 are in Wootton-Wawen township. The parish is situated on the river Alne, and comprises 8518*a. 3r. 15p.*, of which 4100 acres are meadow and pasture, 3655 arable, 546 woodland, and about 216 roads and waste; the surface is varied. Wootton Hall was formerly the seat of the family of Smythe, one of whom was Lord Carrington, who, at the battle of Edge-Hill, bravely redeemed the royal standard, as is recorded on his monument in Christ-Church, Oxford. The Dowager Lady Smythe, the lineal descendant and heiress of the family, resided in the mansion till her decease in 1831, when the estate descended to her only son, Sir Edward J. Smythe, Bart., of Acton-Burnell, Salop, the present proprietor. Over the front entrance of the hall are finely executed, in relief, the arms of Lord Carrington; and adjoining it is an elegant Roman Catholic chapel, of the Grecian-Doric order, erected by the late Dowager Lady Smythe, in 1814. The Stratford and Avon canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £379; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; impropiators, Charles Mills and John Phillips, Esqrs. The tithes were partly exchanged in 1775, for 91 acres of land, valued at £136. 10. per annum, and the residue have been commuted for rent-charges of £198 payable to the college, £383 to the impropiators, and £106. 11. to the vicar; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a handsome tower between the

nave and chancel, of which the lower part was built in the Anglo-Saxon era; the south door is in the early English, and part of the south aisle in the decorated style. At the east end of the north aisle is a desk, in which are chained some expositions, by various authors, on the four gospels, presented to the church at an early period after the Reformation. At Ullenhall is a chapel of ease, and there are endowed chapels at Henley and Bearley; also a place of worship for Baptists at Henley. A Benedictine priory was founded here as a cell to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, to which abbey the church of St. Peter, with some lands in this place, had been given by Robert de Tonei, otherwise Stafford, son of Robert de Tonei, standard-bearer of Normandy, and confirmed by his descendants: at the Dissolution of alien priories, the revenue was first granted by Richard II. to the priory of St. Anne, near Coventry, and afterwards by Henry VI. to King's College.



Arms.

WORCESTER, a city, and county of itself, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the county of WORCESTER, of which it is the capital, Worcester and W. divisions of the county, 111 miles (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 25,401 inhabitants. This place, which is unquestionably of great antiquity, is, under the name of

Caer Guorangon, enumerated by Nennius in his catalogue of cities belonging to the Britons, by whom, from the advantages of its situation near a fordable part of the river Severn, and on the confines of a thick forest, it was selected as a place of strength and security. On the expulsion of that people by the Romans, it was, with other British towns, retained by the conquerors; and, if not one of their principal stations, as some (judging from the Roman roads in the vicinity appearing to concentrate here) have supposed, it was very probably one of those fortresses which the prætor Ostorius erected on the banks of the Severn, to secure his conquests on that side of the river. It came again, on the departure of the Romans from Britain, into the possession of its ancient inhabitants, from whom it was taken, in 628, by Penda, King of Mercia, whose son Wulfhere, on his accession to the throne of that kingdom, appointed Osric his viceroy over the province of *Huiccia*, including the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, with part of Warwickshire, and forming a portion of the kingdom of Mercia. Osric, either repairing the Roman fortress, or erecting another in this city, which by the Saxons was called *Wigornaceastre*, made it his residence, and fortified it as a frontier against the Britons, who had retreated into the territories on the other side of the Severn. Sexulf, Bishop of Mercia, founded here the first Christian church within his diocese, which he dedicated to St. Peter; and in the reign of Ethelred, that monarch having resolved to divide the kingdom of Mercia into five separate dioceses, Osric prevailed upon him to establish one of them at *Wigornaceastre*, the metropolis of his province: in 679, Bosel was consecrated first bishop, by the style of *Episcopus Huiciorum*, and invested with full authority to preside over the

ecclesiastical affairs of the province of *Huiccia* or *Wiccia*. From the death of Osric nothing is recorded, either of the province or of the city, till the time of Offa, in one of whose charters Uhtred, a *Wiccian* prince, is styled *Regulus et Dux propriae gentis Huiciorum* (ruler and duke of his own people the *Huiccii*), and his brother Aldred is described as *Subregulus Wigorniae civitatis*, lieutenant of the city of Worcester, by licence of King Offa. After the union of the kingdoms of the heptarchy, Alfred the Great appointed Duke Ethelred, a Mercian prince, to whom he gave his daughter Elfreda in marriage, to the government of Mercia; and in 894, Ethelred and Elfreda rebuilt the city, which had been destroyed by the Danes. Soon after this, Wærfred, Bishop of Worcester, desirous of defending the city and the cathedral from the future attacks of these rapacious invaders, obtained from Ethelred a grant of one moiety of the royal dues, with which he repaired the ancient seat of the *Huiccan* viceroys, and erected several fortresses around the cathedral, of which the only one now remaining is Edgar's tower. In 1041, a tax imposed by Hardicanute excited an insurrection of the citizens, who having seized the collectors, after endeavouring to shelter themselves in Edgar's tower, and put them to death, the king, to punish this outrage, sent an army to Worcester, and the inhabitants, abandoning the city, retired to the river island *Bevere*, in which they fortified themselves, determined to hold out to the last extremity. The forces of Hardicanute, having plundered and set fire to the town, attacked the inhabitants in their place of refuge; but were so vigorously repulsed that, after repeated fruitless attempts to dislodge them, the general was compelled to grant honourable terms of capitulation, and the inhabitants returned to their city, and repaired it.

Soon after the *Conquest*, a royal castle was erected here, of which Urso d'Abitot, who accompanied William into England, was appointed constable, and made sheriff of the county. He extended the buildings of the castle, and, to the great annoyance of the monks, infringed upon the site of the cathedral, the outer ward having occupied what is now the College Green. In 1074, Roger, Earl of Hereford, Ralph de Guader, Earl of East Anglia, and other powerful barons, entered into a conspiracy against the Conqueror, and invited aid from Denmark; but their design having been discovered, they were obliged to enter the field before the expected succour arrived; and Bishop Wulstan, Urso d'Abitot, and Agelwy, abbot of Evesham, assisted by Walter de Lacey, assembled a body of troops to guard the passes of the Severn, intercepted their progress, and terminated the rebellion. The inhabitants, in 1088, having embraced the cause of *William Rufus*, the reigning monarch, Bernard de Neumarché, Lord of Brecknock, Osborn Fitz-Richard, Roger de Lacey, Ralph de Mortimer, and other partisans of his elder brother Robert, assembled a large force, and assaulted the city; on which occasion Bishop Wulstan armed his tenants, and retiring into the castle, with the citizens and their wives and children, animated the garrison to a resolute defence. The assailants set fire to the suburbs; but more intent upon plunder than prudent in securing their ground, they spread themselves over the open country, for the sake of pillage; and the garrison, taking advantage of the opportunity, sallied from the castle, and advancing upon them suddenly, while in the act of

ravaging the bishop's lands at Wick, captured or killed 500 men, and put the rest to flight. In 1113, the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire, which nearly consumed the cathedral and the castle: this calamity is supposed to have been inflicted by the Welsh, who at that time had resolved on the entire devastation of the English marches.

In the reign of *Stephen*, William de Beauchamp, constable of the castle, having joined Matilda, incurred the resentment of that monarch, who deposed him from his government, and appointed in his place Waleran, Count of Meulant, whom he created Earl of Worcester. Matilda, in 1139, having gained several advantages in various parts of the kingdom, and greatly increased the number of her partisans, marched from Gloucester with a considerable force, and arriving before Worcester, laid siege to it; but before her arrival, the inhabitants had deposited every thing valuable in the cathedral, and made the necessary preparations for defending their city: the assailants attacked it on the south side, but being repulsed, they renewed the attack on the north side, and, gaining an entrance, set fire to it in several places. Having succeeded in obtaining possession of the castle, William de Beauchamp was reinstated in his government by Matilda, and his appointment was subsequently confirmed by her son, Henry II. In 1149, Stephen, to punish the inhabitants for the assistance which they had given to his opponent, took the city and burnt it: but the castle having been strengthened with additional fortifications, resisted all his attempts, and Eustace, his son, having subsequently invested it without success, again set fire to the city in revenge. Worcester, which was so frequently the victim of intestine war and of accidental calamity, was fortified by Hugh de Mortimer against Henry II.; but on the approach of that monarch to invest it, Mortimer on his submission, received pardon, and the city escaped damage. In 1189, it was almost totally destroyed by an accidental conflagration; and in 1202 it again suffered a similar calamity, when the cathedral and adjacent buildings were consumed, but the walls not being demolished, the injury was speedily repaired.

In the contest between *King John* and the barons, the latter having obtained the aid of Louis, Dauphin of France, the inhabitants adhered to their cause, and, opening the gates of the place, received William Mareschall, son of the earl of Pembroke, as governor of the castle for the Dauphin, in 1216; but Ranulph, Earl of Chester, with a body of the royal forces, took that fortress by surprise, and afterwards obtained possession of the city. The inhabitants were made prisoners, and compelled by torture to discover their treasures; the soldiers of the garrison, who had taken sanctuary in the cathedral, were forcibly dragged out; the church and convent were plundered; and a fine of 300 marks was imposed upon the inhabitants, for the payment of which they were obliged to melt down the precious metals with which the shrine of St. Wulstan was enriched. In the course of the same year, that king was buried in the cathedral of the city. In 1217, the outer ward of the castle, which was contiguous to the cathedral, was granted to the monks for the enlargement of their close, by the earl of Pembroke, guardian to the young king, after which time the earls of Worcester ceased to reside in it; the inner ward, comprising the citadel

and keep, was alone kept up as a fortress for the protection of the city. In 1218, Bishop Sylvester obtained from *Henry III.* the grant of a fair for four days, in honour of St. Wulstan, to commence on the festival of St. Barnabas. During the reign of this monarch, a tournament was celebrated here, in the year 1225, in which all who took part were subsequently excommunicated by Bishop Blois. A great part of the city, in 1233, was destroyed by an accidental fire, which greatly damaged the buildings of the cathedral. In 1263, Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, Peter de Montfort, son of Simon de Montfort, Robert, Earl of Leicester, and others of the confederate barons, laid siege to the city, which they took after several assaults; they spared the church, but plundered the houses of the inhabitants and put several Jews to death. After the battle of Lewes, in which Henry III. was made prisoner, that monarch was brought by the Earl of Leicester to Worcester, whence, together with his son, Prince Edward, he was removed to Hereford Castle; the latter, having made his escape, repaired hither, where he assembled an army, with which he defeated the earl and the confederated barons in the celebrated battle of Evesham. In 1299, the street leading to the suburb of St. John's was destroyed by an accidental fire, that also burnt down the wooden bridge over the Severn, which was afterwards replaced with one of stone. The city, in 1401, was plundered and partly burnt by the forces of Owain Glyndwr, in his repeated attacks upon the English frontiers in the reign of *Henry IV.*, against whom he maintained a desultory warfare for a considerable time; but the king advancing against him, drove him back into Wales, and retiring after his victory to Worcester, took up his residence in the city, whence, after disbanding his army, he withdrew privately to London. In the reign of *Edward IV.*, Queen Margaret, after the defeat of her party at the battle of Tewkesbury, and the subsequent murder of her son, was taken from a convent near that town, into which she had retired the day after the battle, by Lord Stanley, and brought before the king, who was then at Worcester. The Duke of Buckingham, in 1484, having raised an army of Welshmen to oppose the claim of *Richard III.* to the throne, a sudden inundation of the Severn impeded their progress and disconcerted the enterprise; and after the battle of Bosworth Field, in which that monarch was slain, Worcester was seized for *Henry VII.*: several of the partisans of Richard were made prisoners here, and beheaded at the high cross, and a fine of 500 marks was paid to the king for the redemption of the city. In 1486, Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother, Lord Lovell, having escaped from their sanctuary, at Colchester, levied a force of 3000 to 4000 men, and laid siege to this city; but on the approach of an army sent against them by the king, under the command of the Duke of Bedford, they raised the siege and dispersed. During the prelacy of Archbishop Whitgift, Sir John Russel and Sir Henry Berkeley came to the sessions here, with a large band of armed followers, to decide by force a quarrel which had arisen between them; but by the vigilance and activity of the bishop, who placed strong guards at the city gates, they were arrested and brought to his palace, when he prevailed upon them to deliver up their arms to his servants, and appeased their animosity. During the destructive

pestilence that raged here in 1637, the inhabitants again abandoned the city, and shut themselves up in the island of Bevere.

In the PARLIAMENTARY WAR, Worcester was the first city that openly declared in favour of the king, and the inhabitants opened their gates to admit Sir John Byron, at the head of 300 cavaliers, whom they assisted to fortify the city against the parliament. These, being afterwards joined by Lord Coventry with some troops of horse, and expecting further aid from the king, began to act on the defensive; but before the promised succours arrived, Colonel Fiennes, at the head of 1000 dragoons, and accompanied by the train-bands from Oxford, and a detachment of the troops under Lord Say, arrived before the city, and summoned it to surrender. The inhabitants indignantly refusing, he immediately commenced the attack; and a shot having been fired into the city, through a hole made in the gate, the cavaliers sallied out on the parliamentarians, and having killed several of Colonel Fiennes' troops, returned without being pursued. Prince Rupert, with his brother Prince Maurice, arriving soon after with a considerable body of troops, joined Sir John Byron, and the royalists drew out their forces into Pitchcroft meadow, adjoining the town, to give the enemy battle. A spirited encounter took place, and was kept up for some time, but Rupert perceiving a considerable reinforcement, under the Earl of Essex, advancing to the assistance of the parliamentarians, withdrew his forces into the city, where the engagement was continued till night, to the great disadvantage of the Prince, who, with a party of his troops, retreated to Hereford in disorder. On the same evening the Earl of Essex arrived, but, for fear of surprise, did not enter the city till the following morning, when the parliamentarian troops were quartered in the cathedral, which they stripped of its ornaments, destroyed the altar, and committed every kind of depredation: having explored the vaults, they found a large store of provisions and supplies which had been sent from Oxford for the king's use, and a considerable quantity of plate. The mayor and aldermen were taken into custody for having surrendered the city to the cavaliers, and sent under a strong guard to London; and 22,000 pounds' weight of plate was sent off under the same escort. A gallows was erected in the market-place, for the execution of such of the citizens as should be found guilty of having betrayed Colonel Fiennes' soldiers to Prince Rupert; and a commission was appointed by authority of the parliament, under which Sir Robert Harlow and Sergeant Wilde were sent down, to secure the city and try the delinquents; and these officers, as a preliminary step, imposed a fine of £5000 on the inhabitants. After having repaired the fortifications, and obtained from the citizens a loan of £3000 for the parliament, the Earl of Essex divided his army, consisting of 24,000 men, into three brigades; two of them he detached in different directions, to intercept the king's forces on their march towards London; and, leaving a garrison in the city, he advanced at the head of the third brigade to Shrewsbury, in pursuit of that part of the royal army which was headed by the king in person.

The citizens, after the departure of the earl and his army, still maintained their loyalty, and the corporation passed several resolutions in favour of the royal cause: they elected for mayor and sheriff two ardent royalists,

provided additional ordnance and ammunition, strengthened the fortifications, and raised levies of money, which they transmitted for the king's use. These measures again drew upon them the vengeance of the parliament; and in March, 1646, Sir William Brereton and Colonels Morgan and Birch appeared before the city, with a force of 2500 foot and horse, and demanded its surrender; this being peremptorily refused, they drew off their forces at night towards Droitwich, and advanced to assist in the siege of Lichfield. The citizens sent messengers for directions to the king, who had escaped from Oxford, and was at that time at Newark; and in the mean time General Fairfax, who was then at Headington, near Oxford, sent a letter to the governor of Worcester, requiring him to deliver up the city to the parliament, and on his refusal despatched Col. Whalley, with 5000 men, to reduce it. The garrison, which consisted of 1500 men, made a resolute defence; but after having sent repeatedly to the king for instructions, and receiving no reply, their ammunition and provisions beginning to fail, and being in hourly expectation of the arrival of Fairfax, with an army of 10,000 foot and 5000 horse, they capitulated on honourable terms, on July 23rd. After a respite of five years, Worcester again became the seat of war; the citizens, still firm in their loyalty to the king, notwithstanding the opposition of the garrison, opened their gates to *Charles II.*, who arrived at the head of a Scottish army of 12,000 men, attended by the Dukes of Hamilton and Buckingham, and other officers of distinction, on the 22nd of August 1651; and, after some slight opposition from the garrison, entered in triumph, preceded by the mayor and corporation, by whom, on the following day, he was solemnly proclaimed. On the 28th, Cromwell, at the head of 17,000 men, arrived at Red Hill, within one mile of the city, where he fixed his head-quarters; and being soon after joined by the forces under Generals Fleetwood, Lambert, and Harrison, his army amounted to 30,000 men. Lambert, having surprised a detachment of the king's forces ordered to guard the pass of the Severn, approached to besiege the city. A general engagement now took place, and the parliamentarians were beginning to give way, when a reinforcement arriving from the other side of the Severn, the royal forces were overwhelmed, and compelled to retire into the city in disorder. A part of the Scottish troops laying down their arms, and the enemy advancing on all sides, every hope of victory was dispelled; Cromwell carried the royal fort by storm, putting all the garrison to the sword, and gained possession of the city: the king, attended only by Lord Wilmot, narrowly escaped by the back entrance of the house in which he was quartered, at the moment Col. Cobbet was entering at the front, to make him prisoner; and mounting a horse which had been prepared for him, rode to Bos-cobel, where he was hospitably entertained, and concealed till he found means of escaping into France. The battle was sustained for some time with desperate valour; the citizens made their last stand at the town-hall, but without success, and the city was eventually given up to plunder. Cromwell describes his success upon this occasion as a "crowning mercy;" and, in token of his joy for the victory, he ordered a sixty-gun ship, which was soon after launched at Woolwich, to be named the "Worcester."

The City is pleasantly situated at the base and on

the acclivity of elevated ground rising gently from the east bank of the river Severn, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five elliptical arches, connecting it with the suburb of St. John's, and built in 1780, at an expense of £29,843, towards defraying which H. Crabb Boulton and John Walsh, Esqrs., members for the city, contributed £3000. It consists of several spacious and regular streets, of which the Foregate is a stately and lengthened avenue of well-built houses, terminating with a fine view of St. Nicholas' church. The approaches exhibit rich and beautiful scenery. Bromsgrove-Lickey to the north-east, the Malvern hills to the south-west, and the Shropshire hills and the Welsh mountains in the distance, are strikingly contrasted with the windings of the Severn, and the luxuriant vales, orchards, hop-grounds, and fertile meadows, for which the surrounding country is distinguished. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with river water by means of a steam-engine, erected on the eastern bank of the Severn at a place called Little Pitchcroft, in 1810. An act of parliament was obtained in 1823, for more effectually paving, lighting, and watching the city, under the authority of which several improvements have been effected. A public subscription library was established in Angel-street, in 1790, containing upwards of 5000 volumes; and a building was, a few years since, erected for the institution, by subscription, occupying a more eligible situation on the eastern side of the Foregate, near Sansom Fields. Two medical societies have been formed, the first in 1796, and the other, to which an extensive and well-assorted library is attached, in 1815; and there is a society for the encouragement and improvement of native artists, whose first exhibition of paintings took place in the town-hall, in September 1818. The theatre, a neat and appropriate building, erected in 1780, by a tontine subscription in shares of £50 each, and handsomely fitted up, is opened occasionally; and assemblies and concerts are held in the large room at the town-hall. The musical festivals of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, take place here in the cathedral, every third year, and are attended by fashionable audiences: the surplus amount of receipts is appropriated to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the associated dioceses. Races are held in August and November, and at the former time they continue for three days, and are numerously attended: the course is on Pitchcroft meadow, where a grand stand has been erected, near the margin of the Severn.

The MANUFACTURE of broad-cloth prevailed here to a very great extent in the reign of Henry VIII., at which time there were 380 looms, employing 8000 persons; on its decline the carpet manufacture was introduced, which, after flourishing for a short time, was transferred to Kidderminster. The present manufactures are those of porcelain and gloves, for the former of which the city has obtained a degree of reputation unequalled at home, and not surpassed abroad, the Worcester china being alike valued for its fineness and transparency, the elegance of its patterns and the beauty of its embellishments. This branch of manufacture was established in 1751, by Dr. Wall and some other proprietors; its progress has been rapid and successful, and there are at present three factories, which have splendid show-rooms, visited by persons travelling through Worcester

with infinite gratification. The glove manufacture is upon a very extensive scale, affording employment to not less than 8000 persons in the city, exclusively of many thousands in the neighbouring villages: the gloves made are in high estimation, not only in the several parts of England, but in the foreign markets, to which they are exported in great quantities. A distillery upon a large scale, a rectifying establishment, and a British-wine manufactory, are successfully conducted; iron-foundries have been erected on the banks of the canal and the Severn, and a considerable trade is carried on in hops, of which there are plantations in the vicinity. The Worcester and Birmingham canal affords great facility of communication between the latter town and the Severn, and for the conveyance of goods from Manchester and the north of England, through Worcester; and the Severn, which is navigable for barges of considerable tonnage, and on the banks of which are commodious quays and warehouses, contributes greatly to promote the trade and commercial prosperity of the city. The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: the fairs are on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday in Easter-week, August 15th, and September 19th, which is a great fair for hops; a cattle-fair is held on the first Monday in December, and there are markets free of toll on the second Monday in February, and on the first Mondays in May, June, July, and November. The market-place, nearly opposite the town-hall, in High-street, is spacious, erected in 1804, at an expense of £5050; the entrance is through a handsome arched portal of stone, ornamented with pillars of the Tuscan order, supporting a panelled entablature, on each side of which are smaller entrances. The corn-market is at the east end of Silver-street; the hop-market is held opposite Berkeley Chapel, at the south end of the Foregate.

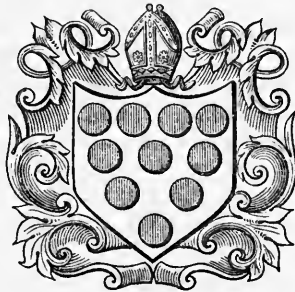


Corporation Seal.

Worcester was first constituted a city by Wulfhere, sixth king of Mercia, and additional immunities were granted by Offa and Edgar: the inhabitants were incorporated by Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by numerous subsequent sovereigns, who extended the privileges of the city, and made it a county of itself. The present corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into five wards; a sheriff is appointed by the council, and the number of magistrates is 15. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, and acquired by servitude. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: in 1832, the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which comprises 1253 acres; the sheriff is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for all offences within the city and county of the city, not capital; a court of record takes place every Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, and a sheriff's court occurs monthly. The town-hall is a

handsome building of brick, with quoins, cornices, and ornaments of stone, consisting of a centre and two slightly-projecting wings, surmounted by a close-panelled parapet, decorated with urns and statues; in the centre is a statue of Justice, on each side of which are those of Peace and Plenty. The entrance is ornamented with two engaged columns of the composite order, on one side of which is a niche containing a statue of Charles I., and on the other a statue of Charles II.; the pediment over the entrance bears the city arms. In a niche occupying the central window of the principal story is a fine statue of Queen Anne; above is a circular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of England, supported by angels. The lower room is divided into two parts, by the crown bar on the north, and the *nisi prius* court on the south, and is adorned with portraits and ancient armour. On the upper story is the grand council-chamber, of the same dimensions as the lower room, with circular terminations, and divided into three compartments by two screens of columns crossing the room near the ends; it is lighted by numerous lustres, and is appropriately decorated for civic entertainments and for assemblies, which occasionally take place in it; opposite the principal entrance is a full-length portrait of George III., presented by that monarch when he visited the city in 1788. The new city gaol and bridewell was built in 1824, at an expense of £12,578; the county gaol and house of correction in 1809, at an expense of £19,000. The assizes and general quarter-sessions are held here.

Worcester was first erected into a SEE in the reign of Ethelred, and, in 679, Bosel was consecrated first bishop. The establishment, which was amply endowed by successive Saxon monarchs, consisted of secular canons till the eighth century, when a convent, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded near the cathedral of St. Peter, of which Ethelburga was abbess; on her death it was converted into a monastery for monks of the Benedictine order. The disputes which subsequently arose between the secular clergy and the monks terminated in 969, by the surrender of the church of St. Peter to the latter, and the church of St. Mary became the cathedral of the diocese. After the Conquest, the establishment continued to increase, and flourished till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was valued at £1386. 12. 10. It was refounded by Henry VIII., for a bishop, dean, archdeacon, ten prebendaries, ten minor canons, ten lay clerks, ten choristers, two schoolmasters, forty king's scholars, and other members. Prior to the passing of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the jurisdiction of the see, with the exception of fifteen parishes and eight chapelries, extended over the whole of the county of Worcester, nearly one-third of Warwickshire, the parishes of Brome and Clent in the county of Stafford, and the parish of Hales-Owen in Salop; but by that act it is declared that the diocese shall consist of the counties of Worcester and Warwick, comprising 362 benefices. The bishop has the patronage of two archdeaconries, the chancellorship, and 21 benefices, with an income of



Arms of the Bishopric.

£6500; the dean and chapter have the patronage of the 8 minor canonries and 36 benefices, with an income of £8479, of which the dean has two-twelfths, and each of the 8 canons one-twelfth. Two of the canonries have been suspended, and the produce applied to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The ancient cathedral of St. Peter, after its surrender to the monastery of St. Mary, was rebuilt by St. Oswald, in 983, but being destroyed by Hardicanute, in 1041, Bishop Wulstan, in 1084, founded the present CATHEDRAL, which was subsequently enlarged and improved by several of his successors. It is a spacious and venerable pile, in the form of a double cross, with a noble and lofty square tower, rising from the centre to the height of 167 feet; the prevailing style is the early English, intermixed with portions of Norman, decorated, and later English architecture. The tower is a fine composition, enriched with series of canopied niches, in which are statues of kings and bishops, and embellished with sculpture of elegant design. The exterior possesses simplicity of elegance, arising from the loftiness of its elevation and the justness of its proportions; the interior is remarkable for the airiness and lightness of its appearance, and in many parts for the correctness of its details and the appropriate character of its embellishments. Part of the *nave* contains specimens of the Norman style, and, in some places, portions in the decorated; it is separated from the aisles by lofty ranges of finely clustered columns and pointed arches, and lighted by a range of clerestory windows, the tracery of which is in the later style; the roof is groined, and ornamented with bosses of flowers, antique heads, and other devices. The *choir*, to which is an ascent of several steps, is of early English character; the groining of the roof and the details are in general of very elegant design, and in high preservation; the altar-screen is of carved stone, and the pulpit, also of stone and of octagonal form, is sculptured with symbols of the Evangelists, and devices illustrative of scripture history. The east window, as well as the great west window of the nave, are modern compositions of later English architecture; the bishop's throne and prebendal stalls are richly embellished with tabernacle-work. The *Lady chapel*, also early English, consisting of a nave and aisles, is among the earlier portions of the cathedral, being equally remarkable for the symmetry of its parts and the goodness of its preservation. In the south-eastern transept is the monumental *chapel of Prince Arthur*, son of Henry VII., in the later English style, of which it is an elegant specimen, containing his tomb highly enriched with sculpture, emblematical of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, and other embellishments; adjoining it is the dean's chapel, and to the north the bishop's chapel, with others in various parts of the building. In the centre of the choir is the *tomb of King John*; the slab bearing the effigy of that monarch is of a date soon after his decease, but the tomb, which is in the later style, was probably erected at the same time as Prince Arthur's chapel. There are several interesting *monuments*, among which those of Bishops Hough, Maddox, and Johnson, and of Mrs. Rae, are elegant specimens of sculpture. To the south of the cathedral are the *cloisters* in the later English style, inclosing a spacious quadrangular area, on the south side of which is the ancient refectory of the monastery, in the decorated style, with some elegant

windows, and a doorway highly enriched, now appropriated to the use of the king's school. On the eastern side is the *Chapter-house*, in which is the library, an ancient building in the form of a decagon, the roof of which, finely groined, is supported on a central column; the windows are of modern insertion; the walls are ornamented with a series of Norman intersecting arches. The *Episcopal palace* is a modern embattled edifice of brick, decorated with stone, pleasantly situated on the margin of the Severn, and containing several spacious apartments: the drawing-room is ornamented with portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, between which is a marble tablet, recording their presentation to the bishop by their Majesties, who, when on a visit to Worcester, took up their abode in the palace.

The city comprises the PARISHES of St. Alban, with 247 inhabitants; All Saints, 2203; St. Andrew, 1677; St. Clement, 2155; St. Helen, 1323; St. Martin, 5083; St. Nicholas, 1919; St. Peter, 4575; and St. Swithin, 891: those of St. Clement, St. Martin, and St. Peter, are partly in the Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow. The living of *St. Alban's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £74; patron, the Bishop. The living of *All Saints'* is a discharged rectory, valued at £13. 12. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £138. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £10. 5. 10.; net income, £165; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The church has undergone extensive reparation: the tower, which, in 1814, was cased with freestone, is 90 feet in height, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire, 150 feet high, regularly and symmetrically diminishing from 20 feet at the base to only 7½ inches at the top, the whole terminated by a Corinthian capital, and surmounted by a gilt weather-cock, and forming one of the most striking ornaments of the city; the spire was erected in 1751, by Nathaniel Wilkinson, a stone mason of the city. The parish of *St. Clement* comprises about 95 acres, chiefly meadow land: the living is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 5.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; net income, £150. The church, a small old structure of stone, stood on the eastern bank of the Severn, although the principal part of the parish was on the western side; but being much decayed, and liable to be flooded, a new edifice, on an enlarged scale, was built, which was opened in 1823. It is in the Norman style, situated on the upper road to Henwick, &c., and the expense of its erection was nearly £6000, defrayed by subscription, aided by the appropriation of several small benefactions, and a grant from the Society for Building Churches. The living of *St. Helen's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £11; net income, £136; patron, the Bishop. The church has been repewed, and 200 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense. The parish of *St. Martin* comprises 1392a. 1r. 35p., of which 383 acres are arable, 725 meadow and pasture, 93 woodland, and 21 homesteads and gardens: the living is a rectory, valued at £15. 3. 4.; net income, £378; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. A gallery has been erected in the church. The parish of *St. Nicholas* comprises 47 acres, homesteads and garden-ground: The living is a discharged rectory, valued at £16. 10. 7½.; net income, £260; patron, the Bishop. The church is a uniform modern structure, with a handsome steeple, and, from its situation in the more open part of the

town, forms a conspicuous and interesting object in the perspective of the Foregate and Broad-street. The living of *St. Peter's* is a vicarage, valued at £12. 4. 2.; net income, £233; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church has been rebuilt. The living of *St. Swithin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £15. 15., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; net income, £170. A district church was erected in 1834, at Blockhouse, containing 500 sittings, 330 of which are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The *Royal grammar school* connected with the cathedral was founded at the time of that establishment by Henry VIII., for forty boys: there are two exhibitions to Balliol College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Bell, Bishop of Worcester, which are restricted to this diocese. The *Free grammar school* was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, for twelve boys; the school stands the third in claim to six scholarships established by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., founder of Worcester College, Oxford, which lead to the six fellowships in that college by the same founder, as vacancies occur. The Rev. John Meek, in 1665, bequeathed to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, estates then producing £100 per annum for ten scholars from this school. Joseph Worfield, in 1642, assigned land for the maintenance and education of fourteen boys to be sent to either of the universities for seven years: the income is about £240 per annum, which is appropriated to the payment of £30 each a year to seven students in the university. The *free school*, and *Trinity almshouses*, were founded in 1558, by Mr. Thomas Wilde, who endowed them with land producing, with subsequent donations, an income of nearly £300: the buildings, situated partly in the parish of St. Nicholas, and partly in that of St. Swithin, consist of a schoolroom, with a dwelling-house for the master, and 29 apartments for the almspeople. Schools for sixteen boys and eight girls were established in 1713, by Bishop Lloyd, who endowed them with a small estate, now worth about £80 per annum.

St. Oswald's hospital was established prior to 1268, and originally endowed for a master, chaplain, and four brethren; at the time of the Dissolution it was given to the Dean and Chapter, but had been deprived of a considerable portion of the lands which it possessed. In 1660, Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, having been appointed to the mastership, successfully exerted himself for the recovery of its alienated property; a new charter of foundation was obtained in the 15th of Charles II., and almshouses for ten men and a chapel were erected. Thomas Haynes, Esq., in 1681, built rooms for six additional brethren, and added £50 per annum to its endowment; and its present revenue is £1681, which is appropriated to the support of sixteen aged men and twelve women. Some almshouses founded by *Richard Inglethorpe*, for six aged men and a woman to attend upon them, have an endowment of £53 per annum, exclusively of fines on the renewal of leases, which amount to a considerable sum; they have been rebuilt, for nine inmates. *John Nash*, alderman of the city, in 1661, founded ten almshouses, to which he assigned lands, for eight aged men, and two aged and unmarried women to wait upon them; the endowment

produces an income of £367, which is paid to seventeen almspeople. He likewise left an apprenticing fund of £4 per annum to each of the nine parishes. *Michael Wyatt*, in 1725, left property in trust to the corporation, for the erection and endowment of houses for six freemen; the premises are neatly built of brick, and the annual produce of the endowment is £49. *Berkeley's hospital* was founded in 1692, by Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, in the county of Worcester, who endowed it with £6000 from the rents of his lands, in annual sums of £400, for twelve aged men and one aged woman, and for the payment of £20 per annum to a chaplain for performing service in the chapel. *Geary's almshouses*, for four aged women, are endowed with about £30 per annum. *Shewring's hospital* was founded in 1702, by Thomas Shewring, alderman, who assigned to it land producing at present nearly £150 per annum, for six aged women. *William Jarriss*, in 1772, bequeathed property now worth £122. 13. per annum, for the support of three aged freemen and one widow, and for apprenticing four boys of the parish of St. Andrew annually; and eight almshouses bequeathed in 1567, by *John Walsgrove*, to the poor of that parish, were rebuilt in 1825. There are numerous charitable bequests and donations, amounting in the aggregate to a very considerable sum per annum; in addition to which, Worcester is one of the cities partaking of Sir Thomas White's charity. The parish of St. Swithin is in possession of lands and houses, the annual value of which is computed at £763, appropriated to the repair of the church and relief of needy parishioners. The *City and County infirmary*, erected in 1770, occupies an appropriate situation, adjoining Pitchcroft meadow, and was completed at an expense of £6085, raised by subscription; it has two handsome fronts; the internal arrangements are well adapted, and a considerable quantity of garden and pleasure ground is attached to it. The *House of industry*, an extensive brick building to the east of the town, was erected by act of parliament obtained in 1792, for the accommodation of the incorporated parishes of the city; the buildings were erected at an expense of £7318, and the purchase of the land belonging to it cost £2273. The poor law union comprises the seven parishes within the city, with those of St. Martin, St. Clement, St. Peter the Great, and St. John Bedwardine, and the tything of Whistons in the parish of Claines.

Among the ancient *Monastic establishments* were, an *hospital* founded in the south-east part of the city, in honour of St. Wulstan, bishop of the see, in 1088, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £79. 12. 6., and the remains of which, denominated the Commandery, are considerable; a *convent of Grey friars*, without St. Martin's gate, instituted about the year 1268, by the family of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the remains of which were for several years used as the city gaol; a *convent of Dominican friars* in the west part of the city, the site of which is now covered with buildings; and a *convent of White nuns* of the Benedictine order, which existed at the time of the Conquest, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £53. 13. 7. The site of this last still bears the name of the White Ladies; a small portion of the buildings is visible, and a farm, about a mile from the city, called the Nunnery, is probably a part of its ancient demesne. The *guild of the Holy Trinity* was instituted by Henry IV., and, on its

Dissolution, was converted into an hospital by Queen Elizabeth. Among the distinguished prelates of the see have been, the venerable Latimer, and Drs. Prideaux, Stillingfleet, and Hurd: Florence, and William of Worcester were brethren in the monastery. Nicholas Facio de Duillier, a native of Switzerland, and author of several mathematical and philosophical works, resided here for thirty-three years, and was buried in St. Nicholas' church, in 1753. Dr. Thomas, son of Bishop Thomas, and author of a survey of the Cathedral of Worcester; and Drs. Mackenzie, Johnstone, and Wall, eminent medical practitioners, were also residents. Among the eminent natives have been, Edward Kelly, noted for his knowledge of chymistry and astrology, born in 1555; John, Lord Somers, a celebrated lawyer; and Mr. Thomas White, a distinguished sculptor and architect. Worcester gives the inferior title of Marquess to the Duke of Beaufort.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the west by Herefordshire, on the south and south-east by Gloucestershire, on the east and north-east by Warwickshire, on the north by Staffordshire and a detached portion of Salop, and on the north-west by Salop. It extends from 52° 0' to 52° 30' (N. Lat.), and from 2° 14' to 3° 0' (W. Lon.), and, including the detached portions, comprises an area of upwards of 780 square miles, or about 500,000 acres. Within its limits are 46,919 inhabited houses, 2902 uninhabited, and 348 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 233,336, of whom 114,664 are males, and 118,672 females. At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, the district now included within the confines of Worcestershire is supposed to have been partly occupied by the ancient British tribe of the Cornavii, and partly by that of the Dobuni. Under the Roman dominion it was a portion of the division called *Flavia Casariensis*, but being then for the most part low and woody, it received but little attention. On the complete establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia; and in the predatory invasions of the Danes it suffered, at a later period, in common with most other parts of the kingdom. This county is in the *diocese* of Worcester, and province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry, including the deaneries of Blockley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Pershore, Powick, Kington, Warwick, Wich, and Worcester: the number of parishes is 171. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the five hundreds of Blackenhurst, Doddingtree, Halfshire, Oswaldslow, and Pershore, each of which is separated into Upper and Lower, excepting Oswaldslow, which has also a middle division. It contains the city of Worcester; the borough and market towns of Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, Kidderminster, and Evesham; and the market-towns of Bromsgrove, Pershore, Shipston, Stourbridge, Stourport, Tenbury, and Upton. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each empowered to send two members to parliament; two citizens are returned for the city of Worcester, two burgesses for Evesham, and one each for Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, and Kidderminster. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Worcester, where stands the county gaol and house of correction.

The form of the county nearly approaches a parallel-

ogram, two-thirds of the area of which lie to the east of the Severn ; but its boundaries are extremely irregular, and its detached portions numerous. The general appearance of the SURFACE, when viewed from the heights bordering it in different parts, is that of a rich plain, the more gentle elevations being hardly discernible. The Vale of the Severn, extending through it from north to south, a distance of about thirty miles, varies in breadth from a quarter of a mile to a mile, and contains about 10,000 acres. The Vale of Evesham is an indefinite tract in the south-eastern part of the county, including the Valley of the Avon, the adjoining uplands to the north of that river, and the whole of the vale land in the southern part of the county and the adjoining parts of Gloucestershire. To the north-east of Bromsgrove is a ridge of hills called the Lickey, which extends to Hagley, and has various branches eastward : some of its highest peaks rise to the height of nearly 900 feet. The Abberley hills, in the north-western part of the county, extend over the parish of Abberley, and are seen to a great distance, rising to about the same height as the last-mentioned : Witley hill is a little to the southward of these. Bredon hill is another remarkable elevation, to the south of Pershore, and on the south-eastern side of the Avon, rising to the height of nearly 900 feet. But by far the loftiest tract is the Malvern hills, a chain extending from north to south, upon a base about six miles in length and from one to two in breadth : a line passing along the summit of this ridge separates Worcestershire from Herefordshire ; the most elevated point attains the height of 1313 feet above the Severn. The views from most of these eminences are remarkable for their beauty and extent, particularly those from the Malvern hills ; and their rocky summits give a picturesque diversity to much of the scenery.

The SOILS are remarkable for their general fertility, and add a peculiarly rich verdure to a district presenting great beauty of outline, and enjoying an eminently fine climate. Those of the valleys traversed by the principal rivers consist of a deep sediment, which has been deposited by floods during a long series of ages : this sediment is in some places a pure clay, adapted to the making of bricks, but is generally a rich mould. Valuable clay and loamy soils occupy nearly half the county in its middle, southern, and western districts, and, besides the ordinary crops of other counties, yield great quantities of hops and fruits. The soil and climate being well adapted to the production of every kind of grain in abundance, the agriculture of the county is less subject to any characteristic system than that of almost any other ; the amount of arable land is estimated at 360,000 acres, and the crops most generally cultivated are, wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, turnips, and hops. The sands of Wolverley are remarkable for their produce of carrots and carrot-seed, for the most part sold to persons who carry them to the markets of Birmingham, Stourbridge, or the populous parts of Staffordshire. The county has long been famous for the culture of hops, in all cases upon a deep loam, or a peaty soil, plentifully manured. The extensive vales, particularly that of the Severn, consist of meadows and pastures of a remarkably rich quality, occupying an extent of about 50,000 acres : almost any proportion of this land may be mown at pleasure, and a great quantity of hay is sent to the mining districts of Salop and

Staffordshire. There are, besides, nearly 50,000 acres of permanent upland pasture, including parks and pleasure-grounds. The extent of land applied to the raising of *vegetables*, is estimated at about 5000 acres ; and there are very considerable horticultural tracts near the principal towns, more particularly on the north-eastern side of Worcester, and on the northern side of the town of Evesham. In the vicinity of the latter place are about 300 acres of garden-ground, which, besides producing all the other ordinary vegetables, supplies the cities of Bath and Bristol, and the town of Birmingham, with considerable quantities of early peas and asparagus ; great quantities of cucumbers and onions are exported from the same district, chiefly to the last-mentioned town, and much onion-seed is also produced there. The county has for many centuries been famous for its *orchards*, which flourish in a degree unknown to most other parts of the kingdom ; they are situated chiefly around the towns, villages, and farm-houses, mostly of the middle, southern, and western parts of the county, where the various kinds of fruit-trees are also frequently dispersed in the hedge-rows, and form an important source of profit. The average quantity of cider and perry made is remarkably great, for, besides supplying the consumption of the county, a large surplus, together with great quantities of raw fruit, is sent to other parts of the kingdom.

Worcestershire is adorned with a plentiful store of *timber* : in many parts are oak coppices of different degrees of growth, and in some are small tracts of the finest oak and ash timber, particularly in the neighbourhood of the different seats ; the most important produce of the underwoods is, poles for the hop-yards, and charcoal for the iron-works. Some parts possess beech-timber of excellent quality, and many of the precipitous heights bordering on the Severn, and the hills in some other places, are ornamented with large plantations of fir. The hedge-rows, too, throughout a large portion of the most fertile districts, are well stocked with some of the most valuable elm timber in the kingdom, more particularly in the parishes of Hartlebury, Elnley-Lovett, Ombersley, &c., great quantities of which are regularly cut down and sent to Birmingham, or exported by the Severn and the canals. On the borders of the rivers are many poplar and willow plantations, especially along the course of the Teme. The *waste lands* do not, at most, exceed 20,000 acres, and consist of high hilly tracts, or of small commons and wastes, dispersed in various quarters. Of the hilly wastes, the principal are the upper parts of the Malvern hills, which are very rocky ; of Bredon hill, near Pershore ; and of the Abberley and Witley hills, together with some of the unincluded parts of Bromsgrove-Lickey. Wyre Forest, to the left of Bewdley, besides its woodlands, comprises also a considerable portion of open land.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are of minor importance. Coal is obtained in the north-western part of the county, particularly at Mamble, which place communicates, by means of an iron railway, with the Leominster canal ; and again at Pensax, where the small refuse is partly converted into coke, highly esteemed for the drying of hops, and is partly used for burning the limestone obtained at Witley hill. Common rock salt and a species of gypsum are found at Droitwich. Limestone

of the lias formation forms the substratum of nearly the whole south-eastern portion of the county, and is worked at South Littleton and other places; the kind called by geologists "carboniferous limestone," is found in the hills of the north-western part, and is burned in several places, particularly at Witley and Huddington. The town of Dudley is situated at the southern extremity of a range of limestone hills, of the Wenlock formation, part of the Silurian system of Murchison, which extends northward into Staffordshire; and this, upon which stands the castle and part of the town, is completely undermined by stupendous quarries. Freestone for building is obtained in several places. The Malvern hills are formed chiefly of a kind of decomposed granite, with which, on their northern side, gneiss is connected, and on their eastern, sienite. The lower ridge of Bromsgrove-Lickey is composed chiefly of quartz, a silicious stone, which is found to be a stone of the Caradoc formation altered by heat; the beacon hill, contiguous, is composed of a rock of igneous origin. The parallel and more elevated ridge of the Upper Lickey is composed of a much newer rock of the new red sandstone formation. In the Broadway hills a reddish stone is quarried. In the Vale of Evesham, in the parishes of Badsey, the three Littletons, and Prior's-Cleeve, are quarries of a calcareous flag-stone, about three inches thick, and of a very durable quality, some of it bearing a fine polish; considerable quantities are raised for gravestones, kitchen-floors, barn-floors, &c., and much of it is exported by means of the Avon navigation. Brick-clay, gravel, sand, and marl, exist in numerous places. The most remarkable fossil production is that found in the limestone at Dudley, thence called the "Dudley trilobite," of which several species have been discovered. The *Manufactures* are various, extensive, and important. Those of gloves and porcelain are carried on at Worcester. Stourbridge has a manufacture of glass, which has long flourished there, as it has also at Dudley; and at both places the iron manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent. Nails, needles, and fish-hooks, are made at Bromsgrove, and also at Redditch, on the border of Warwickshire. Kidderminster is famous for its carpets; and the manufacture of bombazines is still carried on, but not so extensively as formerly. On the river Stour and its tributary streams, are several very considerable works in which the pig-iron from the foundries of Shropshire, Staffordshire, and other mining districts, is rendered malleable, and worked into bars, rods, sheet-iron, &c. The manufacture of salt, at Droitwich, is known to have been practised so early as the year 816, when the county formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

The principal *Rivers* are the Severn, the Upper Avon, the Teme, and the Stour. The *Severn* is navigable for vessels of 80 tons' burthen as high as Worcester bridge, and for those of 60 in the higher part of its course through the county; but the navigation, though of great benefit and importance, is frequently impeded in the summer by sands and shoals. By the statute of the 30th of Charles II., cap. 9., the conservancy of the river, within the limits of the county, is granted to the magistrates of Worcestershire. The *Upper Avon*, so early as the year 1637, was made navigable, with the aid of locks, in the whole of its course through Worcestershire, a distance of about twenty miles. The *Teme*

has too great a declivity, and its waters are too shallow, to admit of its being navigated higher than a small distance above Powick bridge; the scenery on its banks is particularly beautiful. The *Stour* is navigable for a short distance to some of the iron-works on its banks. The Trent and Severn, or, as it is more commonly called, the *Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal*, enters the county near Wolverley, and thence proceeds down the valley of the Stour, and by the town of Kidderminster, to the navigable channel of the Severn, at Stourport, into which it opens through a spacious basin: the length of that part of its course included in Worcestershire is about nine miles, in which it has nine locks, and a fall of 90 feet. This canal, one of the works of the celebrated Brindley, is that branch of the Grand Trunk which unites the navigation of the Severn with the water communication between the rivers Trent and Mersey; the act for its formation was obtained in 1766, and it was completed about the year 1770. The *Droitwich canal*, from that town to the Severn, down the valley of the Salwarpe, was constructed soon after the above, and by the same engineer; it is five miles and a half long, with five locks and a fall of about 60 feet, and the cost of its formation was £25,000. The noble canal from Birmingham to the Severn, immediately below Worcester, called the *Birmingham and Worcester canal*, for vessels of sixty tons' burthen, commences with a short tunnel in the vicinity of the first-mentioned town, and proceeds nearly southward, across two valleys, by extensive embankments, to a little beyond King's-Norton, where it passes through a tunnel upwards of a mile in length. Then, after completing its summit level of sixteen miles and three-quarters from the wharfs at Birmingham, it descends south-westward from the towns of Bromsgrove and Droitwich, by a lockage of 450 feet fall to the Severn. The act of parliament for its formation was obtained in 1791, and its total length is twenty-nine miles. The *Dudley Extension canal* branches from it near Selly Oak, and proceeds westward, through a long tunnel, to Hales-Owen, a short distance beyond which it is carried through another tunnel, and, on emerging, pursues a winding northerly course to Dudley, and there passes through a tunnel under the limestone hills, nearly two miles in length, into the county of Stafford, where it forms a junction with the Birmingham canal from that town to Wolverhampton; its total length is thirteen miles. The *Stratford-upon-Avon canal* branches from the Birmingham and Worcester canal near King's-Norton, and thence proceeds eastward, through a small tunnel, into Warwickshire. The *Kington, Leominster, and Stourport canal* was projected towards the close of the last century, the first act of parliament for the execution of the design having been obtained in 1791; but the expense was found much to exceed the sum at first computed, and only the part of its course between Leominster and Stourport has been completed. The *Birmingham and Gloucester railway* enters the county from Birmingham, and passing a little to the east of Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and Worcester, and to the west of Pershore, quits it to the north-east of Tewkesbury.

The *Roman roads* that crossed the county were, the *Ikeneld-street*, which ran northward, from Alcester, in Warwickshire, through its north-western extremity, into Staffordshire; another that passed from Worcester into

Salop; a third, from Worcester, southward by Upton, to Tewkesbury, where it joined the *Ikeneld-street*; and the *Ridge-way*, which bounds the county for several miles, on the east. Numerous vestiges of them are still visible; as also of a Fosse-way, which pursues its course through the detached parish of Blöckley, and an ancient road that intersected Hagley common, now called the King's Headland. Stukeley supposes Upton, on the banks of the Severn, to have been the *Ypocessa* of the Romans; and Worcester, from the termination of its name and other circumstances, appears to have been either a Roman station, or a fort. The remains of antiquity include few very remarkable objects. Near the Four-shire Stone, at a point where the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, and Oxford meet, is a small earthwork, supposed by Gough to be of British construction; and there are traces of other old encampments in the vicinities of Bredon, Kempsey, and Malvern; as also on Witchbury hill, Woodbury hill, and Conderton hill, in the parish of Overbury. Various coins of the Lower Empire have been found in the vicinity of Hagley, particularly near the large camp on Witchbury hill; and on Clent heath, about half a mile from Witchbury, are five barrows, assigned by popular tradition to the Romans, which, on being opened, were found to contain burnt wood, ashes, and bones. The number of *Religious houses*, including colleges and hospitals, was about twenty-eight; and remains yet exist of the abbeys of Bordesley, Evesham, and Pershore; of the commandery of St. Wulstan at Worcester; of the priories of Dodford and Great Malvern; and of the nunnery of Cokehill, in the parish of Inkberrow. There are also relics of the ancient *castles* of Dudley; Ham, near Clifton-upon-Teme; Hartlebury; and Holt. Worcestershire contains a considerable number of elegant *mansions*, among the principal of which are, Croume Park, Hartlebury Castle, Hewell Park, Madresfield, Northwick Park, Ombersley Court, Witley Court, Hagley Park, Hanbury Hall, and Stanford Court. The mineral *springs* are very numerous; the most noted are the chalybeate waters of Bredon, Bromsgrove (which are also petrifying), Hallow Park near Worcester, Kidderminster, and Worcester; and those of other qualities at Abberton, near Naunton-Beauchamp, and at Church-hill. But the Malvern wells, which possess various properties, are by far the most celebrated, and, in conjunction with the fine climate and scenery of the surrounding country, have rendered the town of Great Malvern a place of fashionable resort. The salt springs of Droitwich have been noticed above.

WORDSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of KING'S SWINFORD, union of STOURBRIDGE, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Stourbridge; containing 3642 inhabitants. This is a large village, situated on the road from Stourbridge to Wolverhampton; the soil around it is of a sandy quality, and the surface is undulated. Glass-works have been established here for some centuries; there is also an iron-foundry, and coal-mines are wrought within a quarter of a mile. The river Stour passes close to the village, and the Dudley and Stourbridge canal runs through it. Petty-sessions are held every Monday. The church at Swinford being too small for the wants of this populous district, a handsome edifice, which, with the parsonage, is picturesquely

seated, was erected in 1831, and is now considered as the parish church. There is a place of worship for Methodists; also a national school built in 1836, and an infants' school in 1843, with residences for the master and mistress.

WORDWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 66 inhabitants, and comprising 2209a. 16p. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of West Stow, and valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½: the tithes have been commuted for £174. 5. 9. The church is a small ancient edifice in the Norman style.

WORFIELD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, Halcs-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 1643 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the gift of the impropiator, W. Y. Davenport, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £1745, and the vicarial for £239; the glebe comprises about two acres. The church contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense. William Lloyd and Thomas Parker, in 1613, conveyed estates now producing an income of about £46, for the maintenance of a school.

WORGRET, a tything, in the parish of EAST STOKE, union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HUNDREDSBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, 1 mile (W.) from Wareham.

WORKINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a market-town, sea-port, and parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the chapelry of Great Clifton, and the townships of Little Clifton, Stainburn, and Winscales, 6994 inhabitants, of whom 6045 are in the town, 34 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carlisle, and 310 (N. W. by N.) from London. The only historical circumstance of interest connected with this place is the landing here, in 1568, of Mary, Queen of Scots, when she sought an asylum in England, after her escape from the field of Langside: she was hospitably entertained at Workington Hall (the apartment she occupied being still called the Queen's chamber), until Elizabeth gave directions for her removal to Carlisle Castle. The town is situated on the southern bank of the Derwent, near its influx into the sea, and, in addition to the older part, which is narrow and irregular, contains some modern streets, in which are many handsome and well-built houses; it is well supplied with water from the Derwent, and in 1840, an act was passed for paving, watching, and otherwise improving the town. There are a small theatre in Christian-street, and an assembly and news room in the Square. The Hall, the ancient seat of the Curwens, occupies an eminence on the south side of the river, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country, the sea, and Scotland. Upon the Cloffocks, an extra-parochial meadow, or island north-east of the town, on the banks of the Derwent, races are held in August. A handsome stone bridge of three arches crosses the river, at the entrance into the town from Maryport, which was erected in 1763, at the expense of the county.

The TRADE principally arises from the exportation

of coal to Ireland, in which more than 100 vessels are employed. The harbour has been secured by the erection of a breakwater within these few years, and is now one of the safest on the coast: the entrance is lighted with gas. Great improvement has been also effected by enlarging the quays, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the late Mr. Curwen; and in 1840, an act was passed for its preservation and regulation. About 500 persons are engaged in the collieries; and there are three ship-builders' yards, in which vessels of from 300 to 400 tons' burthen are constructed, besides two patent-slips: the manufacture of cordage and other articles connected with the shipping is carried on, though not so extensively as formerly; and there is a factory for imitation Leghorn hats, giving employment to upwards of 400 men, women, and children, during the summer months, in the preparation of the straw, which is grown in the neighbourhood. The salmon-fishery, for which Camden mentions this place to have been famous, although not so productive as in his time, is still pursued in the Derwent and along the coast. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former is the principal, a large corn-market, recently removed to Washington-street: there is another market-place, for butter, poultry, &c., which is connected with convenient shambles for butchers' meat. The fairs, on the 18th of May and October, have nearly fallen into disuse. Manor courts occur occasionally, and the county magistrates hold petty-sessions every Wednesday, at the public office in Udale-street.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 5.; net income, £966; patron, Henry Curwen, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1809. The church, situated at the west end of the town, and rebuilt in 1770, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower. A district church dedicated to St. John, has been erected under the auspices of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the first stone of which was laid on April 15th, 1822; it is a fine building of the Tuscan order, with a portico and cupola, and the expense of its erection was upwards of £10,000. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. A school in the Square was founded in 1808, by the late Mr. Curwen, when the free grammar school was broken up; there is also a school of industry, established in 1816, for thirty girls, and several benevolent institutions are maintained by voluntary contributions. On an eminence near the sea, at a short distance hence, are the remains of an ancient dilapidated building called the Old Chapel, which, as it commanded an extensive view of Solway Firth and the Scottish coast, was probably used as a watch-tower, to guard against the incursions of the Scots.

WORKSOP (*St. Mary and St. Cuthbert*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 26 miles (N.) from Nottingham, and 146 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Shireoaks, and the townships of Gateford, Haggonfield, Osberton, Radford, and Scofton, 6197 inhabitants. This place, which in Domesday book is written *Wirchesope*, and in other records of that period *Wyrksoppe* and *Wirkensop*, appears to have belonged, prior to the Conquest, to Elsi, a

Saxon nobleman. It was afterwards granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Busli, and subsequently became the property of William de Lovetot, who, in the reign of Henry I., founded here a priory for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, the prior of which was, in the time of Henry III., summoned to parliament. It passed, after a considerable period, by the marriage of the heiress of the Lovetots, to the family of Furnival; then to that of Nevill; and from that family to the Talbots, afterwards Earls of Shrewsbury, to whom, on the dissolution of monastic establishments, the revenue of the priory, valued at £239, was granted by Henry VIII. From this family the manor descended by marriage to the earls of Arundel, now dukes of Norfolk, who held it as tenants in chief of the crown, by the service of a knight's fee, and of procuring a glove for the king's right hand at his coronation, and supporting that hand while holding the sceptre; it has lately been sold to the Duke of Newcastle. In Dec. 1460, an engagement took place at Worksop between the forces of the Duke of York and those of the Duke of Somerset, when the latter were defeated. Gilbert, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who so much distinguished himself in the French wars under Henry V., built the magnificent mansion-house, afterwards the ducal residence, and the place of confinement of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the sixteenth year of her captivity, she being at that time in the custody of the earl; and her son, James I., on the 20th of April, 1603, rested here, on his way to London to assume the English crown. In 1761, it was accidentally destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards splendidly rebuilt by his grace the Duke of Norfolk.

The town is situated in a pleasant valley, near the northern extremity of the forest of Sherwood, in the midst of a well-wooded and picturesque country; and the vicinity is ornamented by the magnificent seats of several noblemen, amongst which are, Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland; Clumber, the mansion of the Duke of Newcastle; and Thoresby, the seat of Earl Manvers: Worksop manor-house has been lately pulled down. The place is neat in its general appearance, and consists, in the higher and principal part of one long street, with a second running into it at right angles; the houses are well built, and the town is paved, lighted by subscription with gas, and well supplied with water. Camden describes it as famous for the production of liquorice, but this has long since ceased to be cultivated. Malt, which is made in considerable quantities, barley being much grown in the surrounding country, is the principal article of trade; and the Chesterfield canal, passing on the northern side of the town, affords every facility for its conveyance to Manchester and the other markets to which it is chiefly sent: on this canal are wharfs communicating with the town, and to the east it crosses the river Ryton by an aqueduct. The market is on Wednesday; there are fairs on March 31st and Oct. 14th, for horses and cattle, and a statute-fair occurs about three weeks after. Constables are chosen at the annual court leet of the lord of the manor.

The parish comprises 17,445*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*, a large portion of which is within the parks of Worksop manor and Clumber, and in wood and plantations; the commons and forest waste lands were inclosed under an act passed

in 1803, and are now in a state of high cultivation. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 2.; net income, £388; patron, the Duke of Norfolk; impropiator, the Duke of Portland: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1803. The church, standing on the eastern side of the town, comprises the western portion of the priory church, and its cathedral-like towers form an interesting object in the view of the town; it is one of the principal remaining specimens of Norman architecture, but in the exterior much of the English style has been mixed with it. The western entrance is under a beautiful receding Norman arch, with zigzag ornaments, and the towers which surmount it have circular and pointed arched windows, in different gradations. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight pillars, alternately cylindrical and octangular, supporting circular arches with quatrefoils, above which are two tiers of windows: the old pulpit and reading-desk have been lately taken down and replaced by new ones. At the south-eastern extremity of the church are the remains of the beautiful chapel of St. Mary, forming an interesting ruin, the ornamental parts of which are most richly executed, and the windows considered some of the most perfect models of the lancet shape in the kingdom. On the northern side, and contiguous to the church, are some fragments of the walls of the priory, and in the meadows below are extensive traces of the foundation. The priory well is still in high estimation, for the purity and softness of the water. The principal gateway to the priory yet exists, forming the entrance towards the church; it is in the later English style, and is 20 yards in front, with a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a niche with much tabernacle-work, and in it a figure in a sitting posture. Above is a window of twelve lights, also two canopied niches of great beauty, which contain figures described by Dodsworth, when they were in a much better state of preservation, as those of armed knights, each bearing a shield, that on the west charged with a lion rampant for Talbot, and that on the east bearing a bend between six mantlets for Furnival. The room over the gateway is used as a national school for boys; the stone staircase leading to it is entered by an elegant porch rising about two-thirds of the height of the whole front, the doors, windows, niches, roofs, &c., of which are of the most beautiful proportions and elaborate workmanship. At Shireoaks is a neat chapel, built and endowed in 1809, by the Rev. John Hewitt, then lord of the manor. At Scofton, close to the hamlet of Osberton, a handsome chapel, capable of accommodating upwards of 200 persons, has been erected and endowed by Geo. Savile Foljambe, Esq., to whom the right of presentation belongs, and was consecrated Dec. 30th, 1834; and a stately church has been erected at Clumber, near the seat, by the Duke of Newcastle, who has liberally endowed it. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and near the site of the manor-house is a chapel for Roman Catholics, who are numerous in the neighbourhood. The poor law union of Worksop comprises 26 parishes or places, 11 of which are in the county of Nottingham, 11 in the West riding of York, and 4 in Derbyshire; the whole containing a population of 17,975. On a hill at the western side of the town, the site of the castle of the Lovetots may still be traced; and in the park of the manor are some

tumuli, which, from fragments discovered in them, appear to be ancient British. The hamlet of Shireoaks is so named from an oak whose branches are said to have overshadowed a portion of the three counties of Nottingham, Derby, and York. At Osberton, human bones, stone coffins, an antique font, some stained glass, &c., have been found at various times, the supposed remains of a church. The ruins of the old manor-house of Gateford, another hamlet in the parish, with its gables, moats, &c., are still visible; and near them, in 1826, several Roman coins of Nero and Domitian were found.

WORLABY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S.) from Louth; containing 28 inhabitants.

WORLABY (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSAY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 426 inhabitants. This place, which is included in the duchy of Lancaster, was once the seat of the family of Belasis, one of whom, John, second son of the first Viscount Fauconberg, was lord of the treasury under James II., and was in 1644 created a baron, of Worlabby, or Worlethy; a title that became extinct on the death of his grandson without issue. The parish is situated on the road from Barton-upon-Humber to Glandford-Brigg, and comprises 2170 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and grass land, part consisting of some rich marshes extending westward to the navigable river Ancholme, and part lying on the Wold hill, east of the village; the soil is mostly chalky, and the scenery is beautiful, though towards the west the surface is flat. The living, of which the net income is £278, is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4., and in the gift of John Webb, Esq., who is also impropiator. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an almshouse for 4 widows, founded in 1663 by Lord Belasis, who endowed it with property now producing, with a bequest of £100 by William Cook, in 1810, a yearly sum of £25. 14.

WORLDHAM, EAST, a parish, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Alton; containing 254 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1684 acres, of which 910 are arable, 454 meadow and pasture, 90 wood, and 35 hop-plantations; about two-thirds of the land are on the malm rock, and the remainder a strong cold clay; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £217. 7., and the vicarial for £157. 13.; the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style. On a tumulus called King John's Hill, fragments of Roman pottery have been met with, and the foundations of a building discovered.

WORLDHAM, WEST (*St. NICOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Alton; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, of which the net income, formerly

£38, has been augmented with £200 from Winchester College, and £200 Queen Anne's Bounty; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of the College.

WORLE (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 8 miles (N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 885 inhabitants. The surface is boldly undulated, and the substratum generally limestone; on a hill to the north of the village are some mines of lead and calamine, but they are not wrought at present. Great numbers of poultry are fed here, and sold to the inhabitants of **Weston-super-Mare**, which has recently become a favourite watering-place. The Bristol and Exeter railway skirts the parish on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, the Trustees of a charity. The great tithes have been commuted for £90, and the vicarial for £310; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a tower surmounted by a small spire, and contains a pulpit of stone richly sculptured, and part of some shrine-work, and sedilia of stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the vicinity are vestiges of a Roman camp.

WORLESTON, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Nantwich; containing 391 inhabitants.

WORLINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WANGFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Beccles; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1726 acres, of which 114 are in **Worlingham Parva**, and is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river **Waveney**, which separates it from the county of **Norfolk**. The living is a rectory, with that of **Worlingham Parva** annexed, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £303, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a monument by **Chantrey**, to **General Sparrow** and his son. The church of **Worlingham Parva**, which was dedicated to *St. Peter*, has been demolished. A part of the rents of the town-estate, producing £30. 10. 6. per annum, is appropriated to teaching children. This place gives the title of **Baron** to the **Earl of Gosford**, who has a seat here.

WORLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **MILDENHALL**, hundred of **LACKFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from **Mildenhall**; containing 351 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river **Lark**, over which is a ferry, and comprises by measurement 1955 acres: the **Hall** and manor are the property of **Sir F. G. Cooper, Bart.** The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8.; net income, £197; patrons, the family of **Windsor**.

WORLINGTON, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH MOLTON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, **South Molton**, and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (E.) from **Chulmleigh**; containing 287 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 10.; net income, £208; patron, the **Hon. N. Fellowes**. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient cross, and Roman coins have been found.

WORLINGTON, WEST, (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH MOLTON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, **South Molton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Chulmleigh**; containing 218 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2330 acres, of which 1165 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 10.; net income, £155; patron, **Lewis Buck, Esq.** Within the parish are the ruins of a castellated mansion, the ancient seat of the **Affetons**.

WORLINGWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXNE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 16 miles (N.) from **Woodbridge**; containing 786 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies one of the most elevated sites in the county, comprises 2246a. 2r. 6p. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of **Southolt** annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 3½., and in the gift of **Lord Henniker**: the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some handsome monuments, of which one is to the memory of **Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Chandos**, and another to **Sir John and Lady Major**; there are considerable remains of stained glass, and the font is highly enriched, and has a lofty and elegant cover. **John Baldry**, in 1689, bequeathed a house and land; and **William Godbold**, in 1698, left other land, for teaching children. The town lands produce £200 per annum, for repairing the church, and supplying the poor with coal and bread.

WORMBRIDGE (*ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a parish, in the union of **DORE**, hundred of **WEBTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 9 miles (S. W.) from **Hereford**; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 707 acres. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £51; patron, **E. Bolton Clive, Esq.**, the impropriator, whose tithes have been commuted for £100.

WORMEGAY (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Downham-Market**; containing 330 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and is said to have acquired considerable importance before the Conquest. In the time of **Henry II.**, the lordship was held by the **Bardolphs**, who had a castle here, of which the moat may still be traced; and subsequently by the **Warrens**, who, in the reign of **Richard I.** or **John**, founded here a priory of **Black canons** in honour of the **Holy Cross** and **St. John the Evangelist**, which, in 1468, became a cell to the monastery of **Pentney**. The parish comprises 2788a. 3r. 16p., of which 800 acres are arable, 1670 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland: the navigable river **Nar** bounds the parish on the north, and at **Setchey-bridge** is a large brewery and malting establishment. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, the **Bishop of Norwich**; impropriator, **W. W. Lee Warner, Esq.** The tithes have been commuted for £349, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. On making some excavations at the **Priory farm**, various relics of the ancient priory were found, consisting of fragments of the building, a passage with a tessellated pavement, and some stone coffins.

WORMHILL, a chapelry, in the parish of **TIDESWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of

DERBY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Tideswell; containing 337 inhabitants. The township comprises 4332*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*, of which about 238 acres are rocky pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable; the soil is a dry brown mould, resting on a substratum of limestone. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery; the river Wye flows through the township, and the vale of Chee Tor is strikingly romantic. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £270; patrons, certain Trustees. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure of rough limestone.

WORMINGFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, Colechester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Nayland; containing 524 inhabitants. This place is situated on the navigable river Stour, from a ford across which, and a former proprietor of the manor, it derives its name. The parish comprises 2185*a.* 1*r.*, of which 1933 acres are arable, 240 pasture, and 10 woodland; the surface rises gradually from the bank of the river to a considerable elevation; the soil is sandy, with a large intermixture of clay. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patron, and impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, John J. Tufnell, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £496. 17., and the vicarial for £369, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low square tower. A national school is endowed with £10 per annum.

WORMINGHALL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **THAME**, hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Thame; containing 314 inhabitants. A market, formerly held on Thursday, was granted to John de Rivers, in 1304, with a fair on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 10.; net income, £58; patron and impropiator, Viscount Clifden. An almshouse for four women and six men, was founded in 1670, by John King, and endowed by him with property now producing a rental of about £80. There is also a fund of £20 per annum, arising from various bequests, distributed in bread among the poor.

WORMINGTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **WINCHCOMB**, Lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 73 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 539 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; net income, £143; patron, Josiah Gist, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812; the glebe comprises 115 acres.

WORMINGTON-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of **DIDBROOK**, union of **WINCHCOMB**, Lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 52 inhabitants.

WORMINSTON, a tything, in the parish of **St. Cuthbert**, without the limits of the city of **WELLS**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 78 inhabitants.

WORMLEIGHTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHAM**, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WAR-**

WICK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Southam; containing 188 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3157*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, the whole of which, with the exception of a few acres, is rich pasture and meadow land. The Oxford canal passes near the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £80; patron and impropiator, Earl Spencer. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style. There is a school, endowed with £24 per annum by Mrs. Catherine Arnold. The place gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Marlborough.

WORMLEY (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **WARE**, hundred and county of **HERTFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Cheshunt; containing 500 inhabitants. The Northern and Eastern railway, and the New River, pass through the parish; and the river Lea bounds it on the east. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½., and in the gift of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £200. The church has a Norman doorway, and, at the west end, a square wooden tower, and contains several tablets, altar-tombs, and other sepulchral memorials.

WORMSHILL (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBOURN**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises 1450 acres, of which 700 are arable, 320 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface has an elevation of 530 feet above the sea, and is intersected with deep valleys, and the wells that supply the parish are sunk to the depth of 370 feet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Christ's Hospital, London: the tithes have been commuted for £266, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church, a plain building of flint with a low square tower, contains a few fragments of stained glass: the parsonage-house has been lately much improved.

WORMSLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WEOLEY**, hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Weobley; containing 109 inhabitants, and consisting of 1180 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart., and others. Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., a celebrated horticulturist, and the father of all the important improvements which have been made in that science during the last twenty years, was a native of this place.

WORPLESDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, First division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Guildford; containing, with the tythings of Burgham, Perry-Hill, West-End, and Wyke, 1424 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6795*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, of which about 300 acres are woodland, and 1367 common or waste: the Wey and Arun navigation passes through it, and a telegraph, which is one on the line to Plymouth, has been erected near the church, at an expense of £2000, and is inhabited by a lieutenant of the royal navy, who has the management of it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 9., and in the gift of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £1068, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, contains some interesting monuments; the east window is em-

bellished with stained glass, collected and arranged at the expense of the Rev. W. Roberts, incumbent, in 1802. The Rev. Dr. Moore, in 1706, bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be applied in teaching children. In 1829, the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were discovered on Broad-street common; the building of which it formed the floor, was 62 feet long and 23 wide within the walls, and divided into five separate apartments, with a passage on the western side extending through the whole length; the tesserae were of ironstone about one inch square.

WORSALL, HIGH, a chapelry, in the parish of NORTH-ALLERTON, union of STOCKTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Yarm; containing 143 inhabitants. This place, which forms a widely-detached portion of the parish, lying at a distance of twelve miles from the church, is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tees; the township comprises 1505*a. 1r. 10p.*, chiefly the property of Thomas Moor Wayne, Esq. The surface is undulated; the soil, which is a strong clay, is fertile, and winding round the river the scenery is picturesque; the lands are in a highly-improved state of cultivation, and are divided into several farms. The chapel is a neat structure, containing 60 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60, and in the patronage of the Vicar of North-Allerton.

WORSALL, LOW, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LEAVINGTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Yarm; containing 146 inhabitants. This township, which is in the district of Cleveland, and situated on the southern acclivity of the picturesque valley of Teesdale, comprises 1190 acres, belonging to various proprietors; the lands are divided into several farms, and are in a state of profitable cultivation.

WORSBROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of DARFIELD, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Barnsley; containing 3800 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3261*a. 1r. 28p.*, of which 1301 acres are arable, 1481 meadow and pasture, 341 woodland, and 75 water: there are extensive mines of the Ten-foot coal in full operation, and several quarries of stone of good quality for building. The village is beautifully situated on an eminence, surrounded on all sides with richly-diversified scenery, and commanding some fine views, embracing the mansions and grounds of Wortley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe, and Wentworth Castle, that of T. F. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. The Dearne and Dove canal passes to Worsbrough Bridge, affording facilities of conveyance for the produce of the various works carried on in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Darfield. The tithes have been commuted for £500. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was, with the exception of the tower and spire, rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £1200; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 800 sittings, of which 350 are free, in consideration of a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society for the building and enlarging of churches. A free school is endowed with an annual pension of £4. 15. from the crown, and an annuity of £13. 6. S., bequeathed in 1631, by John Rayney, Esq., who also endowed a lectureship in the chapel with £30 per annum. A school for girls is endowed with £2 per

annum; and an infants' school is supported by William Newman, Esq., of Darley-Cliffe Hall. Rockley Hall, now a farm-house, was the seat of the ancient family of Rockley, of whom Sir Simon founded the chapel in 1300.

WORSBROUGH BRIDGE and DALE, a populous district, in the chapelry of WORSBROUGH, parish of DARFIELD, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK. It abounds with coal and ironstone, both of which are wrought by Messrs. Field, Coopers, and Faulds, and others, whose works afford employment to more than 1000 persons; the coal is sent to all parts of Lincolnshire, the eastern coast, London, &c.; and pig-iron is manufactured in large quantities. There are also glass-works on an extensive scale, works for the making of naphtha and pyroligneous acid, kilns for burning lime, and works for the preparation of charcoal. A branch of the Dearne and Dove canal communicating with the river Don, affords facilities of conveyance to the ports of Goole, Hull, &c., and of shipping the produce of the district to all parts of the world. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor are entitled to a share of Rayney's charity, in the distribution of coal.

WORSLEY, a township, in the parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 8337 inhabitants. In the 10th of George II., an act was obtained for making navigable the river called Worsley brook, but the design was not carried into effect; and in the 32nd of the same reign, the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater obtained an act, and subsequently other acts, enabling him to construct a series of canals from his extensive collieries here to different places, affording the means of conveying coal, &c., through a populous manufacturing district. The underground canals and tunnels at Worsley are said to be eighteen miles in length, and their construction to have cost £168,960. The Worsley Archers' Society, formed in August 1826, consists of twenty-four members, who hold their meetings every Wednesday at the Grapes' inn, from the first Wednesday in April to the first in October. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WORSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from North Walsham, and 121 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 834 inhabitants. This place was once celebrated for the invention and manufacture of woollen twists and stuffs, thence called *worsted* goods; but this branch of trade, soon after its introduction by the Flemings in the reign of Henry I., was, on the petition of the inhabitants of Norwich, removed to that city in the time of Richard II., where it was finally established in the reign of Henry IV. The navigable river Ant, which joins the sea at Yarmouth, passes through the parish. A fair for cattle is held on May 12th; and a court takes place annually, under the lord of the manor, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The parish comprises 2599*a. 1r. 32p.*, of which 2084 acres are arable, 330 pasture, and 152 woodland; the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £251; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is a spacious and elegant structure, partly in the decorated and partly in

the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by enriched buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles, forming, both in its combinations and details, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style. The chancel and nave are ornamented with screen-work of carved wood, and there is a screen separating the nave from the tower, adorned with emblematic figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, Fortitude, and other virtues; the font is peculiarly rich, and its cover is of tabernacle-work elegantly designed. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also an almshouse founded in 1821. The Rev. Henry Wharton, in 1694, bequeathed a rental of £30 to be applied in beautifying the church; and about £12 a year, arising from bequests by Charles Themylthorpe, in 1721, and others, are distributed among the poor in bread and money.

WORSTHORN, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Burnley; containing, with Hurstwood, 817 inhabitants. A district church was built in 1833, containing 650 sittings, 450 of which are free.

WORSTON, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 111 inhabitants.

WORSTON, a township, in the parish of St. MARY and St. CHAD, STAFFORD, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD; containing 23 inhabitants. There are a large corn and a silk mill.

WORTH, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 655 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in neighbouring collieries. It is situated on the road from Stockport to Macclesfield.

WORTH, or WORD (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, late of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Sandwich; containing 452 inhabitants, and comprising 3863 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Eastry.

WORTH, a parish, in the union of EAST GRINSTEAD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Crawley; containing 2423 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 12,440 acres, chiefly woodland, forming the forest of Worth; the surface is undulated, and the substratum abounds with sandstone, which is raised for building, and contains various fossils of leaves and plants. The London and Brighton railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the family of Bethune: the tithes have been commuted for £1021. 15. 6., and the glebe consists of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, of which it has some highly-enriched details: the tower, which is on the north side, is surmounted by a spire. The building was repaired and new pewed a few years since, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society, and contains some monuments to the Bethune family. There are places of worship for dissenters.

WORTH-MATRAVERS (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of ROWBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Swanage; containing 376 inhabitants, and comprising 2646 acres by measurement. The substratum contains Purbeck stone of fine quality; in the hamlet of Woodhidge is a quarry of green marble, of which pillars have been erected in many of the cathedrals, and during one year more than a hundred tons were lately sent to London for the decoration of the Temple church. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the gift of the impropiator, the Rev. T. O. Bartlett: the great tithes have been commuted for £214, and the vicarial for £152. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower banded near the summit with a fillet sculptured in grotesque heads. The parish has the English Channel on the south, where is the noted cliff called St. Alban's Head, with a signal-house on its summit; also the remains of a very old chapel dedicated to St. Aldhelm, built and vaulted with stone, and supported by a single massive pillar with four arches, meeting in a point at the crown. Mr. Benjamin Jesty, said to have been the first person who tried with success the practice of vaccination, which he performed on his own children, resided, and lies interred here.

WORTHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Diss; containing 1116 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, separating the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and comprises 2694a. 21p., of which 2445 acres are under cultivation. The living is a rectory, once in mediocreties called Everard and Jervis, now consolidated; the former valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the latter at £13. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Cobbold. The tithes have been commuted for £860, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. The church is an old structure in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date, now in ruins. On Wortham Ling are some remains of a Roman camp.

WORTHEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, but chiefly in the hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (N. E.) from Montgomery; containing 3195 inhabitants, of whom 2823 are in Salop. This place had formerly a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, granted by Henry III.; the fairs, for cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep, are held in April and October. In this and the neighbouring parishes is a very singular ridge of stones termed Stiperstones, extending several miles towards Shrewsbury, and said to be the ancient boundary between England and Wales; and there are still the remains of two old castles upon the same line. The parish comprises nearly 20,000 acres, of which the substratum is rich in mineral produce. At Sirail beach is a mine of lead-ore, which has been profitably worked for more than forty years; at Perkins' beach a lead-mine was discovered a short time since, and at Penally a strong vein has also been found; there are likewise grit and gravel mines, worked by a company, and stone is quarried chiefly for the roads. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Wolston annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 14. 7.; net income, £1279; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The

church is a plain structure. At Trelystan is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a fund of £42. 7. per annum, arising from the bequests of John Powel, Robert Nicholess, and Martha Scarlet, is distributed among the poor. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth, and successor of Sir Nicholas Bacon, was born at Bromblow, in the parish.

WORTHING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from East Dereham; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 788 acres, of which 700 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Swanton-Morley. The church is a small ancient structure, with a round tower, and a rich Norman doorway on the south side.

WORTHING, a market-town, in the parish of BROADWATER, hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Chichester, and 56 (S. by W.) from London; containing 4702 inhabitants. This fashionable and attractive watering-place, which at the close of the last century was a mere village, is indebted in a great degree for its celebrity to the late Princess Amelia, who was advised by her physicians to reside here during the summer of 1797; and it was subsequently honoured by the visits of the Princess Charlotte, the present King of Hanover, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princesses Augusta and Sophia. Its situation forms a strong recommendation to visitors, more especially to invalids, as the South Down hills, which approach to within two miles of the town, completely shelter it from the north and east winds, and protect it from the cold to which many other places on this coast are in the winter subject. The town is lighted with gas, paved, and abundantly supplied with water by commissioners appointed for its improvement, who have erected an elegant town-hall, in which the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every alternate week. It contains some good streets, handsome terraces, crescents, and detached villas; and in front of the esplanade are several elegant houses and hotels, baths, and every requisite to render it not only a place of fashionable resort during the summer, but also a favourite winter residence. The esplanade is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, and is twenty feet wide, forming a neat gravelled terrace, the waves flowing up close to its base; the views from it are most extensive, commanding the English Channel, the Isle of Wight, Brighton, and the whole range of coast as far as Beachy Head. The sands, which are level, and extend for several miles, afford excellent carriage-drives, and facilities of equestrian exercise or promenades. The royal baths, erected in 1823, form a costly building, and comprise India, medicated, vapour, champooing, shower, and Douce baths, including reading-rooms; and the Parisian baths, a similar establishment, are also elegantly fitted up. The theatre, a small neat building, is opened in the season; there are libraries and reading-rooms; and a literary society and a mechanics' institution have been lately established. The principal market is on Saturday, and there is a corn-market on alternate Wednesdays, and one for vegetables daily; the market-place is a neat quadrangular erection. A fishery, for mackerel in the spring, and herrings in the autumn,

has been established, and great quantities of the former are sent to the London market; soles, also cod, shrimps, and prawns, are caught in abundance. Here is a chapel, a handsome building, erected in 1812, at an expense of £14,000, raised by the inhabitants; it has a portico of mixed Doric and Tuscan character, and a bold though low turret; the interior is neat, and contains 1100 sittings, 150 of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Broadwater. A church, dedicated to Christ, of which the first stone was laid in Oct. 1840, has been erected by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, and is a neat structure, containing 929 sittings, of which 572 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Miss Hawes, in 1828, bequeathed £1000 four per cents., one-fourth part of which she appropriated to schools, and the remainder to be distributed in clothes and food among the poor. A savings' bank was commenced in 1817; and a dispensary, and several other charitable institutions, have been formed.

WORTHINGTON, a township, in the parish of STANDISH, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Wigan; containing 133 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £149. 8.

WORTHINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BREEDON, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Ashby; containing, with the liberty of Newbold, 1143 inhabitants. The parish comprises nearly 1500 acres, of which the soil is partly rich and deep, and partly thin clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Lord Scarsdale. The chapel is dedicated to St. Matthew.

WORTHY, HEADBOURN (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Winchester; containing 207 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Itchen, and comprises about 1793 acres, of which 1230 are arable, 450 downs and pasture, and 56 meadow. The river is navigable from Winchester to Southampton; and the South-Western railway, which has a station at Winchester, passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, for a member of University College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe comprises 44½ acres. The church is a small ancient structure. Joseph Bingham, the ecclesiastical historian, was rector of the parish, and was interred here in 1723.

WORTHY, KING'S (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, partly in the hundred of MITCHELDEVER, but chiefly in that of BARTON-STACEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Winchester; containing 349 inhabitants, of whom 173 are in King's-Worthy tything, and 176 in that of Abbot's-Worthy. The parish is situated on the river Itchen, and comprises by measurement 2130 acres, of which 1465 are arable, and 194 pasture: the soil is chalky. The South-Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 12. 6., and in the gift of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.: the tithes have

been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, a very ancient structure in the Norman style, has been enlarged.

WORTHY, MARTYR (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, partly in the hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Winchester; containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £485. 5. 9., and the glebe comprises 11 acres. Twelve boys and ten girls are instructed in a national school, for a rent-charge of £6. 13., the bequest of Agnes Parnell in 1589.

WORTING (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELY, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (W.) from Basingstoke; containing 148 inhabitants. It is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and comprises about 1100 acres, of which the soil is principally chalk, and the surface boldly undulated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. Lovelace Bigg Wither: the tithes have been commuted for £277, and the glebe comprises 5½ acres. Dr. Pelham Warren, an eminent physician, lived and was interred here.

WORTLEY, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 170 inhabitants.

WORTLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of St. PETER, liberty of the borough of LEEDS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Leeds; containing 7090 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Wyrtley*, formerly belonged to the Farrars, of Halifax, from whom, in 1766, the manor was purchased by the father of the present owner, Mrs. Mason, of Copt Hewick, near Ripon. The chapelry comprises 1036a. 2r. 34p., which, with the exception of a few fields of arable land, and about 4 acres of plantation, is divided in nearly equal portions into meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, and the commons have been recently inclosed. A stratum of remarkably fine clay is found, of which the best fire-bricks are made, and for which the place has long been eminent. The population has greatly increased, and the village of New Wortley, which has arisen within the last twenty years, now extends to Holbeck; it is neatly built, and contains many handsome houses. The old villages of Upper and Lower Wortley, with some scattered hamlets, form a semicircular range of buildings at the base and on the acclivities of an eminence commanding a fine view of Leeds and the adjacent country; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths, which is carried on to a great extent. The Leeds and Bradford canal bounds the chapelry on the north. The chapel, originally built in 1787, at the expense of the late John Smith, Esq., lord of the manor, and other contributors, is a neat structure, and contains 650 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £147; patrons, the Trustees of the founder; impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, under whom the Rev. T. B. Ferris, incumbent of St. Luke's, Leeds, is

lessee. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. A free school derives an income of £40 per annum from various donations and endowments; and adjacent to the chapelry is a national Sunday school, built by subscription in 1822, and enlarged in 1836, so as to accommodate 200 children. Zion School, at New Wortley, was built at an expense of £1040, towards which £400 were granted by parliament; it is conducted on the plan of the British and Foreign Society, and the building contains two spacious rooms, with houses for the master and mistress. In 1825, a spring of remarkably fine water was discovered on the premises of James Bateman, Esq., by boring to the depth of about sixty yards; it is slightly impregnated with sulphur, and affords relief in cases of ophthalmic inflammation, especially if used in the early stages of the complaint.

WORTLEY, a chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of TANKERSLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N.) from Sheffield; containing 990 inhabitants. This place, which had been for many generations the property and residence of the Wortley family, was, on the demise of Sir Francis Wortley, Bart., the last male heir, conveyed, by marriage with his daughter and heiress, to the Hon. Sidney Montagu, second son of the first earl of Sandwich, and ancestor of the present owner, Lord Wharnclyffe. The chapelry is situated on the road from Sheffield to Halifax, and is separated from Bradfield and part of the parish of Penistone by the river Don, which forms its western boundary; it comprises about 6278 acres, of which 2000 are woodland, and of the remainder one-third is arable, and two-thirds meadow and pasture; the soil is a mixture of clay and grit. The surface is boldly undulated, and rises to a considerable elevation from the banks of the Don, commanding extensive prospects over the surrounding country; the hills are finely wooded, and the scenery in many parts beautifully picturesque. Wortley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharnclyffe, is an elegant mansion, situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and enriched with flourishing plantations. Wharnclyffe Lodge, built by Sir Thomas Wortley in 1510, is seated on the brow of a rocky cliff, rising from a precipitous and thickly-wooded acclivity 1800 acres in extent, at the base of which flows the river Don; it was the occasional residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who, in her description of the beauties of foreign countries, takes occasion to celebrate the romantic views of Wharnclyffe, which is also identified as the scene of the ancient ballad of the *Dragon of Wantley*.

The district abounds with coal and iron-stone, which latter was smelted here from a very early period till after the reign of Charles I., when the furnaces were taken down, and a forge erected on their site, which has been considerably enlarged, and is at present an extensive manufactory for bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron. There are quarries of excellent building-stone, and a soft grit for grindstones is found. The coal-pits abound with fossils peculiar to the coal formation, and though now only on a small scale, will no doubt be more extensively wrought after the completion of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, which passes through the chapelry. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of neat cottages, to each of which Lord Wharnclyffe has attached a portion of land, rent-free, for garden-ground, as a

stimulus to industry and economy. The chapel is a very neat structure, with a square embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1815: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, Lord Wharncliffe. The tithes have been commuted for £240. A national school, in which are about 80 children, was built, and is principally supported, by his lordship; and there is a farm, now producing £29 per annum, given to the poor in the reign of Charles I., by the widow of Sir Richard Wortley, and second wife of the Earl of Devonshire. The union of Wortley comprises 13 townships, containing a population of 23,214. Wharncliffe gives the title of Baron to the Wortley family.

WORTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CASSINGTON, union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD; containing 68 inhabitants.

WORTON, a tything, in the parish of POTTERNE, union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Devizes; containing 311 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WORTON, NETHER (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Deddington; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Swere, which adds much to the interesting scenery of the neighbourhood, and on its banks are some rich dairy-farms. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Joseph Wilson, Esq. The east and north sides of the church have been rebuilt by the patron.

WORTON, OVER (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Deddington; containing 45 inhabitants. It comprises 646a. 2r. 37p., of which 195 acres are arable, 322 meadow and pasture, and 85 woodland; the substratum abounds with building-stone of good quality. The Hall, the rectory-house, and all the houses in the parish, have been rebuilt by the proprietor within the last 25 years. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. William Wilson: the tithes have been commuted for £136, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is an ancient structure, romantically situated on a rocky eminence richly wooded, and, being almost covered with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance. In front of the rectory-house is the pedestal of an old cross.

WORTWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of REDDEN-HALL, union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 560 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

WOTHERSOME, a township, in the parish of BARDSEY, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Wetherby; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres of land set out in three farms.

WOTTON (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of DORKING, First division of the hundred of WOTTON, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Dorking; containing, with the chapelry of Oakwood, 763 inhabitants. This parish, which gives name to the hundred, is about nine miles in length and one

mile in average breadth, and comprises 4176 acres, of which 563 are common or waste. The soil is various, and the lands are watered by two streams rising in the northern declivity of Leith Hill, which, uniting, fall into the Wey near Shalford: another stream rises under the hill, and runs into the river Arun. There are considerable woods of oak, ash, beech, hazel, and birch. On the summit of Leith Hill, which is the highest in the county, Richard Hall, Esq., in 1766, erected a tower, which is 999 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an extreme view of the Wouds of Surrey and Sussex, with the English Channel in the distance, and northward a fine prospect of Reigate and the valley of the Thames, with the hills of Harrow, Hampstead, and Highgate. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 9., and in the patronage of William J. Evelyn, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and there are 140 acres of glebe. The church, a handsome structure with a tower at the west end, contains several monuments to the Evelyn family. There is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, at Oakwood, which is endowed, and in the patronage of Mr. Evelyn. Some bequests have been left to the poor. John Evelyn, a great benefactor to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and the author of *Sylva* and several other works, was born and buried here; and Sir Samuel Romilly resided many years in the parish.

WOTTON-ABBAS, a liberty, in the parish and hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, union of BRIDPORT, Bridport division of DORSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 300 inhabitants. The liberty is of great extent, stretching from the river Char to the Axe, which separates the counties of Devon and Dorset. Courts leet and baron are held; and a fair, granted in the 7th of Queen Anne, is kept on the Wednesday before the festival of St. John the Baptist, upon a lofty hill called Lambert's Castle, the summit of which, in the form of the letter D, is fortified with triple trenches and ramparts, inclosing twelve acres, and having several entrances.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 19 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 108 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Huntingford, Sinwell with Bradley, Simond's-Hall with Combe, and Wortley, 4702 inhabitants. The name of this place, formerly *Wotton under Ridge*, is descriptive of its situation beneath the western ridge of the Cotswold hills. The old town, which stood in the rear of the present, was destroyed by fire in the reign of John; the site is still termed the Old Town, and a spot there called the Brands is commemorative of the fire. On the restoration of the town, a market and fair, with various municipal privileges, were granted by Henry III. to Maurice, Lord Berkeley, in 1254, which laid the foundation of its subsequent importance. During the civil war of the 17th century, a garrison was maintained here in the interest of the king. The present town is situated on a gentle eminence, and consists of five streets, besides the site of the old town; the houses are in general well built, and of neat appearance. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of fine broad-cloth, which affords employment to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity; and on a small stream which

flows to the west, are several water-mills connected with the manufacture. The market is on Friday: there is a fair for cattle on the Tuesday preceding March 25th has been recently established. A mayor is chosen in October, at the manorial court leet, but has no magisterial authority; and petty-sessions for the division take place once a fortnight, on Friday.

The parish comprises 4390 acres. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £112; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, which has recently undergone considerable repairs, is a spacious and handsome structure, having a tower with battlements and pinnacles, and containing some curious sepulchral memorials. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was established and endowed by Lady Catherine Berkeley, under letters-patent from Richard II., in 1385; and being supposed to have become forfeited in the reign of Edward I., by the act for the dissolution of chantries, James I., in 1622, on the petition of the inhabitants, confirmed and established it. The annual income is £376. 12., and there are ten boys on the foundation, who are allowed £6 per annum for books and other purposes, and have the privilege of an exhibition at the university, with an allowance of £60 for that purpose. The Blue-coat school is endowed with £60 per annum from the funds of the general hospital trust, and with the produce of sundry bequests; the income is £136. 13.: the school-house was erected about 1714, partly from the funds of Perry's estate, and partly by subscription. An hospital for twelve persons of both sexes, founded in 1630, by Hugh Perry, Esq., alderman of London; another for six aged persons, established by Thomas Dawes, in 1712; and the general hospital, are situated in Church-lane, and form three sides of a square, with an open court in the middle, and a chapel at the north end. Sir Jonathan Dawes, sheriff of London, gave £1000 for the relief of the poor. On Westridge, in the parish, are the remains of a square camp called Becketsbury, with double intrenchments, partly covered with wood.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 354 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected on the east by the road from Newport-Pagnell to Aylesbury, and on the west by the Grand Junction canal, derives its name from the situation of its village round a pleasant green of an oblong form, at the east end of which is the church. It comprises about 1421 acres, of which the soil is various, in the upper lands generally a stiff clay, and in the lower a heavy marl, alternated with gravel; the surface is varied, in parts hilly, and in others flat, and subject to inundation from a branch of the Ouse which bounds the parish on the east. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 7.; net income, £107; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Francis Rose, who is lord of the manor. The church is in the later English style; in the north wall of the chancel is a full-length statue in memory of one of the Muxon family, who are said to have been formerly owners of a great part of the parish. About £20 per annum, arising from

land, &c., are applied to the repair of the church, and the support of the poor.

WOULDHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Rochester; containing 284 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1531a. 3r. 34p., of which 886 acres are arable, 255 pasture, 160 meadow and marsh, 156 woodland, and 16 garden-ground. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Medway, across which is an ancient dam supposed to have stood for nearly 1000 years. Star Castle, an old manor in the parish, is tithe-free, and another partly so; both belonged to the abbey of West Malling. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £198; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is in the early English style, and contains a Norman font: the parsonage-house has been enlarged and improved by the incumbent.

WRABNESS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E.) from Manningtree; containing 252 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour, and comprises by measurement 1075 acres, of which 72 are pasture, 30 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £324, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, and had originally a tower of stone, which has been replaced by a belfry turret of wood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WRAGBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HORNCastle, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGoe, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln, and $139\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by W.) from London; containing 610 inhabitants. This place, noticed by Leland as a village giving name to a small beck, or stream, which flowed by it in its course from Panton to Bardney Abbey, is of some antiquity, but is not distinguished by any event of historical importance. From an inconsiderable village it was raised to a market-town by George, Duke of Buckingham, who, in 1671, obtained for it the grant of a market and three annual fairs, two of which are still held. The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Lincoln to Horncastle, at the point where it meets the road to Louth, and consists of neatly-built houses; the environs comprise an extensive tract of fertile land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are mostly employed. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on Holy-Thursday and September 29th, for sheep and cattle. The town is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the wapentake of Wraggöe, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a vicarage, united in 1735 to the rectory of East Torrington, and valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2.; impropiator, C. Turnor, Esq. The parochial church is an ancient structure, principally in the later English style, and contains several sepulchral memorials: the first stone of an additional church was laid on the 28th of April, 1837. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Hansard, in 1632, bequeathed a rent-charge of £30 for teaching boys; and Sir Edmund Turnor, Knt., founded an almshouse, with a chapel, for six clergymen's widows,

and six aged widowers, or widows, of Wragby, which, in 1707, he endowed with a rent-charge of £100, out of which is paid a stipend to the vicar for officiating in the chapel.

WRAGBY (*St. Michael*), a parish, chiefly in the Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, but partly in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Pontefract; containing 855 inhabitants. The parish includes the townships of West Hardwick, Hessle, Hilltop, Huntwick with Foulby and Nostal, Ryhill, and Wintersett; and comprises 4160a. 1r. 33p. of fertile land, whereof 1741 acres are arable, 1858 pasture, 244 woodland, and 134 water. It is intersected by the road between Doncaster and Wakefield, which runs through the village, on the north side of which is the elegant mansion of Nostal Priory, standing on elevated ground in a beautiful park of 250 acres. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Charles Winn, Esq.: the church is a very neat structure in the early English style, and is adorned, particularly the pulpit, with rich wood carvings, and with windows of old painted glass. An annuity of £6. 16. is paid out of the duchy of Lancaster, in support of a school.—See NOSTAL, &c.

WRAGHOLME, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAINTHORPE, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Louth; containing 98 inhabitants.

WRAMPLINGHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Wymondham; containing 236 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Yare, and comprises 951a. 12p., of which 653 acres are arable, 145 meadow and pasture, and 34 woodland and water; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Yare, and there is an extensive flour-mill worked both by water and steam. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 9½., and in the gift of R. Marsham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, which occupies an eminence, is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower octangular in the upper stages; the chancel window was formerly embellished with figures of the Twelve Apostles in stained glass, of which some remains exist.

WRANGLE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Boston; containing 1132 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 6½.; net income, £868; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Bailey Wright; impropiators, J. Linton and J. Roper, Esqrs. The church contains a curious monument to Sir John Reade, Knt. The Rev. Thomas Alenson, in 1555, bequeathed land now producing £149. 12. per annum, a moiety of which is applied for teaching children, and the other for the maintenance of five people.

WRANTAGE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of NORTH CURRY, union of TAUNTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 448 inhabitants.

WRATTING, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverhill; containing 355 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1350 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Wrating annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £450; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. B. Syer. Salmon supposes this place to have been the Roman station *Ad Ansam*, and numerous remains of Roman antiquity have been dug up.

WRATTING, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5¾ miles (W. by N.) from Clare; containing 239 inhabitants, and comprising 937a. 2r. 14p. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Great Wrating, and valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 9½. The Turnor family had formerly a seat in the parish, at Blunt's Hall.

WRATTING, WEST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Linton; containing 912 inhabitants. This parish, so called from its position with respect to Great and Little Wrating, comprises 3508a. 6p., of which 3131 acres are arable, 260 pasture, and 50 woodland; it has facility of communication with Newmarket, Cambridge, Safron-Walden, and London, and the air is very salubrious. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 3½.; net income, £215; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. The church and vicarage-house were repaired and improved at an expense of £767, by Sir John Jacob, who died in 1740.

WRATTON, or **WRAYTON**, with **MELLING**, a township, in the parish of MELLING, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 195 inhabitants.

WRAWBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing, with the town of Glandford-Brigg, 2702 inhabitants, of whom 880 are in the township of Wrawby. The parish comprises by measurement 4079 acres: the river Ancholme passes through it, and affords conveyance for coal, corn, and other articles, in which a considerable trade is carried on between Brigg and Hull, and other places in the county of York. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7.; net income, £220; patrons and appropriators, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land under acts of inclosure of the 39th and 40th of George III.; the glebe comprises about 200 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

WRAXALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1758 to that of Rampisham, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 33 acres.

WRAXALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Bristol; contain-

ing, with the tything of Failand, 986 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3773a. 2r. 20p.; the surface is elevated, and commands a fine view of the Bristol Channel, with the hills of Monmouthshire. The road from Bristol to Clevedon passes through the parish; and the Bristol and Exeter railway, on which is a station within 2 miles, skirts it on the south. A fair is held at the festival of Allhallows, and continues six days. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 11. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. James Vaughan: the tithes have been commuted for £520; the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school adjoining the churchyard was erected by Richard Vaughan, who endowed it with £300, the interest of which, together with about £6 a year bequeathed by Elizabeth Martindale, is applied for teaching children. On Leigh down, about a mile from Failand's Inn, in the parish, is an irregular intrenchment, and near it another of a circular form, called the Old Fort. On the same down, upon opening a tumulus in 1815, several hundred Roman coins of the Lower Empire were discovered, with fragments of ancient urns; and many other indications of the residence of the Romans have been observed in the neighbourhood.

WRAXALL, NORTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Chippenham; containing 481 inhabitants. It comprises about 2300 acres, of which 500 are woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 2., and in the gift of W. Heneage, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 87 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a handsome circular arched doorway and other Norman details.

WRAXALL, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BRADFORD, union and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Melksham; containing 359 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

WRAXHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of DITCHEAT, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 133 inhabitants.

WRAY, a township, in the parish of MELLING, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster; containing, with Botton, 718 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in making nails. A district church has been erected and endowed by subscription, the living of which is a district incumbency, vested in trustees. Richard Pooley, in 1685, bequeathed £20 for the erection of a school, and £200 to purchase land for its support; the income is about £35, which sum, with about £4 per annum arising from a bequest by Mary Thompson, in 1803, is applied in aid of a national school.

WREA, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUDERNNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Kirkham; containing, with Ribby, 442 inhabitants.

WREAY, a chapelry, in the parish of St. MARY, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated in 1739. A school, erected by subscription in 1760, was endowed by John Brown, in 1763, with £200, which were laid out in land now producing £15 a year.

WRECKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GATESHEAD-FELL, union of GATESHEAD, N. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (S.) from Gateshead. This place takes its name from its situation near the Roman road called Wrecken-Dyke, which here crosses the old turnpike-road from Newcastle to Durham. Wreckington Hall, the seat of Robert Davis, Esq., M.D., mayor of Gateshead in 1843; is a handsome mansion of stone. The village forms the southern extremity of the borough of Gateshead, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the adjoining collieries, of which one, formerly called the King's pit of Sheriff Hill, but now the Stormount Main colliery, has been sunk to a greater depth, and is wrought as a separate work. An extensive flour-mill, which is driven by steam, has been erected; and statute-fairs for hiring servants, established in 1832, are held in April and November.

WRECKLESHAM, with BOURN, a township, in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Farnham; containing 991 inhabitants. A district church dedicated to St. Peter, was erected on a site given by W. P. Paine, Esq.; and consecrated in July, 1840; it is a neat cruciform structure, and contains 400 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy.

WREIGH-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (W.) from Rothbury; containing 29 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the south by the river Coquet, and takes its name from the stream of the Wreigh or Wreath; it comprises about 395 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder fine pasture land, the property, with the exception of 75 acres, of Christopher Weallans, Esq., of Flotterton House. There are strata of limestone and freestone, and a limestone quarry is in operation. In 1665, almost the entire population was swept off by the plague, since which event great quantities of human bones have been discovered on the spot where the victims were interred. George Coughran, the celebrated youthful mathematician, was born here.

WRELTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, PICKERING lythe and union, N. riding of YORK, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Pickering; containing 216 inhabitants. It comprises about 1230 acres, mostly the property of resident persons: the village is situated on the road from Pickering to Kirkby-Moorside, and eastward of the river Seven.

WRENBURY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Broomhall, Chorley, Woodcote, and part of Dodcott cum Wilkesley, 1100 inhabitants, of whom 527 are in the township of Wrenbury with Frith, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.)

from Nantwich. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patron, the Vicar of Acton. The church has a fine carved oak ceiling, and an elegant tower. A school is endowed with the interest of £230.

WRENINGHAM, GREAT and LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wymondham; containing 487 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Ashwellthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower: that of Little Wreningham, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has been long demolished.

WRENTHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Southwold; containing 1020 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2280 acres, and the road from London to Yarmouth intersects the eastern portion of it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower, was repaired in 1832, at an expense of £700, of which £250 were a grant from the Incorporated Society, £200 a contribution from the Rev. S. Clissold, the rector, who also presented an organ, and the remainder was a rate. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Wrentham Hall, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, for many ages the seat of the Brewster family, was taken down by the late Sir Thomas Gooch. William Wotton, a learned divine, was born here in 1666; and William Ames, another learned divine, was rector of the parish.

WRENTHORP, with STANLEY, a township, in the parish and union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Wakefield; containing 6625 inhabitants.—See STANLEY.

WRESSEL (*St. JOHN OF BEVERLEY*), a parish, in the union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the hamlets of Brind, Loftsome, and Newsham, 373 inhabitants, of whom 154 are in the hamlet of Wressel with Loftsome, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Howden. The parish comprises by measurement 2908 acres, of which 2502 are arable, and 406 pasture: the village is pleasantly situated, and the Hull and Selby railway passes close by it. Wressel Castle was built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, who was made prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, and afterwards beheaded; this once princely mansion continued to be a seat of the family till the civil war in the reign of Charles I., when it was dismantled by order of the parliament. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 9.; net income, £157; patron and improPRIATOR, Colonel Wyndham. The church is a modern brick building: for many years, divine service was performed in a private chapel at the castle, but the castle was burned down in 1797, when the present church was raised on the site of the old parochial one. There are some remains of the castle.

WRESTLINGWORTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Biggleswade; containing 487 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Cambridge to Biggleswade and Bedford, comprises by measurement 1654 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £135. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801; the glebe comprises 118 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure.

WRETHAM, EAST (*St. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Thetford; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a Roman road, near which is a large tumulus, and comprises 2777*a. 2r.*, the property of Wyrley Birch, Esq.; the lands are chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, with that of West Wretham annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Birch: the tithes have been commuted for £536, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a house, erected by the patron. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire, and has a handsome Norman arch at the south entrance.

WRETHAM, WEST (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thetford; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3366 acres, wholly the property of Wyrley Birch, Esq.; the land is chiefly arable, with some wood and plantations, and a considerable extent of heath. Wretham Hall, the seat of Mr. Birch, is an ancient and handsome mansion, and, being thickly clothed with ivy, has a beautifully picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of East Wretham, and valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 3. In the park is a large sheet of water called Micklemere, near which has been discovered a Roman urn, containing ashes and bones.

WRETTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (W.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 533 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1197*a. 39p.*, of which 837 acres are arable, and 359 pasture and meadow. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Wretham; improPRIATOR, E. R. Pratt, Esq.; whose tithes have been commuted for £255. 10. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. At the inclosure, 20 acres of land were allotted to the poor, who have also a house and 6 acres, bequeathed by Mrs. Jane Forty, in 1736.

WRIBBENHALL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, situated on the left bank of the Severn, immediately opposite Bewdley, and connected with that town by a noble bridge over the river. A chapel for the service of the Church of England, not consecrated, was erected in the year 1701, at the expense of the inhabitants, on a plot of waste land belonging to Lord Foley, and was subsequently claimed by his lordship as owner of the manor.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESTON, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, N.

division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Wigan; containing, 1771 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £599. 4.

WRINEHILL, with CHECKLEY, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Nantwich; containing 213 inhabitants.

WRINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of AXBRIDGE, and in a detached portion of the hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Axbridge; containing, with the tything of Broadfield, 1589 inhabitants. This place is situated near the Mendip hills; the inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and especially in the cultivation of teasel, of which great quantities are produced in the neighbourhood, for the supply of the clothiers in the adjoining districts, and those of Yorkshire, who use it in dressing the cloth. The town consists chiefly of two streets, intersecting obliquely, with other houses irregularly built, in detached situations: the county magistrates hold petty-sessions here. The parish comprises 5786 acres, of which 27 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 9. 4½, and in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church, situated at the south-west extremity of the town, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by angular turrets crowned with pinnacles; a very handsome monument has been erected by public contribution, to the memory of Mrs. Hannah More and her four sisters, who are interred in the churchyard. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. George Legg, in 1704, devised nine acres of land, now producing £20 per annum, for instruction. John Locke, the eminent philosopher, was born in an old thatched house on the north side of the churchyard, in 1632; Dr. John Rogers, a learned divine, held the rectory, and Mrs. More resided for twenty-five years in a cottage built by herself and her sisters, at Barley Wood, in the parish.

WRITHLINGTON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Frome; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises about 720 acres, partly arable, and partly meadow and pasture; the soil is chiefly clay; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream abounding with trout and eels, and forming the northern boundary of the parish. There are extensive coal-mines, and quarries of white freestone; and fullers'-earth is abundant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 8½, and in the gift of the Prebendary of Writhlington in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £138, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

WRITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford; containing 2521 inhabitants. Morant and other writers have placed here the *Cæsaromagus* of Antoninus: the remains of a royal palace, built by King John in 1211, and which occupied an acre of ground surrounded by a deep moat, are still visible. The place has been

long divested of the greater part of its trade by the rising importance of the town of Chelmsford; but malting and brewing are still carried on, and there is an oil-mill in the vicinity. Courts leet and baron are held, and the inhabitants have the privilege of appointing their own coroner. The parish, which is the most extensive in the county, is about fifty-two miles in circumference, and comprises 8410 acres, of which 163 are common or waste; it abounds with every variety of surface and scenery; the soil is generally fertile, and much of it adapted for wheat, and hops of good quality are grown in several parts. The living is a vicarage, with the donative of Roxwell annexed; net income, £718; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £2800, and the vicarial for £572. 10. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a massive square tower surmounted by a lantern turret, and contains numerous elegant and interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. Alms-houses for six people, rebuilt in 1820, were endowed with land now producing £55 per annum, by Thomas Hawkins, in 1607; and John Blencowe, in 1774, founded a school with an income of £82 per annum, of which two-thirds are given to the parish of Writtle, and the remainder to that of Roxwell. About four miles north-east of the church, in the middle of a wood called Highwood Quarter, a hermitage was founded in the reign of Stephen, and, in that of Henry II., was attached to St. John's Abbey, Colchester.

WROCKWARDINE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 2731 inhabitants. This parish, including Wrockwardine-Wood, an isolated township five miles distant from the village, comprises 4627a. 11p. of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the soil is fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and oats. The village is beautifully situated on elevated ground commanding a fine prospect over the surrounding country, including the picturesque vale of Salop, the Breddyn hills in North Wales, and in another direction, the plains of Cheshire, and the Derby hills; the manufacture of glass is carried on to some extent, and there is a corn-mill on the river Tern, which bounds the parish on the north. In the township of Admaston is a mineral spa of considerable celebrity, and a commodious hotel has been built for the reception of visitors. The upper spring contains muriate of soda, and a small portion of muriate of lime, and is also slightly impregnated with iron; the lower spring contains no iron, but a greater proportion of muriate of soda, and is strongly impregnated with hepatic air. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the great tithes have been commuted for £208. 6., and the vicarial for £310. 19., and the glebe comprises one acre; the great tithes of Charlton township have been commuted for £133, and there is a rent-charge of £32. 14. payable to the vicar. The church is a venerable edifice of red stone, substantially built and in good repair. £16 are distributed among the poor at Christmas and on Good-Friday.

WROCKWARDINE-WOOD, an ecclesiastical parish, in the civil parish of WROCKWARDINE, union of

WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 1698 inhabitants. The township comprises 502a. 17p., of which nearly one-half is arable, and the other meadow and pasture; the substratum abounds with coal and iron-stone, of which there are some mines in operation. A branch of the Shrewsbury canal passes through the township. The church was erected at an expense of £1600, raised by subscription aided by grants from the Incorporated Society, and was consecrated on the 3rd of August, 1833; it is a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a tower, and contains 610 sittings, of which 436 are free. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £81.

WROOT (*St. PANCRAS*), a parish, in the union of THORNE, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bawtry; containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £260. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Two schools are supported by endowment; and the rents of a small close let out in cottage gardens, amounting to £5. 10., are distributed among the poor.

WROTHAM (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of MALLING, hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AXLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone, and 24 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 2949 inhabitants. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, was probably a town of the Britons, various discoveries having been made of British coins, and fragments of brass armour and military weapons; other circumstances lead to the conclusion that it was afterwards a Roman station, and the old military way from Oldborough to Stane-street passed through it. Woodland, or Week, now only a hamlet in the parish, was formerly a parish of itself. The town, situated near the foot of the chalk hills, consists principally of two streets crossing each other, on the road from London to Maidstone; and in the centre is the market-place, where was formerly a public well, now filled up. Wrotham-hill, immediately above the town, affords one of the finest prospects in England. Some paper is manufactured at Basted. The market has been discontinued for many years; but whenever there is a fifth Tuesday in the month, a cattle-market is held, and there is a fair on May 4th. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the former, with the vicarage of Stanstead annexed, is valued in the king's books at £50. 8. 1½.; and the latter, with Woodland annexed, at £22. 5. 10.: net income, £2061. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a mixture of the various styles from the Norman to the later English, and contains sixteen stalls. A palace of the archbishops of Canterbury formerly stood here, of which the terrace and a few offices alone remain.

WROTTESELEY, a hamlet, in the parish of TETTENHALL, union of SEISDON, S division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 285 inhabitants. Here are vestiges of an ancient city, from three to four miles in circuit, with streets running in different directions; and within its limits, huge square stones have been dug up, with hinges, a dagger, and other relics, supposed to be Roman.

WROUGHTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, and in a detached portion of the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Swindon; containing, with the tythings of Elcombe, Overtown, Salthrop, and Westcott, 1963 inhabitants, of whom 1445 are in Wroughton tything. The parish comprises 6283 acres, of which the upper portion is principally arable, with some sheep-walks, and the lower lands are chiefly in dairy-farms; the soil varies from loam to clay. Considerable quantities of cheese are produced. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and has a net income of £160; the rectory (an impropriation) is valued at £31. 4. 4½.; patron of both, the Bishop of Winchester; impropriator, the Rev. R. Pretyman. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome Norman arch at the principal entrance. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Thomas Benit, in 1743, gave land, at present worth more than £20 a year, for the endowment of a school. There are some remains of a British encampment called Barbary Castle.

WROXETER (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 636 inhabitants. This place, which is noticed by Nennius, in his catalogue of British cities, as *Caer Vrauch*, is supposed to have obtained that appellation from its situation near the Wrekin mountain; and most probably from the same source also, it was called by the Saxons *Wrekin-cestre*, from which its modern name is obviously derived. By most antiquaries it is identified with the *Uriconium* of Antoninus, and the *Viriconium* of Ptolemy, an important Roman station on the north-east bank of the Severn, in the bed of which, at low water, here may be traced some foundations of an ancient stone building, supposed to have been a bridge. The Roman Watling-street passed through the centre of the station, and crossed the river at Wroxeter Ford, from which point it branched off towards Church-Stretton. The city was inclosed with walls three yards in thickness, extending for three miles in circumference, and surrounded by a rampart and fosse; it flourished for a considerable time as the metropolis of the *Cornavii*, but suffered greatly during the Saxon wars, and is said to have been destroyed by the Danes. The parish is bounded on the west by the Severn, and comprises by admeasurement 5000 acres, of which the greater portion is arable; the soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with gravel; the surface is undulated, and the substratum contains coal which is partially wrought. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 8., and in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £606. 6., and the vicarial for £260, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A free grammar school was established at Donnington, in the parish, in 1627, by Thomas Alcock, who endowed it with 20 marks per annum, which endowment was augmented in 1652, with a bequest of the same amount by Richard Stevinton. It is entitled to two exhibitions to Christ-Church College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Careswell, who instituted others in that college for scholars of Bridgenorth, Newport, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, and Wem; the sums allowed to the exhibitioners

are £60 to each under-graduate, and £70 to each under-graduate, being a commoner; £21 to each bachelor of arts, if not resident, and £60 if resident; and £27 to each master of arts. Of the ancient city of *Uriconium*, from the ruins of which has arisen the present town of Shrewsbury, there are still some portions remaining; and within the area have been found numerous coins and vestiges of Roman antiquity.

WROXHALL (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Warwick; containing 176 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1823 acres, of which about 100 are woodland, and the remainder arable, pasture, and meadow; the soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the surface partly flat, and partly undulated. The chapel is a donative peculiar, of which the chaplaincy is in the gift of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq. It forms the north side of the quadrangular edifice called Wroxhall Abbey, founded by Hugh de Hatton, about the close of the reign of Henry I., for Benedictine nuns, whose revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £78. 10. 1. The mansion is occupied by the widow of the late C. R. Wren, Esq., fourth in descent from Sir Christopher, who purchased the estate from the family of Burgoyne, about the year 1713; it received considerable alterations and additions at the hands of the late Mr. Wren.

WROXHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 363 inhabitants. It is on the navigable river Bure, and comprises about 1300 acres, of which the greater portion is arable; the surface is boldly varied, and the village is situated on an acclivity rising from the bank of the river, over which is a neat bridge. There is a sheet of water 80 acres in extent, besides two of smaller dimensions. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Salhouse united, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1., and in the gift of S. Trafford, Esq.; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Burroughes and others. The vicarial tithes of both parishes have been commuted for £323, and the impropriate tithes of Salhouse for £52. 12. 6.; the two glebes comprise 33 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and has a fine Norman doorway on the north side; in the churchyard is a handsome mausoleum belonging to the Trafford family.

WROXTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Banbury; containing, with the chapelry of Balscott, 819 inhabitants, of whom 620 are in Wroxton township. This place was principally distinguished for an extensive monastery founded in the reign of Henry III., for a prior and brethren of the Augustine order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin about the year 1230, by Michael Belet, who endowed it with the lordships of Wroxton and Balscott; at the Dissolution its revenue was £78. 14. 8½., and it was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who bestowed it on Trinity College, Oxford. Upon its suppression, part of the building was demolished, and of the remainder, some portions are incorporated with a venerable mansion erected by Sir William Pope, first Earl of Downe, in 1618, which still retains the name of Wroxton Abbey, and is the seat of Colonel and Lady Susan North. The man-

sion is very beautifully situated; the dining-room has a fine enriched ceiling, and the walls are hung with some family portraits by eminent masters, of which, in various parts of the house, there is an extensive collection; the library, an elegant room in the later English style, contains rare and valuable works, and the chapel is embellished with a handsome window of ancient stained glass. The demesne is highly embellished, and the pleasure-grounds adjoining the house are laid out with great taste. The living is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £137; patrons and impropiators, Colonel and Lady Susan North: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church, situated on elevated ground near the abbey, is in the later English style; the oak roof is still preserved in its original character, and at the west end of the nave is an ancient stone font ornamented with sculpture and figures of six of the Apostles. At the north-east angle of the chancel is a splendid altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of Sir William Pope, first Earl of Downe, and Lady Anne, his wife, richly habited in the costume of the seventeenth century. There are also tablets to Francis, Lord Guilford, and Lady Elizabeth, his wife; Francis, Earl of Guilford, and his three wives; Lord North, prime minister; and the lady of Lord Keeper Guilford. In the hamlet of Balscott is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

WUERDALE, with WARDLE, a township, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Rochdale; containing 6875 inhabitants, of whom 4711 are in Wuerdale. A church in the later English style, with a campanile turret, was erected in 1833, at an expense of £3071.

WYASTON, a township, in the parish of EDLSTON, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3¼ miles (S. by E.) from Ashbourn; containing 122 inhabitants.

WYBERTON (*St. LEODEGAR*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, hundred of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (S.) from Boston; containing 584 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Martin Sheath: the tithes have been commuted for land; the glebe comprises 283 acres, valued at £730, with the house, which commands a fine view of Boston church. £38 per annum, arising from cottages left by William Field, and other bequests, are applied to the charity fund for the Holland fen.

WYBOSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of EATON-SOCON, union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of BARFORD, county of BEDFORD; containing 269 inhabitants.

WYBUNBURY (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 4674 inhabitants, of whom 529 are in the township, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Nantwich. The parish consists of the townships of Basford, Batherton, Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Checkley with Wrinehill, Chorlton, Doddington, Hatherton, Hough, Hunsterson, Lea, Rope, Shavington with Gresty, Sound, Stapeley, Walgherton, Weston, Wybunbury, and part of Willaston. It comprises by measurement 17,808 acres, the greater part whereof is grazing land divided into dairy-farms, of which the chief produce is cheese; a comparatively small portion of the land is arable; the

surface is generally level, and the grounds are watered by a rivulet. The Grand Junction railway skirts the parish on the east. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 1.; net income, £295; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was rebuilt in 1595, and again in 1832. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was founded by the late Sir Thomas Delves, Bart., and he also endowed some schools for girls in different parts of the parish. In the churchyard is a school called the Wybunbury Charity, built by subscription about 80 years since, and endowed by several persons for 20 boys. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. George, for a master and brethren, existed before 1464.

WYCLIFFE, a parish, in the township of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 165 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Tees, comprises 2162 acres, of which 931 are arable, 1118 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland and plantations, 27 water, and 30 roads; the surface is agreeably diversified, the soil fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. A suspension-bridge was erected over the Tees, in 1829, at an expense of £1200. Wycliffe Hall, belonging to Sir Clifford Constable, lord of the manor, and now occupied by George Clifford, Esq., uncle to the baronet, is an elegant mansion, situated in a highly embellished demesne, and surrounded with beautiful pleasure-grounds: attached to the hall is a Roman Catholic chapel. The village is on the bank of the river, and has a pleasingly rural aspect. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Sir C. Constable: the tithes have been commuted for £427. 17. 6., and the glebe consists of 39 acres. The church, which was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. In the rectory-house is a well-executed portrait of Wycliffe by Sir Antonio Moore, presented by Dr. Zouch, a late rector of the parish, to be preserved as an heir-loom by his successors: the reformer was born in or near this place.

WYCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of ROTHLEY, union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing, with the chapelry of Chadwell, 118 inhabitants, of whom 58 are in Wycombe.



Seal and Arms.

is evidently of great antiquity, is by some supposed to have been occupied by the Romans: a tessellated pavement, nine feet square, was discovered in the vicinity, in 1774, and among the numerous Roman coins that have been found were some

of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and other Roman emperors. Of its occupation by the Saxons, the prefix to its name, *Cheaping*, signifying a market, is a proof; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town are the remains of a strong double intrenchment called Desborough Castle, which was probably thrown up by that people to check the progress of the Danes. The only historical event connected with the place is a successful attack on the parliamentary troops quartered here, by Prince Rupert, after the battle of Reading. The town is pleasantly situated on a fine rivulet called the Wycombe stream, which, after winding through the adjoining meadows, flows into the Thames below Marlow; it consists of one principal street, on the road from London to Oxford, from which some smaller streets branch off in various directions. The houses are in general well built; many of them are spacious and handsome, and the town has a prepossessing appearance of cheerfulness and great respectability. On each side are some hills, richly wooded; from that on the south are seen the park, and part of Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carrington, with its fine plantations. The environs abound with pleasingly varied scenery, and the surrounding district is luxuriantly fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a very considerable extent, for which there are more than 30 mills on the banks of the stream; besides six flour-mills. The making of lace affords employment to more than 1000 of the inhabitants, and chairs are made in great numbers; there is a trade in malt, and the town derives some traffic from its situation on a public thoroughfare. The market, which is extensively supplied with corn, is on Friday; cattle-fairs are held on the 2nd Wednesday in April, and the 28th of October; a wool fair on the last Wednesday in June, and a statute and pleasure fair on the Monday next before Michaelmas-day.

Wycombe, though governed by a mayor in the reign of Edward III., received its first regular charter of incorporation from Henry VI., which was confirmed and extended in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II.; the controul is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. The borough, which for municipal purposes comprises only 134 acres, first exercised the elective franchise in the 28th of Edward I., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament; the right of election was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of the entire parish, which contains 6310 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold occasional sessions for all offences not capital. The town-hall, erected in 1757, at the expense of the Earl of Shelburne, is a commodious and neat structure of brick, supported on stone pillars. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 17. 1.; net income, £140; patron, the Marquess of Lansdowne; impropriator, William Terry, Esq. The church is a venerable structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, which has been subsequently ornamented and crowned with pinnacles; the chancel is separated from the nave by an ancient oak screen, and the building contains several old and interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and the

Society of Friends. An ancient hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Giles, and another dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for a master, brethren, and sisters, were founded here in the reign of Henry III.; the latter was granted by Elizabeth to the corporation, and the endowment, which was augmented by a bequest of £1000 from Mrs. Mary Bowden, in 1790, producing altogether an annual income of £290. 16. per annum, is appropriated to the maintenance of a grammar school, and almshouses for four aged persons. A Sunday school, now on the national system, was established by Miss Hannah Ball, in 1769, fourteen years prior to their introduction by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, to whom some attribute their origin. Almshouses in Crendon-lane, occupied by two widows, were founded in 1677, by John Lane, who endowed them with property now producing £23 per annum; and there are several other almshouses, and various benefactions, amounting to a considerable sum annually. Previously to the completion of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, a department of that institution was established at Wycombe, which was, in 1802, removed to Great Marlow. The poor law union comprises 33 parishes or places, 31 of which are in the county of Buckingham, and 2 in that of Oxford, the whole containing a population of 34,150. The learned Willam Alley, Bishop of Exeter, and one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of Elizabeth; and Charles Butler, author of a Treatise on Rhetoric, and other works, were natives of the town; and Dr. Gumble, who wrote the Life of General Monk, and is supposed to have assisted him in effecting the restoration of Charles II., was vicar. Wycombe gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

WYCOMBE, WEST (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from High Wycombe; containing 2002 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the making of lace and of chairs. The parish comprises by measurement 6356 acres, of which 4285 are arable, 441 meadow and pasture, 1048 woodland, and 582 common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £250; patron and impropiator, Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart. The church, which is surrounded by an ancient intrenchment, was erected in 1763, at the expense of Lord le Despenser, and is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a profusion of Mosaic ornaments, and containing some handsome monuments. In an adjoining mausoleum is one of considerable beauty to the memory of Sarah, Baroness le Despenser, with many memorials of the Dashwood family and others; and in one of its recesses was deposited, in 1775, an urn inclosing the heart of Paul Whitehead, the poet, which he had bequeathed to Lord le Despenser. The edifice occupies an eminence finely clothed with woods, emerging from which the tower and the mausoleum form objects strikingly picturesque. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp, doubly intrenched, called Desborough Castle, which gives name to the hundred; vestiges of buildings, together with window-frames of stone, similar to those of a church, have been discovered on its site.

WYDDIAL (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of

HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Buntingford; containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of C. Ellis Heaton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £326, and there is a glebe of 15 acres. The church, which has an embattled tower at the west end, contains several monuments, and on the north side of the chancel is a chapel, in which are some remains of fine stained glass, representing the Crucifixion.

WYE (*St. MARTIN AND St. GREGORY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of WYE, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Ashford, and 56 (E. S. E.) from London; containing 1648 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, and was once of considerable importance, was the head of a royal manor having extensive jurisdiction, and formed part of the demesne lands of the Saxon kings prior to the Conquest, when, with all its appendages, liberties, and royal customs, it was granted to the abbey of Battle, in Sussex, with which it continued till the Dissolution. The town, which at present is little more than a considerable village, is pleasantly situated near the right or eastern bank of the river Stour, over which is a stone bridge of five arches, built in 1638. The houses, which are neatly built, are principally ranged round a green, and in two parallel and two cross streets: a little above the bridge is a corn-mill. Fairs are held on May 29th and October 11th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron, the Earl of Winchelsea: the tithes have been commuted for £639 payable to the earl, and £680 to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was rebuilt by John Kemp, a native of the town, who was first preferred to the bishopric of Rochester, and, having successively presided over several other sees, was lastly translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury and made cardinal. In 1447, he founded a college here for a master, or provost, and Secular canons, dedicated to St. Gregory and St. Martin, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £93. 2. The church was a beautiful cruciform structure, with a central tower surmounted by a spire, and had all the usual parts of a large collegiate church; in 1572, the spire was injured by lightning, and, having been restored, fell, in 1686, and destroyed a portion of the east end of the church, together with all the monuments in the chancels, among which was the tomb of the father and mother of the founder; the east end was partly rebuilt in 1701, but on a much smaller scale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

The free grammar school, which is endowed with £10 a year, was founded by grant from Charles I. of the rectories of Boughton-Aluph, Beuset and Newington, and other premises, and, having fallen into decay, was revived in 1832: an exhibition, originally of £10 per annum, to Lincoln College, Oxford, was attached to the establishment by Sir George Wheeler, in 1723, which was augmented to £20, in 1759, by his son, the Rev. Granville Wheeler. A free school for children of both sexes was founded in 1708 by Lady Joanna Thornhill, who assigned to it an endowment now worth £193. 10. a year. In 1723, Sir George Wheeler devised the ancient collegiate buildings and lands for the respective residences and schools of the master of the grammar school and the master and mistress under Lady

Thornhill's charity; and these establishments, therefore, now occupy the college green, the former the south, and the latter the north, side. An almshouse for six persons was founded by Sir Thomas Kemp. Olantigh, in the parish, was formerly the seat of the families of Kemp and Thornhill, and is supposed to have been the birthplace of Archbishop Kemp, and also of his nephew, Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London; it passed from the Kemps to the Thornhills, and from them to the family of Sawbridge, of whom Alderman Sawbridge, who was buried in the church, and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Macauley Graham, author of a History of England, were born here. Several years since, in making a sunk fence on the grounds of Olantigh, two human skeletons were discovered on the side of a large tumulus, together with several small pieces of iron, two of which appeared to have been spear-heads. Withersdane, a hamlet in the parish, was anciently celebrated on account of a holy well, consecrated by St. Eustace. Dr. Plot, the celebrated antiquary and naturalist, received his early education at Wye College.

WYERSDALE, NETHER, a township, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Garstang; containing 762 inhabitants. There is a large establishment for spinning and manufacturing cotton. A school is endowed with £6 per annum, and another is partly supported by the proprietor of Scorton works.

WYERSDALE, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Garstang; containing 679 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been divided into twelve portions, and at the Conquest to have been given to twelve soldiers as a reward for their services. The district comprises about 6000 acres, the greater portion of which is meadow and pasture, and partly fell. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. William Cawthorne, in 1683, gave a school-house, with a messuage and land, and a rent-charge of £15, for which 30 boys are instructed; and another school has an allowance of £20 per annum from the Society of Friends. Some monks from the abbey of Furness settled here; but, in 1188, they removed to Ireland, and founded Wythney abbey.

WYESHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWTON-DIXTON, Lower division of the hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH; containing 430 inhabitants.

WYFORDBY, or WYVERBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing, with the chapelry of Brentingby, 129 inhabitants, of whom 75 are in the township of Wyfordby. This place, at the Conquest, was granted to Roger de Bussy, Baron of Tickhill, in the county of York, from whom it went to the Mowbray family, and, after passing into other hands, became the property of the Hartopps, whose descendant, Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, Bart., is the present lord. The parish, which is situated on the river Eye, comprises by measurement 800 acres; the soil is clayey,

the surface hilly, and the meadows are of a very rich quality. The Oakham and Melton canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £137; patron, Sir E. C. Hartopp. The church is a very ancient structure.

WYHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Louth; containing 115 inhabitants. The parish comprises, with the hamlet of Cadeby, about 1400 acres, of which the surface is elevated, and commands a fine view of the German Ocean and the country adjacent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £195; patron, J. F. Heneage, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, and appears to have been originally of larger dimensions.

WYKE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 103 inhabitants.

WYKE, a tything, in the parish of WORPLESDON, union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKEING, W. division of SURREY; containing 158 inhabitants.

WYKE, a township, in the parish of BIRSTAL, and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bradford; containing 2330 inhabitants. The township comprises about 860 acres, of which 200, then a common, were inclosed in 1820; the soil is of inferior quality, but has been improved by cultivation. The substratum, which abounds in coal and iron-stoue, is let on lease to the Low Moor Iron Company, by Miss Curre and T. Carwick, Esq., to whom the lands belong, and of whom the latter is lord of the manor. The village consists of scattered dwellings, irregularly built. The township was formed into a church district in 1844, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have assigned an endowment for a minister. There are places of worship for Independents and Moravians, which latter have a small settlement here.

WYKE-CHAMPFLOWER, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BRUTON, union of WINCANTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Bruton; containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £30; patron and impropiator, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

WYKE-HAMON, formerly a parish, now a hamlet in the parish of WICKEN, union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of NORTHAMPTON: The rectory has long since been consolidated with Wicken.

WYKE-REGIS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, and liberty of WYKE-REGIS and ELWALL, Dorchester division of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Weymouth; containing 1911 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Weymouth annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, a large ancient pile, with a lofty embattled tower, is the mother church of Weymouth, and the usual burial-place of its inhabitants. At Smallmouth, in the parish, is a ferry to the Isle of Portland.

WYKEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK,

6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing, with the village of Ruston, and the township of Longdale-End, 597 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 7000 acres, of which 4000 are open moorland, and the remainder a fertile tract extending southward to the river Derwent. Wykeham Abbey, the seat of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, who is lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil, is a neat mansion, standing in a finely wooded park about a mile south of the village, near which is a sheet of water, abounding in fish, and crossed by an iron bridge erected in 1802. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hon. M. Langley, by whom three schools are partly supported. The church was repaired and beautified at the expense of the late Richard Langley, Esq. A priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1153, by Pain Fitz-Osbert, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £25. 17. 6.: there are still some remains of the church belonging to it.

WYKEHAM, EAST, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Louth; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the family of Ferrand: there is no church.

WYKEHAM, WEST, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Louth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. s., and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is demolished.

WYKEN, a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Coventry; containing 115 inhabitants, and comprising 787 acres of a highly productive soil. Some mines are worked here, the rateable annual value of which is returned at £218. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £115; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Craven.

WYKIN, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER; containing 92 inhabitants.

WYLAM, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles, (W.) from Newcastle; containing 984 inhabitants. The manor was an appurtenance to the monastery of Tynemouth, and was granted by the crown to a branch of the Fenwick family, of Fenwick Tower, from whom it passed to the Blacketts, in the reign of Charles II., and is now the property of Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam House. The river Tyne, over which is a wooden bridge, erected by subscription in 1835, separates it from the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. On both sides of the river are extensive collieries, belonging to Mr. Blackett; and an iron-foundry was established by the Messrs. Thompson, as a rich vein of iron-stone runs through the township, chiefly on the south side of the river; but the establishment has been given up. There are also quarries of excellent stone, applicable for building and other purposes. The village, which is large, contains a place of worship for Wesleyans; and there is a school, chiefly supported by Mr. Blackett. At the west end of the village is Wylam Hall, an ancient building formerly a peel, or strong house.

WYLDECOURT, a tything, in the parish of HAWKCHURCH, union of AXMINSTER, hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, Bridport division of DORSET; containing 367 inhabitants.

WYLY, county of WILTS.—See WILY.

WYMERING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (W.) from Havant; containing, with the hamlet of Hilsea, and part of Potwell, 748 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3545 acres, of which 496 are common or waste; it includes the northern end of Portsea Island, across which are strong lines of defence, and which is connected with the main portion by Pos bridge, over the narrow channel between Portsmouth and Langston harbours. Great, and part of Little, Horsea island, at the upper end of the former harbour, are also in the parish. A fair for cattle and cheese is held on the 26th of July and two following days. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wideley: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £432, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. Four almshouses were founded by Mrs. Honor Wait, in the reign of Elizabeth, for widows, to each of whom £1. 10. is paid in money; and the proceeds of £100 left by Mr. Soaper, and of £100 by the Rev. C. B. Henville, both three and a half per cent. consols., are given to them in clothing and coal.

WYMINGTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Higham-Ferrars; containing 270 inhabitants. It comprises 1685 acres, of which 1014 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a moderate portion of woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £90; patron the Rev. R. Midgley. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811; the glebe comprises 160 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, is said to have been built in the fourteenth century, by John Curteys, lord of the manor, and mayor of the staple at Calais.

WYMONDHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 766 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, and is still surrounded by its ancient walls, comprises by measurement 2920 acres; the soil is partly clay, and partly a rich red loam; the surface is undulated. The Oakham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £391. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with the upper portion of the tower and the spire in the later English. Sir John Sedley, in 1637, endowed a school for boys with 60 acres of land, now producing £127 per annum.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN AND St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Norwich, and 100 (N. E. by N.) from London; comprising the market-town of Wymondham, which forms the in-soken, and

the divisions of Downham, Market-street, Silfield, Sutton, Towngreen, and Wattlefield, that constitute the out-socket; and containing 5179 inhabitants. This town, which derives its name from the Saxon *Win Munde Ham*, signifying "a pleasant village on a mount," is indebted for its importance to the foundation of a priory of Black monks, at first a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's, by William d'Albini, or Daubeny, in 1130. Henry I. endowed the monastery with lands and with the privilege of appropriating all wrecks between Eccles, Happisburgh, and Tunstead, and with an annual rent, in kind, of 2000 eels from the village of Helgay. About 1448, it was elevated to the rank of an abbey, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £72. 5. 4., and granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Surrey; there are some slight remains of the church and conventual buildings, and a few years since two leaden coffins were found near the site of the chancel of the abbey, one supposed to contain the remains of the founder's lady. The two Ketts, who disturbed the county in the reign of Edward VI., were accustomed to assemble their followers under an oak of which part yet remains in the vicinity of the town; and after their defeat by the Earl of Warwick, the elder was hanged in chains on the castle of Norwich, and the younger upon the lofty steeple of the church of Wymondham, of which town they were both natives. In the reign of Mary, Richard Crashfield and Francis Knight were burnt at the stake in the town, for heresy. In 1615, 300 houses, and property to the amount of £40,000, were destroyed by fire; and in 1631, the plague raged with great fury among the inhabitants.

The town, which is situated on the road from Norwich, through Thetford, to London, is of considerable extent, and consists chiefly of five streets, diverging from the market-place, and containing many ancient and several well-built modern houses; it has been greatly improved within the last few years, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. The manufacture of wooden spindles, spoons, and other articles of turnery ware, was formerly carried on to a very great extent, but has gradually declined, and is now almost extinct, being superseded by the weaving of bombazin, crape, and other articles, introduced many years since, and in the manufacture of which 1200 persons are employed; there is also a large brewery and malting establishment. The market, granted by charter of King John in 1203, is on Friday; there are fairs on February 14th, May 17th, and September 7th, principally for cattle, horses, and pedlery, and statute-fairs for hiring servants are held occasionally: when these days happen on the Saturday, the fairs are held on the following Monday, so as not to interfere with the Norwich market. In the market-place is an ancient cross, erected in 1616, and covered with an octagonal roof supported on wooden pillars at the angles. A court leet takes place annually for the appointment of constables; manorial courts occur as occasion requires, and petty-sessions on the third Tuesday in the month: the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at assizes and sessions. The house of correction for females contains only three wards, with day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

The parish comprises by measurement 10,559 acres, chiefly arable; the surface is varied, and the scenery in

some parts pleasingly picturesque. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 4½., and in the gift of the appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £2192. 12., and the vicarial for £799. The church, which comprises the nave of the abbey church, is a handsome structure in various styles, containing many interesting and elegant details, among which are some richly decorated Norman arches; the roof is elaborately groined, and ornamented with sculptured figures of angels, and various devices. On the south side of the chancel, which has been formed out of the nave, to supply the place of the ancient choir, is a splendid monument to the last abbot of the monastery. A window in the north aisle was embellished in 1840 with paintings of the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension of Our Saviour, and with a figure of the Virgin and Infant, in modern stained glass; the font is richly sculptured, and there are several neat monuments. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with a moiety of the property belonging to guilds in the town, producing £100 per annum, which are paid to the master, who has also a house, left by Robert Day, in 1673. A scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was attached to it in 1574, by Archbishop Parker, and another, in 1580, by John Parker, Esq.; and in 1659, a share in an exhibition for scholarships, to the same college, was given by Edward Colman, Esq.: the school is kept in an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. The late Rev. William Papillon, in 1834, built schoolrooms for 200 children of both sexes, and gave 20 acres of land for their endowment, and for the support of an evening lectureship; the land yields £60 per annum. The Rev. John Hendry, in 1722, bequeathed £400 to be vested in the purchase of land, and the rental to be given to the vicar for an afternoon sermon in the church every Sunday; also a rent-charge of £3. 10. for a sermon every Friday in Lent: the same benefactor left a small estate for the use of the charity school; and on the inclosure of the parish in 1806, about 40 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT, a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Hitchin; containing 263 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1400 acres; the soil is a strong clay, alternated with gravel and chalk, with a portion of rich deep loam; the surface is flat, and the lands are watered by a small rivulet called the Pirral. The manor is held by the service of cup-bearer to the kings of England, at their coronation. The living is a vicarage, with which that of Ippolitts was united in 1635; net income, £301; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes of Great and Little Wymondley were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811. The church is ancient, having a Norman arch between the nave and chancel, with an embattled tower.

WYMONDLEY, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hitchin; containing 288 inhabitants. It comprises about 1160 acres; the soil is similar to that of Great Wymondley,

and the surface is hilly. In the village is a college for educating Protestant dissenting ministers, founded in 1729, by W. Coward, Esq., with a chapel attached; the establishment originated at Northampton, and the celebrated Dr. Doddridge was its first theological professor. It possesses a valuable library of about 10,000 volumes, with an extensive and complete philosophical apparatus; and there are two professorships, one including the theological, philosophical, and mathematical departments; and the other, every branch of classical literature. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £20; patron and improprator, S. H. U. Heathcote, Esq. The church contains, among other sepulchral memorials, some very ancient gravestones. A priory of Black canons in honour of St. Lawrence, was founded here in the time of Henry III., by Richard Argentein, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £37. 10. 6. There are no remains of the building; its site is marked by some avenues of stately box-trees, and there is an old well, to the water of which tradition ascribes considerable efficacy.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STROKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Colnbrook; containing 672 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1522*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which 873 acres are arable, and 649 meadow and pasture. Within its limits is Magna Charta island, a small islet in the Thames, on which King John, at the instance of the barons, signed that celebrated charter of English liberty; it is the property of G. Simon Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke House. The living is a vicarage, with that of Langley-Marish annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5., and in the gift of the appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the great tithes have been commuted for £377, and the vicarial for £154; the glebe comprises 18 acres. William Gill, in 1798, bequeathed to the poor £300 four per cent. consols., which were augmented by a bequest of £100 from Thos. Wright; and the interest, amounting to £13. 8., is distributed on Christmas-day. John Lec, in 1807, gave two annuities to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in trust to pay £26 per annum to a Sunday afternoon lecturer; and the parish is also in possession of property called the Church and the Bridge lands, now let for about £46 per annum. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded at Ankerwycke, in the parish, in the time of Henry II., by Sir Gilbert de Montfichet, and at the Dissolution was valued at £45. 14. 4.

WYRE-PIDDLE, a chapelry, in the parish of FLADBURY, union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Pershore; containing 188 inhabitants, and comprising 330 acres.

WYRLEY, GREAT, a township, in the parish of CANNOCK, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Walsall; containing 799 inhabitants, and consisting of 1600 acres. In 1844, this place was formed, with the township of Cheslyn-Hay, into an ecclesiastical district, having a population of 1753. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, and in the early English style, was built in 1845, at a cost of £2430, of which sum £1200 were given by the Rev.

William Gresley, M.A., prebendary of Lichfield; the remainder was raised by subscription, aided by £333 from the Diocesan, and £250 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, for the first time, the Incumbent of Cannock, and afterwards the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. A school, purchased from the Independents, was opened in 1843.—See CANNOCK.

WYRLEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, union of PENKRIDGE, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 7¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 61 inhabitants. Several persons are employed in the Brownhill coal-mine, the shaft of which is 90 yards in depth, and the strata three yards thick.

WYSALL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8¾ miles (S. by E.) from Nottingham; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1481 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the soil is a cold clay, and the surface is undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 0½; net income, £123; patron and improprator, the Earl of Gosford. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1800: the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style.

WYTHALL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KING'S-NORTON, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bromsgrove; containing 45 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and rebuilt in 1778, is a brick edifice, containing 200 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; appropriator, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. Some schools in connexion with the chapel, of which the Rev. Joseph Amphlett is the incumbent, have been recently rebuilt at the joint expense of the landed proprietors, and the tenants of the neighbourhood, at a cost of more than £200.

WYTHAM, or WHYTHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 3 miles (N. W.) from Oxford; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises 1129*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 679 acres are meadow and pasture, 144 arable, and 284 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 2½; net income, £306; patron, the Earl of Abingdon. Here was anciently a nunnery, which was originally founded at Abingdon, by the sister of King Ceadwalla, and afterwards removed hither; but, during the war between Offa and Cynewulf, it was demolished by the nuns, who had suffered great annoyance from a castle having been erected in the neighbourhood.

WYTCHIE, a hamlet, in the parish of WILLOUGHBY, union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 15 inhabitants.

WYTHBURN, a chapelry, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 8¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Keswick; containing, with St. John's Castlerigg, 499 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual

curacy; net income, £82; patron, the Vicar of Cros-thwaite. The boundaries of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are here marked by Dunmaile-Raise Stones, which are said to commemorate the defeat of the last King of Cumberland, by Edmund, the Saxon monarch, of whom Malcolm, King of Scotland, held Cumberland in fee. Thirlmere lake is within the chapelry.

WYTHOP, a chapelry, in the parish of LORTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Cocker mouth; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patrons, the Proprietors. The chapel is situated on an eminence above the western bank of Bassenthwaite lake. The ancient Hall has been converted into a farm-house. The Rev. John Hudson, a learned divine and critic, was born here in 1662.

WYTON, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 630 acres: the village is on the road from Hull to Sproatley, and is pleasantly situated and neatly built. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £201. 10. 6.

WYVERSTONE (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N.) from Stow-Market; containing 348 inhabitants, and consisting of 1552*a. 2r. 21p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9½., and in the gift of John Moseley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a house, lately built by the Rev. James Ware, incumbent. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some remains of ancient stained glass.

WYVILL, a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. W.) from Colsterworth; containing, with Hungerton, 137 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Hungerton united; net income, £35; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend that at Harlaxton.

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YADDLETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of BOTTESFORD, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 133 inhabitants. It is situated on an acclivity above Bottesford beck, and comprises 733*a. 3r. 6p.*: the common lands were inclosed in 1794.

YAFFORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of DANBY-WISK, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from North-Allerton; containing 178 inhabitants. It is in the vale of the Wisk, and comprises by computation 1120 acres of land, belonging to several resident proprietors, some of whom have neat houses here: the common

was inclosed about 1832. The chapel is a small structure: the living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Danby-Wisk.

YALDING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish; and formerly a market-town, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. W.) from Maidstone, containing 2467 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by different branches of the Medway, and upon two of the larger streams stands the village, approached by a long narrow stone bridge, besides which there is another in the parish, called Twyford bridge. The river is navigable to this place for barges, by which a considerable traffic in timber, corn, and coal, is carried on; and a fair for cattle is held on October 15th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 9.; net income, £1184; patrons and impropriators, Messrs. Warde and Holmes. The church is principally in the decorated English style. William Cleave, Esq., in 1665, founded a free school, and endowed it with a farm now let for £50 a year; and a charity school, founded in 1711, for girls and young children, has been endowed by Mrs. Alchorn and Mrs. Warde, sisters.

YANWATH, with EAMONT-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Penrith; containing 316 inhabitants. In this township is situated the workhouse of the West ward union. The ancient Hall, a quadrangular castellated building, is now occupied as a farm-house, and about a mile from it are vestiges of a circular camp called Castle Steads.

YANWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of HAZLETON, union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Northleach; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 1087 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £254, and there is a glebe of 10 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a chapel of ease to Hazleton, where the inhabitants of Yanworth anciently buried their dead; but since the latter part of the last century this has been their usual place of sepulture.

YAPHAM, a chapelry, in the parish and union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Pocklington; containing 212 inhabitants, and comprising about 1020 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Pocklington. The chapel, an ancient structure, contains some interesting details, and has a Norman font, but the building has been so mutilated by repairs, that it retains little of its original character. Twelve children are educated for an annuity of £12, paid out of the produce of the chapel lands.

YAPTON, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Arundel; containing 541 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Arundel to Bognor, and intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, and comprises about 1500 acres, of which 100 are meadow and pasture, 45 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is a loam, producing excellent crops of grain. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Walberton, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 11½.; impropriators, Inigo Thomas, Esq., and others. The great tithes have

been commuted for £617, and the vicarial for £188. 6.; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower at the west end, and contains an ancient font of curious design, and several neat monuments. There was formerly an old chapel at Bilsom, now converted into cottages. Stephen Roe, in 1766, bequeathed £1200 three per cent. South Sea annuities, producing £36 a year, of which £20 are applied for teaching twenty children in the national school, and the residue to other charitable purposes.

YARBOROUGH, or **YARBURGH** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESK**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Louth**; containing 210 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1279 acres, and its eastern border is crossed by the **Louth** navigation; the surface is flat, and the soil of a clayey quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 6.; net income, £226; patron, Nicholas Edmund Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall, near York, who is lord of the manor, and owns half of the parish. The glebe contains 235 acres, the tithes having been commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

YARBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of **CROXTON**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, E. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (N. E.) from **Glandford-Brigg**. Here are the remains of a very extensive camp, upon the site of which vast numbers of Roman coins have been discovered.

YARCOMBE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **AXMINSTER**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 5½ miles (W.) from **Chard**; containing 826 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river **Yarte**, from which its name, in ancient documents *Yartecomb*, is derived; it comprises about 5000 acres, the property of Sir H. F. T. S. Drake, to whose ancestor Sir Francis, one moiety of the manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth. There are some quarries of blue lias, which are easily wrought. The village is in the well-wooded vale of the **Axe**, and the surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque: the road from **London** to **Exeter** passes through it. Considerable facilities of conveyance are afforded by a canal recently opened from **Taunton** to **Chard**. A pleasure-fair is held on the second Tuesday after **Trinity-Sunday**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £607; impropiator, Sir H. Drake. The glebe comprises 36 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a low spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

YARDLEY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **BUNTINGFORD**, hundred of **ODSEY**, county of **HERTFORD**, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from **Buntingford**; containing 633 inhabitants. It comprises 2405a. 1r. 12p., of which 1650 acres are arable, 472 meadow and pasture, 190 woodland, and 92 common and waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **St. Paul's**, **London**; impropiator, J. Murray, Esq. The

vicarial tithes have been commuted for £180, and the impropriate for £350; there are 21½ acres of impropriate glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; the windows are embellished with stained glass, and the walls painted in fresco, which had been long concealed until some late repairs. **Chauncy**, the historian of **Hertfordshire**, was interred here.

YARDLEY (*St. EDBURGH*), a parish, in the union of **SOLIHULL**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALF-SHIRE**, Northfield and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 4½ miles (E.) from **Birmingham**; containing 2825 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Birmingham** to **Coventry**, and is separated from the county of **Warwick** by a small rivulet. It comprises 6513a. 28p., of which 1809 acres are arable, 3889 pasture and meadow, 8 woodland, and the remainder canal, roads, and waste; the soil is a stiff loam, under which are extensive beds of clay. Great quantities of excellent red tiles are made, and conveyed to **Birmingham**, whence they are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4½.; net income, £463; patrons and impropiators, the family of **Greswolde**. The church exhibits various specimens of the early and later English styles; a gallery containing 100 free sittings, was erected in 1823. At **Yardley-Wood**, in the parish, a church was built in 1844. The inhabitants have, from a very early period, enjoyed the benefit of certain lands and rent-charges granted to trustees for their use by different benefactors; the revenue amounts to £833. 19., appropriated to the maintenance of two schools, in paying house-rent for poor parishioners, repairs of the church and bridges, a distribution of bread and money twice a year, and apprenticing children. **Job Marston**, in 1703, bequeathed property for building and endowing a chapel at **Hall-Green**; the rental amounts to £130; and the chapel, which was consecrated by **Bishop Lloyd** on the 25th of May, 1704, is a free chapel and donative, in the patronage of Trustees; incumbent, the Rev. **David Davies**, M.A. A gallery was added in 1836. The same testator bequeathed property now producing £111 per annum, which is appropriated to a distribution of clothing, bread, &c., and in apprenticing one or two children annually; and **Henry Greswolde Lewis**, in 1829, gave £1500, directing the dividends to be expended in clothing, bread, and meat.

YARDLEY-GOBION, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **POTTERS-PURY**, hundred of **CLELEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from **Stony-Stratford**; containing 689 inhabitants. The road from **Northampton** to **Stony-Stratford** passes through this hamlet, which consists of 1387 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents; and the workhouse of the **Potters-Pury** union is situated here.

YARDLEY-HASTINGS (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **HARDINGSTONE**, hundred of **WYMMERSLEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 8½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Northampton**; containing 1134 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by a portion of the county of **Buckingham**, and intersected by the road from **Northampton** to **Bedford**, comprises 4037 acres. A fair is held on **Whit-Monday**. The living is a rectory, to which a portion of the rectory of **Denton** is annexed, valued in the king's

books at £13. 16. 0½; net income, £355; patron, the Marquess of Northampton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. There is a place of worship for Independents. North of the church are the ruins of an ancient mansion, once the seat of the family of Hastings, Earls of Pembroke. The Rev. Edward Lye, author of the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, who died in 1769, was rector of the parish.

YARKHILL (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **LEDURBY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7¼ miles (E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 452 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river **Froome**, and consists of 1644 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 3.; net income, £125; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; improprator, the Master of Ledbury Hospital.

YARLESIDE, a division, in the parish of **DALTON-IN-FURNESS**, union of **ULVERSTONE**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Dalton; containing 561 inhabitants, and comprising several small villages and hamlets.

YARLETT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the parish of **WESTON-UPON-TRENT**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, union, and N. division of the county, of **STAFFORD**; containing 24 inhabitants. The liberty comprises about 400 acres of land, the property of the family of **Tunnicliff**, who reside at the Hall, a neat mansion situated on a gentle declivity.

YARLEY, a tything, in the parish of **WOOKEY**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 384 inhabitants.

YARLINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WINCANTON**, hundred of **BRUTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from **Castle-Cary**; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1240 acres: there are some quarries of stone, for inferior building, and for repairing the roads, and many of the poorer inhabitants are employed in the making of gloves. A fair is held on the 26th of August, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 3., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Robert G. Rogers: the tithes have been commuted for £244, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church has an embattled tower on the south side. On the south-west declivity of **Godshill**, in the parish, is a double-intrenched camp, from which is an extensive prospect; and near the church are the remains of an ancient mansion that belonged to the **Berkeley** family.

YARM (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **STOCKTON-ON-TEES**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 44 miles (N. N. W.) from **York**, and 238 (N. by W.) from **London**; containing 1511 inhabitants. This place, in many old documents called *Yarome*, *Yarum*, and *Yareham*, formed part of the demesnes of the crown, and at the time of the Conquest was conferred by **William**, together with numerous others, on **Robert de Brus**, ancestor of the Scottish kings of that name, and who had no less than 43 lordships in the East and West ridings, and 51 in the North riding of the county. The church of **Yareham** was granted by **Robert de Brus** to the monastery of **Guisborough**, but

the lordship continued in possession of his descendants till the reign of **Henry III.**, when, **Peter de Brus** dying without issue, the lands were divided among his four sisters, and the lordship was conveyed, by marriage with the second, to **Marmaduke de Thweng**; from the **Thwengs** it passed to the **Hiltons**, of **Cleveland**, and from them to the **Meynells**, of **Whorlton Castle**.

The town is situated on a peninsula formed by the river **Tees**, and, being surrounded on all sides by more elevated lands, has frequently suffered from inundations. On the 17th of February, 1758, after a sudden thaw, the waters from the western hills rushed down with resistless violence, destroying cattle and other property in the immediate vicinity, and rising in the streets of the town to the height of seven feet; and in November, 1771, in an inundation of the **Tees**, caused by an irruption of the **Solway moss**, the waters rose in many parts of the town to the height of twenty feet, attended with loss of life and the destruction of much valuable property. The town has since experienced floods, but they have been less formidable in their consequences, and of late years have been very rare, on account of the great improvements in the river below **Stockton**, the course to the sea having been made straighter, and the distance considerably decreased. A bridge of five pointed arches was erected over the river by **Bishop Skirlaw**, in 1400, of which, in order to give a freer passage to the stream, the northern arch was many years since rebuilt in a circular form, and of wider span; and, in 1802, an act was obtained for shortening the distance and improving the road to **Thirsk**, under the provisions of which it was resolved to remove the ancient bridge, and erect an iron one in its place. This object was carried into effect in 1805, and an elegant cast-iron bridge of one arch, 180 feet in span, cast at the foundry of **Messrs. Walker and Co.**, of **Rotherham**, was erected at an expense of nearly £14,000; but, from some defect in the foundation of the abutments, the arch fell down on January 12th, 1806, during the night previous to the day on which it was intended to be opened to the public, and it has not been restored. Fortunately, the ancient bridge had not been taken down, and it has since been greatly improved.

The decline of the town from its former prosperity may be partly attributed to the vicinity of the rising borough of **Stockton**; it consists chiefly of one spacious street, in the centre of which is the town-hall, a neat square building erected in 1705, upon arches affording an entrance on each side into the area appropriated to the butter market. The trade principally arises from the exportation of agricultural and mineral produce, and the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, bricks, and tiles, especially draining-tiles. The inhabitants also participate largely with those of **Stockton** in the salmon-fishery of the **Tees**, the tide flowing upwards of six miles above the bridge; and in addition to the advantages derived from the navigation of the river, which admits vessels of 60 tons' burthen to the wharfs, the town has the advantage of a branch of the **Stockton and Darlington railway**, which affords facility for the conveyance of coal and other supplies. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held annually on the Thursday before the 6th of April, Ascension-day, August 2nd, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, of which last immense quan-

ties are sold on the 20th: the market-place is in the area around the town-hall, on one side of which are commodious shambles for the sale of butchers' meat. A court for the recovery of small debts is held twice in the year, under the lord of the manor, Thomas Meynell, Esq., of Kilvington Hall; and petty-sessions for the division are held every alternate Thursday, by the county magistrates.

The parish comprises 1135*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 510 acres are arable, 536 meadow and pasture, 50 woodland and plantations, and the remainder gardens, sites for building, roads, water, and waste; the surface is varied, and in many parts of pleasing character. The soil is generally a strong loam, well adapted for wheat and beans, and the meadows and pastures are luxuriantly rich; clay of good quality for bricks is abundant. The Friarage, a handsome mansion belonging to Mr. Meynell, was erected on the site of an ancient convent for Black friars, founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1240; it is beautifully situated on the bank of the Tees, along which the grounds extend for nearly a mile, tastefully laid out, and embellished with a stately avenue of elms leading to the mansion, in which is a Roman Catholic chapel. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £210; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £265. 10.: the glebe comprises about two acres, with a house and cottage. The church, situated by the river and on the west side of the town, was built, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient, on the site of one destroyed by fire in 1730; it is a neat edifice, but ill according in its style with the tower, which is a beautiful specimen of the Norman character. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel; the east window is embellished with a full-length figure of Moses delivering the law from Mount Sinai, finely executed in stained glass, and presented to the church by the late William Chaloner, Esq. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Warrenites, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was founded by letters-patent of Elizabeth, in the 30th year of her reign, and endowed with lands and a small rent-charge by Thomas Conyers, Esq., of Eaglescliffe, in the county of Durham; the endowment was subsequently augmented by Mr. Chaloner, with £400, three per cent. consols., and now produces an income of £21 per annum. Mr. Chaloner also bequeathed £100, four per cent. stock, the dividends to be paid to the minister of Yarm for four Sunday evening lectures, to be preached annually. The school, which is situated in the churchyard, was formerly under the direction of twelve governors, by whom the master was chosen; but that body became extinct from the neglect of the survivors in not appointing their successors, and the scholars are at present nominated by the minister and churchwardens. A national school for both sexes was established in 1818, and is supported principally by subscription. There are some bequests for distribution among the poor, amounting in the aggregate to about £6 per annum; also a rent-charge of £1, bequeathed in 1707, by Mr. Robert Bainbridge, for apprenticing a boy. An hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded in 1185, by the family of de Brus, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £5; there are no remains, but the site is pointed

out obscurely by the name of the approach to the town from the south, which is still called "The Spittal."

YARMOUTH (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight incorporation and division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (W.) from Newport, and 94 (S. W.) from London, by Portsmouth, and 105 by Southampton; containing 567 inhabitants. This place,



Corporation Seal.

which derives its name from its situation on the river Yar, was formerly of much greater extent and importance than it is at present; it suffered severely from attacks of the French, by whom, in the reign of Richard II., it was pillaged and entirely burned, and on two subsequent occasions it was nearly destroyed by them. The town field, laid out regularly in right angles, though now destitute of buildings, clearly appears to have been originally the site of a part of the town. Yarmouth is situated on a bank sloping to the sea, on the eastern point of land at the mouth of the Yar, and consists of several neat streets, for the most part running east and west: the houses, which are of freestone, are in general well built and of neat appearance, and public baths have been recently established. At its western extremity are a castle and small fort, erected by Henry VIII., the latter occupying the site of a church or ancient religious house, and consisting of a platform with eight guns, and houses for the garrison. A large house near the former, which has been converted into an inn, was erected by Sir Robert Holmes, for the reception of Charles II., a portrait of whom, during his stay here, was painted by Sir P. Lely, and is in the possession of the Holmes family. The trade is now very limited: a considerable quantity of fine white sand, used in the manufacture of flint glass and the finer sorts of British china, is obtained from some pits on the shore of Alum bay, near the Needles; and the principal imports are, coal from Sunderland, and timber from the New Forest. A constant intercourse by boats is kept up with the opposite town of Lymington, in Hampshire, and before the general use of steam-boats, this was considered the safest and most expeditious passage to the island: a steamer plies daily between this place and Lymington. The market is on Wednesday, and a fair is held on July 25th: the market-house is a neat building, with a hall over it, in which the several courts are held, and the public business of the corporation is transacted.

The original charter of incorporation was granted by Baldwyn de Redvers, Earl of Devon, and confirmed by Edward I. and various successive monarchs; but that under which the corporation now acts was bestowed in the 7th of James I., and ordains the appointment of a mayor and twelve capital burgesses, with power to choose a steward, a town-clerk, and a sergeant-at-mace, and to create freemen, though this last privilege is not exercised. The borough courts are held by the mayor and steward, and the corporation is entitled to all the fines, forfeitures, and profits of the courts, with many other privileges. The town first sent members to parlia-

ment in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return until the 27th of Elizabeth, from which period it exercised the right without intermission until the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £43. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is a neat structure consisting of a nave and chancel, on the south side of which is a sepulchral chapel, containing a handsome statue of the full size, in Parian marble, of Sir Robert Holmes, formerly Governor of the Isle of Wight; the edifice underwent a complete repair in 1831, when the tower was raised a considerable height, at the expense of T. Alexander, Esq., and a gallery was erected by the corporation. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The sum of £30 per annum was bequeathed by Thomas, Lord Holmes, of which £10 are distributed to the poor, £10 paid towards apprenticing a boy, and the remaining £10 given to the minister. There are some vestiges of a Roman station, on the site of which a house has been built, occupied as a private residence.



Arms.

YARMOUTH, GREAT (*St. Nicholas*), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and union of itself, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the E. division of the hundred of FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 23 miles (E. by S.) from Norwich, and 123 (N. E.) from London; containing 24,086 inhabitants. This place, which, from its extensive and prosperous

trade and many other advantages and privileges, may be considered the most flourishing port on this part of the coast, derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Yare, which here falls into the ocean. It occupies ground originally covered by the sea, which, on its receding, left a bank of sand whereon a few fishermen settled, the first of whom, denominated *Fuller*, imparted his name to the higher portion, still called *Fullers' Hill*. As the bank increased in extent and density, the population augmented; but the channel of the northern branch of the Yare, on which the first settlers fixed their habitations, becoming choked up with sand, they, in 1040, removed to the southern branch. The earliest authentic record of the place is in Domesday book, in which it is described as "the king's demesne, and having seventy burgesses." Its fishery, at an early period, attracting many residents, a charter was granted, at the request of the inhabitants, by Henry III., allowing them to inclose the burgh, on the land side, with a wall and moat, the former of which was 2240 yards in length, and had sixteen towers and ten gates. A castle having four watch towers, and upon which a fire beacon was placed in 1588, was also built about this time, in the centre of the town: in the last-named year, a mound called South Mount, was thrown up and crowned with heavy ordnance, and the place was then considered impregnable. The castle, having been demolished in 1621, and the changes introduced into the system of warfare rendering further defences necessary, strong parapets were constructed in front of the town, and cannon planted on them, facing the sea: the circuit of the

fortifications thus completed was nearly two miles and a half. The only military operation in which the inhabitants have been ever actually engaged was their gallantly repulsing Kett, when in his rebellion he attempted, at the head of 20,000 men, to take the town by assault. But though the place has been only slightly visited by the scourge of warfare, it has suffered severely from the plague, to which, in 1348, upwards of 7000 persons fell victims; in 1579, upwards of 2000; and more than 2500 in 1664.

The town occupies an extent of 153 acres, on the western bank of a peninsula formed by the river Yare and the sea, and is connected with South Town, or Little Yarmouth, which is on the opposite bank, by a drawbridge. It is of quadrangular form, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and consists of four good streets parallel with each other, a handsome new street leading to the quay, on which is a noble range of buildings, and a great number of narrow rows intersecting the principal streets at right angles; it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with fresh water, and the streets are kept remarkably clean. There are several very ancient houses, one of which, built in 1596, was the residence of a grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell: in the drawing-room, which is elaborately ornamented with rich carved work, and has been restored to its pristine state, a meeting of principal officers of the parliamentary army is said to have been held for the purpose of deciding the fate of Charles I. The theatre, a neat and commodious edifice, erected in 1778, near the market-place, is open during the summer months; and races take place in August, on the Denes, a fine down south of Yarmouth. The bathing-houses on the beach, near the jetty, possess every accommodation for visitors; and adjoining is a public-room, built in 1788, where balls and concerts are occasionally held. There are very pleasant walks on the quay and beach; and the extensive sea view, enlivened by the number of vessels in the roads, is a source of considerable gratification to the frequenters of this sea-port, which is also resorted to as a watering-place. The barracks on the South Denes, near the beach, form a magnificent quadrangular range of buildings, designed by Mr. Pilkington, and erected at a cost of £120,000: the armoury in South Town will contain, exclusively of other military and naval stores, 10,000 stand of arms. Between the barracks and the entrance to the harbour, a grand fluted column, 130 feet high, and surmounted by a statue of Britannia, has been erected to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, and, as a landmark, well supplies to seamen the loss of Gorleston steeple, which was blown down in the year 1813. On the quay is the custom-house; within a short distance is a public library, with a good collection, and there are subscription reading-rooms adjoining the library. A handsome suspension chain-bridge, of eighty-six feet span, has been constructed at the northern part of the quay over the river Bure, by Robert Cory, Esq., in whom the property is vested; and a new road, in communication with this bridge, completed under an act of parliament, has shortened the distance between the town and Norwich about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Yarmouth is not a manufacturing town, though a considerable establishment for winding and throwing silk has been formed in connexion with a larger concern at Norwich, and for which buildings have been erected

on the site formerly occupied by the barracks, at the north of the town. There are extensive yards for ship-building, with corresponding rope-walks, and several large breweries; and a good trade is carried on coast-wise in malt, corn, flower, coal, timber, and other articles. A direct intercourse prevails with the Baltic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and other parts of the continent; and a regular communication by steam-vessels is kept up internally with Norwich, and coast-wise with London and the north of England. But the principal source of TRADE by which the town is supported is the herring-fishery, which is usually productive to a remarkable extent: the fish, when cured, or dried, for both of which processes there are very extensive establishments, are not only sent to every district in the kingdom, but exported in considerable quantities to other parts of the world, particularly to the West Indies; and many vessels from other places on the coast fish here, and some, at a defined distance, from foreign countries, especially France and the Netherlands. The situation of Yarmouth, in a commercial point of view, affords unusual advantages. The Yare is here navigable for vessels of 250 tons' burthen; and to Norwich, a distance of thirty-two miles, for smaller vessels, without the intervention of locks. The Waveney, which falls into the Yare, is navigable by Beccles to Bungay, a distance of twenty miles; and the Bure, which also joins the Yare, by Horstead to Aylsham, thirty miles, and another branch to North Walsham, twenty-five miles hence, thus opening an extensive and valuable channel of inland communication. An act was obtained in 1842 for the formation of a railway from Yarmouth to Norwich, to run along the northern bank of the Yare. Many attempts have been unsuccessfully made to form a safe harbour, at the enormous expense of above £240,000; the present one, which is the seventh that has been constructed, was projected and executed, at an expense of about £4200 only, by Jans Johnson, a native of Holland, and affords secure anchorage at all times. In 1835, an act was passed for improving the haven and the several rivers connected with it; also for repairing or rebuilding the bridge over the haven, and St. Olave's bridge across the Waveney. At the entrance of the Yare are two piers; that on the south, 1230 feet long, forming an agreeable promenade; and that on the north 400 feet in length, erected on wooden piles, and secured by iron railing. The quay, which in length, and beauty of construction, ranks the first in England, is a very great ornament to the town, and its centre is formed into an agreeable walk, planted on each side with trees. A duty of fifteen pence per chaldron, producing about £8000 per annum, is levied on all coal brought to the port, and applied, under the direction of twelve commissioners, to keeping the jetties and piers in repair, and deepening and clearing the river. The number of vessels of above fifty tons, registered at the port, is 315, and the aggregate burthen 34,676 tons. The navigation of the coast is very dangerous; the Roads, in which are two floating light-houses, are frequently resorted to by the North Sea fleet, and merchant vessels are constantly repairing to them for shelter. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday at Shrovetide, and on the Friday and Saturday in Easter-week.

Prior to the reign of King John, the town was governed by a provost appointed by the crown; but a charter of incorporation granted by that monarch in the ninth year of his reign, empowered the burgesses to choose their own magistrates, called bailiffs, of whom four were elected, who were authorized to hold a court

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

of hustings, now called the Burgh court. The privileges were extended by charters bestowed by succeeding sovereigns, of which that of Edward II. granted tronage to the burgesses, and exemption from serving on any assizes, juries, or inquisitions, out of the borough; and that of Elizabeth conferred power to hold an admiralty court weekly, with liberty to try all maritime causes, except piracy. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, assisted by a town-clerk, water-bailiff, gaoler, three sergeants-at-mace, and other officers, appointed under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough, formerly consisting of eight wards, is now divided into six, and the number of magistrates is twenty-six. Courts of session take place quarterly before the recorder; a court of requests is held for the recovery of debts under 40s., every Monday, and a court leet and court of pie poudre also occur. The freedom is obtained by birth and servitude. The borough, which originally comprised 1460 acres, first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.: the elective franchise was extended, in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which includes 2823 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The



Admiralty Seal, now disused.

admiralty jurisdiction was abolished by the Municipal Corporations' act, and the last court of admiralty was held on the 7th of Sept., 1835. The jurisdiction of the corporation, by charter of the 20th of Charles II., extends to South Town, or Little Yarmouth, in the county of Suffolk, and, as conservators of the Yare, Waveney, and Bure, for ten miles upon each of those rivers. The inhabitants are not liable to serve on juries for the county, nor to the payment of county rates, as the corporation supports the gaol, and maintains the prisoners; and writs, unless accompanied with a *non omittas*, can only be executed

under the warrant of the mayor, and by one of his officers. The town-hall, near the centre of the quay, is an elegant building of the Tuscan order, with a handsome portico in front, and is also the mansion-house; the council-chamber, in which public meetings and assemblies are held, is a splendid room, ornamented with a fine portrait of George I., in his robes; and the card-room is spacious, and contains paintings, by Butcher, of the quay, the Roads, and the market-place, and a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, who was high steward.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £430; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. In Domesday book mention is made of a church dedicated to St. Benedict, probably erected by the barons of the cinque-ports, and of which the foundations are still visible, about a mile from the entrance of the town. The present edifice, situated in the north-east part of the town, was founded by Herbert de Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich, about 1101, and appropriated to the prior and monks of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, who had a cell here: he built only the cross, which constitutes the present nave and transepts; the aisles were added in 1250, and in the following year the church was dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a handsome cruciform structure in the early decorated and later English styles, with a central tower and spire, four turrets at the west end surmounted by pinnacles, and an elegant south porch. Seventeen oratories, each with an image, altar, lights, &c., and supported by a guild, were instituted in it: on the tower was once a wooden spire, which appeared crooked from whatever side viewed, but it was replaced by the present one in 1804. The chapel of ease, dedicated to St. George, a handsome edifice built in 1716, is supported by a duty of one shilling per chaldron on all coal consumed in the parish: two ministers were formerly appointed to serve it by the corporation, but the patronage has been taken from that body, and must be sold; net income, £200. An additional church, dedicated to St. Peter, and in the later English style, with a lofty square tower, was erected near the White Lion Gates, on the north side of the road to the jetty, in 1833, at an expense of £7596, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Commissioners for Building and Enlarging Churches: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Incumbent of St. Nicholas'. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, in the market-place, commonly called the children's hospital school, was founded by the corporation, in 1651, and was part of St. Mary's hospital; it is now a free school for reading, writing, and arithmetic only, and thirty boys and twenty girls are maintained, instructed, and apprenticed. The revenue of the charity, independently of fines upon the renewal of leases, is £856. 19., of which £100 per annum, with a septennial fine of £100, are derived from an estate in Ireland, now worth £6000 per annum, but of which a lease for 1000 years at the above rental was granted in 1714. The Rev. Edward Warnes, in 1694, bequeathed an estate now let for £375 per annum, which sum is distributed at Easter and Christmas among orphans and widows, those of clergymen having the preference; and there is a lending fund of £130, left by Catherine Rogers and

William Southwell. The Fishermen's hospital, of a quadrangular form, comprising twenty houses of two rooms each, for the accommodation of that number of fishermen and their wives, formerly had an annual income of £160, paid by the treasury, and originally given by the crown as a reduction of the duty then levied upon all beer carried to sea, and £56. 10. derived from various private benefactions; but the allowance from the government is now reduced to 2s. 6d. during the winter, and 2s. in summer, paid weekly to such of the inmates as were there in 1830, and when these die, the grant is to cease. Seventy-eight houses in different parts of the town are occupied rent-free by paupers; and an annual sum of £62. 10. is distributed by the charity trustees in money, bread, and coal, among the inmates. Besides the cell belonging to the Holy Trinity at Norwich, and the hospital of St. Mary, there were also a cell of Austin friars belonging to the priory of Gorleston, two lazaret-houses, and houses of Black, Grey, and White friars, many fragments of which remain, as well as of the ancient walls of the town. Yarmouth gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Hertford.

YARNFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of MAIDEN-BRADLEY, union of MERE, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bruton; containing 91 inhabitants.

YARNSCOMBE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Great Torrington; containing 512 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Lord Rolle. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £135; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church has in the chancel a very old monument of granite, on which the inscription is illegible.

YARNTON, or YARINGTON, a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Oxford; containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 5., and in the patronage of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., for three turns, and of All Souls' College, Oxford, for one; net income, £217; impropiators, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower built in 1612, by Sir Thomas Spencer, who also erected the aisle in which he is interred, as a sepulchral chapel for his family, who resided in the old manor-house near the church, the remains of which are now occupied as a farm-house. In a recess in the aisle is an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of Sir William Spencer and his lady; and the churchyard contains an ancient cross embellished with figures in full length, now much mutilated.

YARPOLE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Leominster; containing 606 inhabitants, of whom 349 are in the township of Yarpole. The parish consists, with the township of Bircher, of 2523 acres, of which 399 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Croft; impropiators, the Trustees of Lucton school, whose tithes have been commuted for £273,

and those of the rector for £27; there are 23 acres of glebe.

YARWELL (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **Oundle**, hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from **Wansford**; containing 389 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river **Nene**, and consists of 980 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Nassington**. There are about 18 acres of land, let for £29. 10. per annum, half of which sum is distributed at Christmas among widows and others.

YATE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **HENBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1 mile (W.) from **Chipping-Sodbury**; containing 1057 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4042 acres, of which 656 are common or waste, an act for inclosing which was passed in 1842: the substratum abounds in coal, of which there are some mines in operation. The village has been made a polling-place for the W. division of the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of **W. S. Goodenough, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £685, and the glebe comprises 154 acres.

YATE, with **PICK-UP-BANK**, a township, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from **Blackburn**; containing 1068 inhabitants.

YATE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of **CROXDEN**, union of **UTTOXETER**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Uttoxeter**.

YATEHOUSE, with **BYLEY**, a township, in the parish of **MIDDLEWICH**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from **Middlewich**; containing 149 inhabitants.

YATELY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of **CRONDALL**, **Odiham** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Farnborough**; containing, with the tythings of **Cove** and **Minley**, 1997 inhabitants, of whom 717 are in **Yately tything**. A cattle-fair is held on the 8th of November. The **London** and **Southampton** road, and the **South-Western** railway, pass through the parish, and here is a station on the line of the latter. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and appropriator, the Master of the Hospital of **St. Cross**. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**; also a national school endowed with £9. 6. a year, being one-third of the income arising from land bequeathed for charitable purposes by **Mary Barker**, in 1706.

YATESBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CALNE**, **Marlborough** and **Ramsbury**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Calne**; containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4., and in the gift of **Colonel James Kyrle Money**: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 23 acres.

YATTENDON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Newbury**; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement

1400 acres, of which 1134 are arable, 90 pasture and meadow, and 176 woodland. There was formerly a weekly market, on Tuesday, granted in 1258, with a fair on the festival of **St. Nicholas**, to **Peter de Etyndon**, and confirmed in 1319, to **John de la Beche**, with another fair on the festival of **St. Peter** and **St. Paul**; these have long been disused, but a fair is held on the 10th of July. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 8.; net income, £384; patron, the **Rev. J. F. Howard**. **Thomas Carte**, the historian, wrote the greater part of his *History of England* at this place, and, dying in 1754, was buried in the church. A castle said to have been inhabited by **King Alfred**, once occupied the site of the present manor-house; and a large field in the parish, where **Alfred** gained a decisive victory over the **Danes**, is still called **England's Field**.

YATTON, a township, in the parish of **AYMESTREY**, union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 214 inhabitants.

YATTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **MUCH MARCLE**, union of **ROSS**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Ross**; containing 245 inhabitants, and comprising 1392 acres. It is intersected by the road between **Ross** and **Ledbury**. The chapel has been recently enlarged and improved, by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the **Incorporated Society**. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £287. 12. 6., and there is a glebe of 5 acres.

YATTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 12 miles (S. W.) from **Bristol**; containing, with the hamlets of **Claverham**, **Cleeve**, and **Hewish**, 1978 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5389a. 2r. 5p.: limestone abounds, and is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The **Bristol** and **Exeter** railway passes through. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Kenn** annexed, in the patronage of the **Prebendary of Yatton** in the **Cathedral of Wells** (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £30: the tithes have been commuted for £48, payable to the impropiator, £300 to the prebendary, and £445. 10. to the vicar; the prebendal glebe comprises 138 acres. The church is a stately cruciform structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a tower in the centre, formerly surmounted by a spire; the greater portion of the church appears to have been rebuilt in the 15th century, by the **Wyck** family, to one of whom is a monument bearing his effigy, in the north transept. There is a sepulchral chapel of the **Newton** family, built by **Dame Isabel**, widow of **Sir John Newton**, and containing a handsome monument of alabaster to **Sir Richard Caradoc Newton**, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of **Henry VI.**, and another to his son **Sir John**. A district church, dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**, was erected at **Cleeve**, and consecrated in June, 1840; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style, and contains 300 sittings. There are places of worship for the **Society of Friends** and **Wesleyans**. On **Cadbury Hill**, in the vicinity, are vestiges of an ancient fortification. In 1782, thirteen human bodies, some of them fresh and of unusual size, and a stone coffin, were found in a limestone quarry, about two feet below the surface of the earth.

YATTON-KEYNALL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by

W.) from Chippenham; containing 492 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1637 acres: freestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried for building and paving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. E. W. Daubeny: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. The church is a handsome structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

Y A V E R L A N D, a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Newport; containing 80 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 764 acres, of which 423 are arable, 200 meadow, 5 pasture, 84 down, 42 woodland, 6 gardens, and 4 waste. An ancient mansion of the Russells here, subsequently of the Richards family, and now a farm-house, is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style. The surrounding scenery is diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Atkyns Wright: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe contains 12 acres. The church, a small edifice near the old mansion, is principally in the later English style, and has a Norman doorway in good preservation.

Y A W T H O R P E, a hamlet, in the parish of CORRINGHAM, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 35 inhabitants.

Y A X H A M (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from East Dereham; containing 450 inhabitants. It comprises 1568*a.* 12*p.*, of which 1398 acres are arable, 150 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland. The living is a rectory, with that of Welborne annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Rev. Dr. John Johnson: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 46½ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower; the font is elaborately sculptured, and in the chancel is a handsome monument to the Rev. Dr. Johnson.

Y A X L E Y (*St. Peter*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Stilton, and 73 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1211 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4077 acres, chiefly arable; the soil is various, in some parts fenny land, and in others a retentive clay. The village is irregularly, but neatly, built, extending for a considerable distance along the road from Stilton to Farcet, and is amply supplied with water. At a short distance to the east is Whittlesea mere, one of the most extensive sheets of water in the kingdom, six miles in length, and three broad, and abounding with fish. The barracks of Norman-Cross, in the parish, were used during the late war, as a place of confinement for French prisoners, but are now partly dismantled. The neighbourhood is extremely productive of sedges and reeds, the preparation of which affords employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. A fair is held on Holy-Thursday, for cattle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £177; improprator, the Earl of Carysfort. The church, situated

on an eminence at the western extremity of the town, is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style, with some portions of earlier date; the tower is surmounted by a finely-proportioned crocketed spire, supported by flying buttresses, and is conspicuous for many miles round. There is a place of worship for Independents. A workhouse and school were established under the wills of Frances and Jane Proby, who, in 1712, bequeathed property for that purpose to the parishes of Yaxley, Elton, and Flitton: the share appropriated to Yaxley amounts to about £70 per annum, out of which a master, who has the free use of the school premises, receives the sum of £50 for instructing twenty boys.

Y A X L E Y (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (W.) from Eye; containing 507 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1300 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of J. T. Mott, Esq.; improprators, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., and others, whose tithes have been commuted for £278. 17., and those of the vicar for £135. 8. There are 34 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the lower nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved screen, and the east window is embellished with stained glass. Yaxley Hall was the seat of a family who took their name from the parish.

Y A Z O R (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 4½ miles (S.) from Weobley; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises 2047*a.* 28*p.*, of which 1000 acres are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 526 woodland, and the remainder roads and waste; the surface is undulated, and in the hills are quarries of limestone, and of freestone for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, annexed to the rectory of Bishopstone, and valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; improprators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sir R. Price, Bart., and T. Arkwright, Esq. The church is ancient and dilapidated, and the erection of a new edifice is contemplated.

Y E A D I N G, a hamlet, in the parish of HAYES, union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 222 inhabitants.

Y E A D O N, a township, in the parish of GUISELEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. W.) from Leeds; containing 3379 inhabitants. This township, which includes Upper and Lower Yeadon, and Henshaw, comprises about 1730 acres, chiefly high moorland, affording tolerable pasture; and the population is mostly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, in three large mills. The village, which is extensive, stands on an eminence on the north side of Airedale, commanding a fine view of the vale and adjacent scenery, which is pleasingly diversified. Lane-Head House and Low Hall are handsome mansions, beautifully situated; the surface of the township is watered by copious springs, and the substratum abounds with good building-stone. A church was erected in 1843, at an expense of £2000, raised by subscription, aided by grants of £300 from the Incorporated Society, a like sum from the Commissioners for

Building Churches, and £400 from the Ripon Diocesan Society; it is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and stands on a site given by Richard Barwick, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £111. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Association Methodists: a school-house was built in 1823, for children of Rawden and Yeadon; and an old Methodist meeting-house, now disused as such, has been converted into a Sunday school.

YEALAND-CONYERS, a township, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 322 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated in a district abounding with interesting and richly-varied scenery, and the immediate vicinity is enlivened with numerous handsome seats and pleasing villas. A church dedicated to St. John, has been recently erected. There are a place of worship for the Society of Friends, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and a school is supported by endowment.

YEALAND-REDMAYNE, a township, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 228 inhabitants.

YEALMPTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 1317 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3132 acres, of which the substratum is chiefly limestone of good quality, quarried for burning into lime. The navigable river Yealm, which gives name to the place, here flows through much pleasing scenery, and is crossed by a bridge at the village, which was anciently denominated a borough, and though much decayed, is still of respectable appearance. A great cattle-market is held on the fourth Wednesday in every month. At Kitley, the fine mansion of the family of Bastard, is a collection of the most valuable productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The living is a vicarage, with that of Revelstoke annexed, valued in the king's books at £35. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; appropriator, the Prebendary of King's-Teignton in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £355. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with two stone stalls, enriched with trefoil arches. There is a chapel of ease at Revelstoke. Near the church are the ruins of a building, once, probably, the residence of the prebendary: according to tradition, it was a palace of the Saxon kings, having been occupied by Ethelwold, whose lieutenant, Lipsius, was buried here.

YEARDSLEY, with WHALEY, a township, in the parish of TAXALL, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 663 inhabitants. This place is situated on the west bank of the river Goyt, on the road from Manchester to Buxton, and comprises 795 Cheshire acres. It appears to have been the property of the Jodrells since the time of Henry VI., and Sir Francis Jodrell, of Henbury, is the present proprietor. Some very productive collieries are extensively worked, and one of the seams of coal is

crossed by a vein of lead-ore, which is of very rare occurrence; there are also quarries of flag and building stone. In the village, which is of considerable antiquity, a manufactory of tape is carried on upon a limited scale; and there is a wire-mill, employing about fifty persons. The Peak Forest canal commences here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

YEARNOR, a tything, in the parish of PORLOCK, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 27 inhabitants.

YEARSLEY, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Easingwold; containing 176 inhabitants. The township comprises 2764a. 2r. 7p., of which 496 acres are arable, 2085 meadow and pasture, and 184 woodland and common. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £403, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. A school is partly supported by George Womble, Esq.

YEAWELEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIRLEY, hundred of APLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ashbourn; containing 239 inhabitants. It comprises 1065 acres, of which 50 are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £50. There is a place of worship for Independents. Here was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, to which Sir William Meynell was a great benefactor in 1268, and which, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £107. 3. 8. The chapel, now called Stydd chapel, has fallen to ruins.

YEAVINGER, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Wooler; containing 68 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1400 acres, of which about 400 are arable, and the remainder pasture and moorland: the river Glen passes on the north, at a short distance from the village. In this township is Yeavinger Bell, a lofty conical mountain rising to the height of more than 2000 feet from the vale. Its summit, which is level, and 1000 yards in circuit, is encompassed by the remains of an ancient wall, eight yards in breadth, built on the very edge of the hill, with an entrance on the south; within this is another wall, defended by a ditch, and in the centre of the area is a large cairn hollowed like a bowl. There are several smaller circles on other parts of the hill, with vestiges of a grove of oaks, strongly indicating that these works were constructed by the Druids; and in the neighbourhood are an immense cairn and a cluster of rocks, respectively called Tom Tallan's grave and crag. Yeavinger was the residence of some of the Saxon kings of Northumbria, particularly Edwin, after his conversion; and here Paulinus was employed in baptizing other converts in the river Glen, close by. Near the village is a rude column of stone, commemorating the victory gained in 1415, by the Earl of Westmorland, with an English force of 440 men, over Sir Robert Umfraville, at the head of a Scottish army of 4000.

YEDDINGHAM (*BLESSED VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of the county of YORK, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Malton; containing 122 inhabitants. In 1163, Roger and Helwysia de Clere founded a small priory here for nine

nuns of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the revenue was valued at the Dissolution at £26. 6. 8., and the site was granted to Robert Holgate, afterwards Archbishop of York. The parish, of which a portion is sometimes called Court-Houses, is on the road from York to Scarborough, and comprises about 700 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The village is pleasantly situated on the navigable river Derwent, which forms the northern boundary of the parish, and also divides the North and East ridings of the county. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 2.; net income, £205; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; impropiator, Mark Foulis, Esq. The church, a small ancient structure, with a tiled chancel, and a belfry, was dedicated in 1241, and several indulgences were granted to it by Richard de Breuse, patron of a monastery near Yeddingham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; likewise a national school.

YELDERSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Ashbourn; containing 211 inhabitants.

YELDHAM, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halsted; containing 726 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a retired part of the parish; many women and children are employed in the straw-plat manufacture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of John Martin Cripps, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a very handsome tower; the burial-ground is planted with avenues of fir-trees. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of John Symonds, in 1691. The gravelly soils are replete with fossils.

YELDHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Halsted; containing 333 inhabitants. It is situated in a pleasant and healthy district, and comprises 916*a. 3r. 18p.*, of which 793 acres are arable, 81 pasture, and 42 wood; the soil is strong and rather wet, but the lands are generally in profitable cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, with a handsome square embattled tower: on the south side of the chancel is a small chapel belonging to the family De la Pole; the altar-piece is richly embellished, and has a window of stained glass.

YELFORD-HASTINGS, a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (S.) from Witney; containing 16 inhabitants. This parish, which originally belonged to the family of Hastings, was purchased by Mr. Speaker Lenthall, whose descendant, K. J. W. Lenthall, Esq., is the lord of the manor; it comprises by measurement 313 acres, of which 100 are arable, 200 meadow and pasture, and 13 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 6½.; net income, £108; patron, Mr. Lenthall. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

YELLING (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Caxton; containing 333 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1800 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5.; and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £291, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The rent of an allotment of about fourteen acres of land, amounting to £14. 14., is chiefly distributed among the poor.

YELVERTOFT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Welford; containing 618 inhabitants. It comprises 2150*a. 2r. 15p.*, of which five-sixths are pasture and meadow, and one-sixth arable: the Union canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl of Craven; net income, £487. There is a place of worship for Independents. Thirty children are instructed for £35 a year, arising from land bequeathed by Mrs. Ashby, in 1719.

YELVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LONDON and CLAVERING, hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 82 inhabitants. The parish comprises 538*a. 1r. 26p.*, of which 492 acres are arable, 38 pasture and meadow, and 8 roads: the road from Norwich to Beccles passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Alphington annexed, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated and early English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains several handsome monuments to the families of Rant, Playter, and Day, and a Norman font. The sum of £27 per annum, arising from land purchased with a bequest by Mrs. Anne Rant in 1698, is divided between the rector and the poor, the latter of whom have also 4 acres, allotted at the inclosure.

YEOVIL (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 9½ miles (S. S. E.) from Somerton, and 122 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 7043 inhabitants. This place, which, from the discovery of tessellated pavements and other relics of antiquity, is supposed to have been known to the Romans, derives its name from the river Yeo, or Ivel, the *Velox* of Ravennas, which, having its source in seven springs near Sherborne, separates the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and passes this place at a short distance to the east, beneath a stone bridge of three arches, near which it receives a small stream, turning three mills, that bounds the town on the south. It was anciently called the town, borough, lordship, and hundred of Yeovil, and included a district



Corporation Seal.

which soon after the Conquest fell into the possession of the crown, and part of which was assigned by the name of the manor of Yeovil to the rector of the church of St. John the Baptist in this town, by one of the kings of England, who also granted him a weekly market on Friday, view of frankpledge, and several other rights and privileges. The inhabitants were likewise incorporated, under the designation of the Portreeve and Burgesses of Yeovil; and a daily court of pie-poudre was anciently held by the provost on behalf of the rector, but has been long discontinued. The manor was held by the successive rectors till the year 1418, when the then rector resigned the church, together with the town and lordship, to Henry V., who gave the manor, with all its rights and privileges, and the rectory, to the abbot and convent of the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget, which that monarch had founded at Sion, in the county of Middlesex. This grant was confirmed by Edward IV., and after the dissolution of the monasteries the manor was settled by Henry VIII. on his queen, Catherine, who held it till her death. In 1449, an accidental fire consumed 117 houses in the town, of which 45 belonged to different chantries, and on this occasion an indulgence of 40 days was granted to all who contributed to repair the loss.

The town consists of numerous streets, many of them spacious; and the houses, of which several are of stone, are in general well built. It is supplied with water from springs that rise at a short distance, and is sheltered on the north by a range of hills which, as well as the adjacent country, are in a high state of cultivation; the metropolis is chiefly supplied with what is called Dorset butter from the dairy-farms in the vicinity. On the south-east are three remarkable hills, from the summit of one of which, Newton Hill, the English and Bristol Channels can be discerned. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in the woollen manufacture to a great extent; but this has been superseded by that of leather gloves, which are made here to the extent of 4000 dozen per week, affording employment to many hundred persons in the parish and neighbouring villages. The market is on Friday, and every alternate Friday is the great market: corn, cattle, pigs, bacon, butter, cheese, hemp, and flax, are sold in considerable quantities; and in the purchase and sale of the two last articles upwards of £1000 are frequently returned in one day. Fairs are held on June 28th and November 17th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery, and continue for two days each. The market-house is supported on stone pillars. The government of the town, which is a corporation by prescription, is vested in a portreeve and eleven burgesses; a mace-bearer and two constables are chosen for the town, and two constables for the parish, which has a distinct jurisdiction; the portreeve exercises magisterial authority while in office. A court of record formerly took place every three weeks; and a court-leet for the borough is still held annually, by the lord of the manor.

The parish comprises 4038*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 900 acres are arable, 30 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil varies from a light sand to a strong clay, alternated with portions of rich loam. The living is a vicarage, with that of Preston annexed, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £391; patron, William Phelps, Esq.; impro-

priators, Henry William R. W. Halsey, Esq., for one portion, and John Newman, Esq., for the residue. The church is a fine old cruciform structure, near the centre of the town, in the ancient English style, with a tower surmounted by a balustrade, and, according to Leland, contained the chantries of St. John the Baptist, the Holy Cross, the Holy Trinity, and the Virgin Mary; a gallery has been erected, containing 200 free sittings. At its western end stands an old building, now used as a schoolroom, of much older date than the church itself. The foundation-stone of a district church was laid on June 23rd, 1843. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free school, originally founded in 1707, by subscription, has been endowed with sundry bequests, especially that of John Noyes, who, in 1718, left estates producing about £150 per annum, partly extended to Romsey and Fisherton-Anger. An almshouse for a custos, two wardens, and twelve persons, was founded in 1476, by John Woburne, minor canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and endowed to a considerable extent with landed property; a chapel is annexed to the institution. The portreeve's almshouses, in Back-street, are for four women, each of whom receives a small allowance. The poor law union of Yeovil comprises 35 parishes or places, containing a population of 27,894. In the hamlets of Kingston, Marsh, and Hensford were ancient chapels, formerly used as oratories, but afterwards for public worship, dependent on the mother church, in which the inhabitants of those villages had a right of sepulture; the places appropriated for that purpose are still pointed out in the church.

YEOVILTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (E.) from Ilchester; containing, with the tything of Bridghampton, and the hamlets of Hainbury and Speckington, 294 inhabitants, of whom 163 are in Yeovilton township. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Yeo, and comprises by measurement 1753 acres, of which one-half are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and orchard; the soil is generally a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

YETLINGTON, with CALLALEY, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 306 inhabitants. The village is three miles and a half west-south-west from Whittingham.

YETMINSTER (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of YETMINSTER, Sherborne division of DORSET, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing, with the chapelries of Chetnole and Leigh, 1246 inhabitants, of whom 628 are in Yetminster township. This parish, which lies on the western border of the county, and gives name to the hundred, comprises by measurement 1575 acres: there are quarries of good limestone, and of a very hard freestone for building. The village, situated near the river Ivel, consists of a long well-built street,

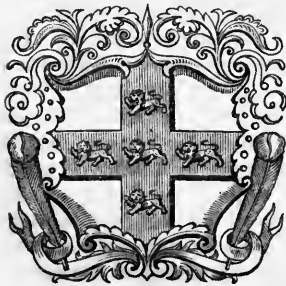
having still the appearance of a town. In the year 1300, the Bishop of Sarum obtained a grant from Edward I. for a market and fair, which was confirmed by Richard II., but the market has long been disused, and fairs are now held on April 23rd and October 1st. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Yetminster in the Cathedral of Salisbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 7. : the great tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £250; the glebe consists of garden and orchard ground attached to the glebe-house. The church is a large ancient structure, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are chapels of ease at Leigh and Chetnole. The Hon. Robert Boyle, in 1699, bequeathed an estate now producing more than £70 per annum, for teaching 26 boys; the master has a house, with a garden and orchard.

YETTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **BICTON**, union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **EAST BUDLEIGH**, Woodbury and S. divisions of **DEVON**; containing 137 inhabitants.

YIELDING, or **YELDEN** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **STODDEN**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 320 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey *Ewelden*, comprises 1912 acres, of which 836 are arable, 800 meadow and pasture, 10 woodland, and 177 common, roads, and waste: many of the women and children are employed in lace-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £317; patron and incumbent, the Rev. E. S. Bunting. The church is an ancient structure, and contains an interesting monument, but without inscription. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The moated site of an old baronial castle is still preserved.

YOCKLETON, a township, in the parish of **WESTBURY**, union of **ATCHAM**, hundred of **FORD**, S. division of **SALOP**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Shrewsbury. The tithes have been commuted for £175. 9. 6., of which £36. 8. 6. are payable to the impropriators.

YOKEFLEET, county of **YORK**.—See **YORKFLEET**.



Arms.

antiquary, it is identified with the city termed by the Britons *Caer Eborac*, and, among the towns of the Brigantes mentioned by Ptolemy, with the *Eboracum* of the Romans. The latter name is probably a modification of the former, on its becoming the station of the sixth legion, sent into Britain by Adrian. The early importance of the city must unquestionably be attributed to the **ROMANS**, who had a colony here, and made this the metropolis of their empire in Britain. The Emperor *Adrian* fixed his principal station in the city, in 124, while engaged in restraining the incursions

of the northern hordes. In the reign of *Commodus*, the Caledonians having made a successful irruption into Britain, attacked and routed the Roman army, and laid waste the open country as far as the city of York; but Marcellus Ulpius, who had been sent over from Rome, aided by the ninth legion, at that time stationed in the city, quickly routed them with great slaughter, and drove them back within their own territory. The Emperor *Severus*, in the fourteenth year of his reign, finding that the city of York was besieged by the northern Britons, came over into Britain, with his sons *Caracalla* and *Geta*, and a numerous army, and attended by his whole court; the besiegers, on his approach, retired towards the north, and intrenched themselves behind the ramparts which his predecessor *Adrian* had constructed, to defend the inhabitants from their assaults. The emperor, leaving his son *Geta* in the city, to administer justice during his absence, advanced with *Caracalla* to give the Britons battle, and, though from age and infirmity obliged to be carried in a litter, routed them with great slaughter; and leaving *Caracalla* to complete his victory, and, as is commonly supposed, to superintend the erection of a strong wall of stone nearly 80 miles in length, which he ordered to be built near the rampart of earth raised by *Adrian*, as a more effectual barrier against their future incursions, returned to York, where he spent the remainder of his days. The Caledonians again taking up arms, *Severus* sent out his legions with positive instructions to give no quarter, but to put men, women, and children indiscriminately to the sword.

During this period the city was in its highest degree of splendour; the residence of the court, and the resort of numerous tributary kings and foreign ambassadors, conferred upon it a distinction almost unsurpassed among the cities of the world, and obtained for it the appellation of *Altera Roma*, to which city, in these respects more than in any fancied resemblance of design, it might not unaptly have been compared. *Severus* died in his palace here in 212, and his funeral obsequies were performed with great solemnity on the west side of the city, near *Ackham*; in the immediate vicinity of the spot are three natural sand-hills, called *Severus' Hills*, upon which the ceremony is supposed to have been performed: his remains were deposited in a costly urn, and sent to Rome, where they were placed in the sepulchre of his ancestors. *Constantius Chlorus*, another of the Roman emperors, who resided for some time in Britain, died also in this city, in 307. His son, *Constantine the Great*, who at the time of his father's death was at York, was proclaimed emperor by the army. Of the grandeur of the city during its occupation by the Romans, numerous vestiges have been discovered, and various remains of Roman architecture have been found. Of these, the principal are, a polygonal tower, with the south wall of the Mint yard; an inscription to the tutelary genius of the place; an altar dedicated to the household and other gods by *Aelius Marcianus*; a cemetery without *Micklegate Bar*, in which many urns, containing ashes and burnt bones, have been recently dug up; also a small coffin of red clay, and a leaden coffin, of large dimensions, inclosed with oak; besides numerous coins and various other relics.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the

city suffered greatly from the depredations of the Scots and Picts, by whom it was frequently assailed; and upon the arrival of the SAXONS it experienced considerable devastation in the wars which arose between the Britons and their new allies, in the many contests for empire during the establishment of the various kingdoms of the heptarchy; and in the mutual wars of their several monarchs for the extension of their territories. By the Saxons the city was called *Euro wic*, *Euore wic*, or *Eofor wic*, all descriptive of its situation on the river Ouse, which, according to Leland, was at that time termed the *Eure*; and from these Saxon appellations its present name is most probably contracted. *Edwin*, King of Northumbria, made this place the metropolis of his kingdom, and upon his conversion to Christianity, soon after his marriage with *Ethelburga*, daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of Kent, in 624, erected it into an archiepiscopal see, of which he appointed *Paulinus*, *Ethelburga's* confessor, primate. This monarch founded a church, which he dedicated to *St. Peter*, and his example in embracing the Christian faith was followed by vast numbers of his subjects, who, under the influence of *Paulinus's* ministry, were converted to Christianity. On the death of *Edwin*, who was killed in battle in 633, while resisting an attack of the Britons under *Cadwallo*, assisted by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, the city suffered severely from the ravages of the confederated armies, who devastated it with fire and sword, and massacred the inhabitants. *Ethelburga* fled into Kent, accompanied by *Paulinus*; and the newly-erected church, which was scarcely finished, lay neglected for some time, till it was restored by *Oswald*, *Edwin's* successor, who, collecting a small army, after a sanguinary conflict, slew *Cadwallo* and the chief of his officers, and regained possession of his territories.

Upon the union of the several kingdoms of the heptarchy, York again became a place of importance, and in the ninth century was the seat of commerce and of literature, as far as they then prevailed in the country. During the DANISH incursions it was reduced to ashes, and having been rebuilt, it finally became one of the principal settlements of those rapacious invaders, who kept possession of it till *Athelstan* attacked and expelled them from the city, and demolished the castle which they had erected for their defence. In the peaceful times that followed, the city gradually recovered, and continued to flourish till the Conquest, at which time, according to the Norman survey, it contained six shires, exclusively of the archbishop's; one of these lay waste in consequence of the demolition of the castles; in the other five were 1428 houses, and in the archbishop's 200 houses. *William the Conqueror* placed strong garrisons in the two castles which remained, both to overawe the inhabitants, and to protect the city from the attempts of the Saxon nobility, who, refusing to submit to his government, had gone over into Denmark, to incite *Sweyn*, king of that country, to invade Britain for the recovery of a throne which had descended to him from his ancestors. In 1069, *Sweyn* sent his two sons, *Harold* and *Canute*, with 240 ships and a numerous army, who, having arrived in the Humber, disembarked their forces and advanced to York, laying waste the country through which they marched: on their arrival before the city they were joined by *Edgar Atheling*, who, with a large number of the English exiles, had

arrived from Scotland for the same purpose. The garrison, to prevent them from fortifying themselves in the suburbs, set fire to the houses; but the wind being high, the flames communicated to the city, and, during the consternation of the inhabitants, the enemy entered and made themselves masters of it. The successful Danes then proceeded northward, and, after subduing the greater part of Northumberland, finding their further progress arrested by the severity of the winter, returned to York, where they took up their quarters. *William* was unable, from the inclemency of the weather, to bring an army against them till the spring, when he advanced with his forces and encamped near the confluence of the rivers *Humber* and *Trent*, and, after a severe and obstinate battle, obtained a triumphant victory; *Harold* and *Canute* escaped, with a few of their principal officers, to their ships, and *Edgar Atheling*, with great difficulty, effected his retreat into Scotland. *William*, attributing the first success of the Danes to the treachery of the citizens, took signal vengeance on them, burnt the city, and laid waste the neighbouring country, which, from the *Humber* to the *Tyne*, remained for several years in a state of desolation. From this signal calamity, however, York gradually recovered in the two succeeding reigns. *Archbishop Thomas* repaired the cathedral, for temporary use, by covering the remaining walls with a roof, and afterwards, finding that they had been essentially injured by the fire, he pulled them down and rebuilt the church. Though continually exposed to the assaults of the Scots, it continued progressively to advance in importance; and, in 1088, a splendid monastery for monks of the Benedictine order was erected, and dedicated to *St. Mary*, of which *William Rufus* laid the first stone. In the reign of *Stephen*, the city was almost entirely consumed by an accidental fire, which is stated to have destroyed the cathedral, the monastery, with some other religious houses, and 39 parish churches.

In 1138, *David*, King of Scotland, whom *Matilda* had engaged in her interest, by a promise of ceding to him the county of Northumberland, laid siege to York; but *Archbishop Thurstan*, though at that time confined to his bed by illness, assembled the nobility and gentry, who, under the conduct of *Ralph*, Bishop of *Durham*, his deputy, advanced against him, and put him to flight with considerable loss. In the reign of *Henry II.*, one of the first meetings distinguished in history by the name of Parliament was held here in 1169, at which *William*, King of Scotland, accompanied by all his barons, abbots, and prelates, attended, and did homage to *Henry* in the cathedral, acknowledging him and his successors his superior lords. In the reign of *Richard I.*, a general massacre of the resident Jews took place, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity; the fury of the populace had first been excited against them for mingling with the crowd at the king's coronation in London; and, in spite of a proclamation in their favour by the king, the same spirit of persecution manifested itself in many of the large towns, especially in York, where numerous victims, having taken refuge in the castle, after defending it for some time against their assailants, perished by their own hands, putting their wives and children to death. In 1221, *Alexander*, King of Scotland, who the year before had met *Henry III.* at York, had another interview with that monarch here,

when he espoused the Lady Joan, sister of the king; and at the same time Hubert de Berg married the Lady Margaret, sister of Alexander; these marriages were both solemnised in the city, in presence of the king. In 1237, Cardinal Otto, the pope's legate, negotiated a peace between the kings of England and Scotland, who met here for that purpose; and in 1252, Alexander III., King of Scotland, came to York, attended by a large retinue of his nobility, and celebrated his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry III. Upon this occasion considerable festivities took place; the Scottish king, with his retinue, was lodged in a separate part of the city, appropriated to their use, and he and twenty of his principal attendants received the honour of knighthood. In the reign of *Edward I.*, a parliament was held here, which was attended by most of the barons and principal nobility; the great charter, with the charter of forests, was renewed with great solemnity, and the Bishop of Carlisle pronounced a curse upon all who should attempt to violate it. The Scottish lords, who were summoned to attend this parliament, not making their appearance, the English lords decreed that an army should be sent, under the command of the Earl of Surrey, to relieve Roxburgh, which the Scots were at that time besieging. After the battle of Bannockburn, in 1315, *Edward II.* came to York, and held a council, in which it was decreed to send a force for the defence of Berwick, then threatened with siege by Robert Bruce; and, in 1322, the Earl of Hereford, who, with the Earl of Lancaster, had rebelled against the king, having been killed at Boroughbridge by Adam de Hercla, who had been sent against him, his body was conveyed hither, where also many of his partisans were hanged, drawn, and quartered. On the suppression of this rebellion, which had been excited to free the kingdom from the influence of the De Spencers, the king held a parliament in this city, in which the decree made in the preceding year at London, for alienating their estates was reversed, and the elder Spencer created Earl of Winchester. At this parliament the several ordinances made at different times were examined, and such of them as were confirmed were, by the king's order, directed to be called statutes; the clergy of the province of York granted the king a subsidy of fourpence in each mark, and Edward, the king's son, was created Prince of Wales and Duke of Aquitaine. After the breaking up of the parliament, Aymer de Valence was arrested, on his return, by order of the king, and brought back into this city, on a charge of having secretly abetted the barons in their rebellion, and of having contributed to excite the late disturbances; but, upon the intercession of several noblemen, he was released, on payment of a fine, and taking an oath of fidelity and allegiance to the king. This monarch, having collected an army to oppose Robert Bruce, who was then desolating the English border, was surprised by the enemy, and with difficulty escaped into the city.

In the beginning of the reign of *Edward III.*, the Scots having sent three armies to lay waste the English border, and take possession of the adjoining counties, the king collected an army, with which he marched to York, where he was soon after joined by Lord John Beaumont, of Hainault, with a considerable body of forces. The Scots, being informed of these prepara-

tions, sent ambassadors to York, to negotiate a treaty of peace; upon the failure of which, Edward advanced against them with his army, and, inclosing them in Stanhope Park, had nearly made them prisoners; but by the treachery of Roger Mortimer, who opened a road for their escape, they withdrew their forces, and Sir William Douglas assaulting Edward's camp by night, nearly succeeded in killing the king: on the failure of his attempt, the Scots, after doing what mischief they could, retreated within their own territories. Beaumont, upon receiving an ample reward for his services, returned to his own dominions, and a marriage was soon after negotiated between his niece and the king, which was solemnized at York, in 1327. After the battle of Hallidown Hill, in 1333, Edward retired to York, where he held a parliament, in which Edward Balliol, whose cause he had embraced, in opposition to David Bruce, was summoned to attend him; but Balliol, having sent messengers to excuse his attendance, afterwards met the king at Newcastle. In 1335, Edward took up his residence in the monastery of the Holy Trinity in this city, and held a council, in which the Bishop of Durham, then chancellor, resigned the great seal into his hands, and he immediately delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who took the usual oaths of office in the presence of the council, and on the same day proceeded to the church of the Blessed Mary, where he affixed it to several deeds. *Richard II.*, while on his expedition against the Scots, in 1385, passed some time in this city, which he also visited in 1389, in order to adjust some differences that had arisen between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. On this occasion the monarch took his own sword from his side, and presented it to William de Selby, the mayor, to be borne in all public processions before him and his successors, whom he dignified with the title of Lord Mayor, which honour has been ever since retained, and is possessed by no other city, except those of London and Dublin. This monarch, in the nineteenth year of his reign, erected the city into a county of itself, and appointed two sheriffs, in lieu of the three bailiffs that previously formed a part of the corporation, and presented the first mace to the city, and a cap of maintenance to the sword-bearer: during this reign, Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III., was created the first Duke of York. In the time of *Henry IV.*, the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolph, who after the defeat of an insurrection against that monarch, headed by the Earl of Nottingham and the Archbishop of York, had retired into Scotland, raised some forces in that country, and made an irruption into the northern part of the kingdom; but Sir Thomas Rokesby, sheriff of Yorkshire, having levied some forces, defeated them in a battle in which both these noblemen were slain; and the king, marching into York, found several of the earl's adherents in the city, of whom some were ransomed and others punished; the earl's head was severed from his body, and being sent to London, was fixed upon the bridge.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, this city was occasionally connected with the contending parties, and though not actually the seat of war, several of the battles took place in the neighbourhood. In the reign of *Henry VI.*, Edward, Duke of York, who had raised an army in support of his claim

to the crown, was killed in the battle of Wakefield, and his body being afterwards found among the slain, the head was struck off by order of Queen Margaret, and fixed upon the gate of York, with a paper crown upon it, in derision of his pretended title. In 1461, soon after the assumption of the crown by *Edward IV.*, Queen Margaret having levied an army of 60,000 men, made another effort to regain the throne, and advancing towards York, was met by Edward and the Earl of Warwick with 40,000 men, at Towton, when a sanguinary battle ensued, in which 36,776 men are said to have been slain. During the engagement, Henry and Margaret remained in the city of York; but on hearing of the total defeat of their army, fled with great precipitation into Scotland. After the restoration of Henry VI., Edward IV. landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, in 1471, and advanced to York without opposition. On his arrival he hesitated to enter the gates, for fear of treachery; but being informed by the mayor and citizens that, provided he sought only to recover his dukedom of York, and not to lay his hand upon the crown, he might enter with safety, he took up his abode there, after swearing to a priest, who met him on his entrance, to treat the citizens with courtesy, and to be faithful and obedient to the king. Having remained at York for some time, he left a garrison in the city and marched towards London; and meeting with the army of the Earl of Warwick, near Barnet, a sanguinary battle took place, in which the earl, his brother, and several of his principal officers, were slain, and Edward, after this victory, was peaceably established on the throne. *Richard III.* arrived at York in the year 1483, and, it is said, was crowned with great solemnity and pomp in the cathedral, by Archbishop Rotherham. In the year 1503, Margaret daughter of *Henry VII.*, visited the city, in which she remained for some days.

In the time of *Henry VIII.*, the art of printing was first established in York, by Hugo Goes, the son of an ingenious printer at Antwerp. At the period of the dissolution of monasteries, during this reign, there were in the city of York, besides the cathedral, forty-one parochial churches, seventeen chapels, sixteen hospitals, and nine religious houses, including the monastery of St. Mary: with the suppression of the monasteries, ten parochial churches were demolished, and their revenues and materials appropriated to secular uses. In consequence of these proceedings, the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, originated in Yorkshire, and in a short time 40,000 men, headed by Robert Aske, and attended by priests with sacred banners, took possession of this city and of Hull. The Duke of Norfolk being sent against them, they were ultimately dispersed; their principal leaders were taken and executed, and Aske was brought to York, where he was hanged upon Clifford's Tower. After the suppression of this insurrection, Henry made a tour through the county, on the border of which he was met by 200 of the principal gentry, with 4000 of the yeomanry on horseback, who made their submission to the king, by Sir Matthew Bowes, their speaker, and presented him with £900: on his advance towards the city from Barnsdale, the abbot of York, attended by 300 priests, went out to meet him, and presented him with £600; and on his entering it, the lord mayor, with the mayors of Newcastle and Hull, who had repaired to York to meet him, re-

ceived him with great pomp and ceremony, and in token of their submission presented him with £100 each. Henry remained at York for twelve days, and established there a president and council, under the great seal of oyer and terminer, and after making several other arrangements, departed for Hull, where he threw up some additional fortifications. During the reign of *Elizabeth*, an insurrection to restore the Roman Catholic religion was headed by Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland, on the failure of which, Simon Digby, of Askew, and John Fulthorpe, of Iselbeck, Esqrs., who had been made prisoners, were taken from York Castle to Knavesmire, where they were executed. The Earl of Westmorland escaped out of the country, but the Earl of Northumberland, being taken prisoner, and attainted by parliament, was beheaded at York, and his head placed on the Micklegate Bar. *James I.* resided for some time at the manor palace in this city; and, in 1633, *Charles I.* visited York, where, in 1639, he held a council at the palace, and made the city the chief rendezvous of the troops destined to march against the Scottish rebels. During his visit, the king, who was then 39 years of age, ordered the Bishops of Ely and Winchester to wash the feet of 39 beggars, first in warm water, and afterwards with wine, which ceremony was performed in the south aisle of the cathedral: the king afterwards gave to each of them a purse containing 39 silver pence, several articles of wearing apparel, and a quantity of wine and provisions. Before leaving the city, he dined with the lord mayor and corporation, and expressed his satisfaction at the hospitality with which he had been entertained, by conferring the honour of knighthood on the mayor and recorder. While Charles remained here, the Scots demanded an audience to express their grievances, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a treaty of peace, after which the king disbanded his army, and returned to London.

Previously to the commencement of the *Parliamentary war*, the king, to avoid the importunity of the parliament, who petitioned for the exclusive controul of the militia, and for other privileges subversive of the royal authority, removed to this city, and was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of loyalty and affection. The parliament soon after appointed a commission to reside in the city, to strengthen their party, and to watch the movements of the king; and on their passing an ordinance for embodying the militia, the king ordered his friends to meet him in the city, whither he directed the several courts to be in future adjourned. The Lord-Keeper Littleton, being ordered by the parliament not to issue the writs, apparently obeyed; but on the first opportunity made his escape to York, and bringing with him the seal, joined the royal party, for which he was afterwards proclaimed by the parliament a traitor and a felon. On May 27th, 1642, the king issued a proclamation, dated from his court at York, appointing a public meeting of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood to be held at Heworth Moor, on the 3rd of June. This meeting was attended by more than 70,000 persons, who on his Majesty's approach, accompanied by his son, Prince Charles, and 150 knights in complete armour, and attended with a guard of 800 infantry, greeted him with the loudest acclamations of loyalty and respect. The king, in a short address, ex-

plained the particulars of the situation in which he was placed, and thanking them for their assurances of loyalty and attachment returned to the city, where, after keeping his court for more than five months, during which time every attempt at negotiation had failed, he advanced to Nottingham, and there erected his standard. In 1644, the parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Earl of Leven, and the Earl of Manchester, besieged the city, which was defended by the Marquess of Newcastle, and in a state of great distress; but hearing that Prince Rupert was approaching with an army to its relief, they raised the siege, and encamped on Marston Moor, about six miles from York, where they awaited the arrival of the royalists. The armies, which were nearly equal in number, each consisting of about 25,000 men, met on July 2nd, when, after a long and sanguinary engagement, the royalists were defeated: the parliamentarians, after this signal victory, returned to the siege of York, which, having held out nearly four months, surrendered upon honourable terms. On Jan. 1st, 1645, the great convoy, under the conduct of Gen. Skippon, arrived at York with the sum of £200,000, which, according to treaty, was paid to the Scots for surrendering to the parliament the person of the unfortunate monarch, who relying on their fidelity, had entrusted himself to their protection. After the Restoration, *Charles II.* was proclaimed here with triumphant rejoicings.

York was connected with several of the proceedings which led to the Revolution of 1688: *James II.* had attempted to introduce the Roman Catholic religion into the city, and for this purpose had converted one of the large rooms in the manor palace into a chapel, in which the service was performed according to the Romish ritual. This attempt, together with some arbitrary proceedings on the part of the court, gave great offence to the citizens; and in a general meeting appointed to vote a loyal address to the king, on the rumoured landing of the Prince of Orange, they resolved to add to their address a petition for a free parliament and redress of grievances. On November 19th, the Duke of Newcastle lord-lieutenant of the county, arrived in the city to preside at a county meeting for the same purpose; but finding that several of the deputy-lieutenants had joined with the citizens in their petition, retired the next day in disgust. The meeting took place in the guildhall, where a petition was framed in addition to the address; but during the proceedings, a rumour being raised of an insurrection of the papists, the party rushed from the hall, and, headed by some gentlemen on horseback, advanced towards the troops of militia, at that time on parade, crying out "A free parliament, the Protestant religion, and No Popery." The militia immediately joined them, and having secured the governor and the few regular troops then in the city, they placed guards at the several entrances leading into the town. On the following day they summoned a public meeting, passed resolutions, and issued a declaration explanatory of their proceedings. On the 24th they attacked, plundered, and destroyed the houses belonging to the principal Roman Catholics in the city, together with their chapels; and on December 14th, a congratulatory address was voted by the lord mayor and corporation to the Prince of Orange, who, and also his consort, were proclaimed on February 17th, by the title of King William and

Queen Mary, amidst general acclamation. During the rebellion in 1745, the inhabitants raised four companies of infantry, called the York Blues, for the protection of the city against the attempts of the insurgents. In 1789, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York visited the races, on the conclusion of which they entered Earl Fitzwilliam's carriage, and were drawn into the city by the populace, who took the horses from the carriage, amidst loud congratulations. On February 2nd, 1829, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by the appearance of a smoke issuing from the roof of the cathedral, and, on inspection, had the mortification to find that the choir of that splendid structure was in flames. Every possible assistance was immediately obtained; but the beautiful tabernacle-work, the roof, and every thing combustible in that part of the church were destroyed, and several of the piers and the finer masonry materially injured. This lamentable event, which was regarded as a national calamity, was the work of a lunatic, who had secreted himself for that purpose in the cathedral, after the performance of the evening service, and, under the influence of a fanatical delusion, set fire to the pile. Within a very short time, however, a sum of £50,000 was subscribed, principally within the county, and a large quantity of well-seasoned timber, of the value of £5000, was contributed by government from the royal dock-yards, for the restoration of the building. Another, but accidental fire, broke out on the 20th of May, 1840, which, within an hour, reduced the belfry to a mere shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and caused other damage to the edifice; but all these injuries were soon afterwards repaired.

The CITY is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Ouse, near its confluence with the Foss, and is nearly three miles in circumference; it is almost surrounded with walls, generally supposed to have been raised by the Romans, and restored in the reign of Edward I., but which were much damaged during the parliamentary war, and remained in a very dilapidated state till 1831, when the walls on the south side of the river were repaired by subscription, and the walk round the top restored, forming at present a beautiful promenade. They are defended by four ancient gates, constituting the principal entrances, namely, Micklegate Bar, to the south-east; Bootham Bar, to the north-west; Monk Bar, to the north-east; and Walmgate Bar, to the south-east. Terminating that part of the wall which extends from Walmgate Bar, on the north-west, to the edge of the marsh formed by the waters of the Foss and other smaller streams, is the Red Tower, built of brick; the inner face of this part of the wall presents a series of arches, and the same is seen in other parts. In 1840, Walmgate Bar and Barbican were restored, at the expense of the corporation; and in 1842, the restoration of the walls between Walmgate and Fishergate, was completed by a public subscription, to which the corporation liberally contributed. Besides these chief gates, there were five posterns, or smaller entrances, which took their names from the streets and parts of the city to which they led, and were severally called North-street, Skeldergate, Castlegate, Fishergate, and Layerthorpe posterns; but, with the exception of Fishergate postern, these have been removed. There are six bridges, of which the principal, over the Ouse, was begun in 1810, and completed in 1820, at an expense of

£80,000; it is a handsome and substantial structure of three arches of freestone, forming a communication between the parts of the city which are on opposite sides of the river. A stone bridge has been erected across the Foss, of which the first stone was laid in 1811; and over the same river are four other bridges, affording communication with the suburbs. The city has of late years undergone considerable improvement under a body of local commissioners; it is well paved, and lighted with gas by a company whose extensive works were erected in 1824, and by another company called the York Union Gas Company, established in 1837: an ample supply of water is furnished by the York Company's works. It is progressively increasing in size: in the adjacent township of Fulford, a row of new and very superior buildings, called New Walk Terrace, has been erected, separated by a drain only from the city liberty, and in all probability it will ere long extend itself at many points into this township. On the north-west, the continuous buildings stretch out of the borough a considerable distance into the township of Clifton, and on the north-east they nearly extend into the township of Heworth. Heworth Moor was inclosed in 1817, since which period a great number of substantial and excellent houses have been built in that neighbourhood, extending along the side of the Malton road; and many market-gardens are cultivated in this thriving and populous district. Interspersed throughout the vicinity generally are numerous mansions of persons in affluent circumstances, which, with their gardens and pleasure-grounds, contribute materially to enrich the scenery. Of the castle, erected by William the Conqueror, there remains only the mount, thrown up with prodigious labour, on which is an old circular building called Clifford's Tower, appearing to have been the keep, which was reduced to its present ruinous condition by an accidental fire in the year 1685. The ancient fortress, after it was dismantled by Cromwell, remained in a dilapidated state for several years; its site is now occupied by the county prison.

The *Subscription library* was established in 1794, and contains a well-assorted collection in every department of literature, at present exceeding 16,000 volumes: a handsome building was erected for the purpose in 1811, but this is now occupied by the Yorkshire Insurance Office and a subscription newsroom, the library having been removed to another building belonging to the corporation in St. Leonard's-place. There are three other subscription newsrooms, all of which are well supported. The *Philosophical Society* was instituted in 1822, and in 1826 obtained from the crown a grant of three acres of land, part of the site of the venerable abbey of St. Mary, for the erection of a suitable building and the establishment of a botanic garden; among other subjects it embraces the geology, natural history, and antiquities of the county. Its meetings are held, and the museum deposited, in a commodious building erected by voluntary subscription of the members, assisted by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county; the edifice is in the Grecian style, of the Doric order, and the garden is ornamented with shrubberies, pleasure-grounds, and plantations. The *Yorkshire Central Agricultural Association* was formed in 1832, under the auspices of the Earl of Harewood. The *Theatre* was erected in 1769, and in 1822 was considerably enlarged,

greatly improved, and elegantly fitted up; it is brilliantly lighted with gas, and is opened by the York company of comedians, in the first week in March, and continues open till the first week in May; the company also perform during the assizes and the race week. *Concerts* and *assemblies* are held periodically during the winter season, in a suite of rooms in Blake-street, erected after a design by Lord Burlington, in 1730, upon a scale of sumptuous magnificence, unparalleled in any town in the kingdom. The entrance is by an elegant vestibule into the principal room, which is 112 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet in height, ornamented in the lower part with a range of Corinthian columns and an enriched cornice, from which rises a series of the Composite order, surmounted by an appropriate cornice, and decorated with wreaths of fruit and foliage: this room is lighted by thirteen brilliant chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, each of which consists of eighteen branches. On the right hand of the large room is a smaller, for the subscription assemblies, of which there are generally six or seven, and the subscription concerts, of which there are generally four, during the season, exclusively of benefit concerts, and the assize and race balls, that are held in the larger room: the smaller room, which is elegantly fitted up, is 66 feet in length, and 22 feet wide, and the ceiling is richly ornamented; there are also other apartments and ante-rooms, forming altogether a splendid suite. The new concert-rooms, adjoining the old assembly-rooms, were erected in 1824, at an expense of £9400, raised from the profits of the musical festivals, and were opened to the public in 1828; the principal room is 92 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 45 feet high, and will afford accommodation for 1800 persons.

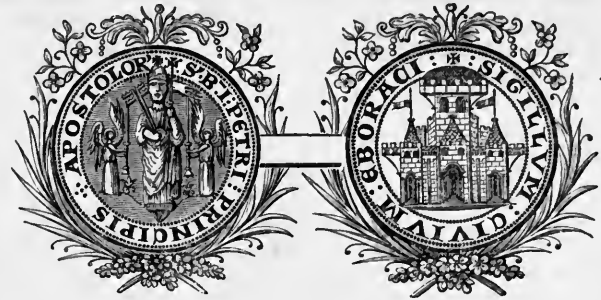
The *York musical festivals*, held in 1823, 1825, 1828, and 1835, have been liberally patronised, not only by the nobility and gentry resident in the county, but also by families of the highest distinction in every portion of the kingdom. The nave of the spacious cathedral is fitted up on these occasions for the performance of sacred music; the orchestra combines the talents of the metropolis with the professional skill of every other part of the country, and the performances rank among the most profitable and attractive of these periodical festivals. Miscellaneous concerts also are held in the large concert-rooms during the period of the festival; and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses, are appropriated to the York County hospital, and the general infirmaries of Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield. The *Races* take place in May and August, and the course, on Knavesmire, about a mile from the town, on the road to Tadcaster, is well adapted to the purpose: the grand stand, erected by subscription in 1754, is nearly 300 feet in length, with a balustrade projecting in front, supported on a rustic arcade. At Lendal tower, adjoining the water-works, is an establishment of hot, cold, tepid, and vapour baths. The *Cavalry barracks*, about a mile to the south-west of the city, were erected in 1796, at an expense of £30,000, including the purchase of twelve acres of ground, which are attached to them, for parade, and for performing the different evolutions: the buildings are handsome and commodious, and include arrangements for three field-officers, five captains, nine subalterns, and 240 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for the requisite number of horses.

The city is not much distinguished either for its commerce or manufactures; the TRADE principally arises from the supply of the inhabitants and the numerous opulent families in the neighbourhood. Several linen factories have been recently established, but are not carried on to any great extent; the manufacture of glass was introduced in 1797, and is conducted upon a moderate scale. Carpets, worsted-lace for liveries, gloves, and combs, are made; and there are some chemical laboratories and iron-foundries. The river Ouse is navigable as far as the bridge, for vessels of 80 tons' burthen; and ships of 150 tons trade with London. The trustees for the Ouse have expended large sums in improving the navigation, and steamers now ply between this place and Hull at any time of the tide. Great quantities of coal are brought hither in barges of 30 and 40 tons' burthen; and from the junction of the Foss with the Ouse is a navigable communication to the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, in the north riding. The York and North-Midland railway, proceeding southward, crosses the Leeds and Selby line, and unites it with the city. The Great North of England railway also commences at York, running northward, and is carried over the Ouse at Poppleton by a viaduct 300 feet long; it extends to Darlington, a distance of 45 miles, and was completed at an expense of £1,000,000, and opened to the public in 1841; the line is remarkably straight and level. These lines have their principal station within the walls, and form a complete railway communication with the west of Yorkshire and the north and south of England, and will probably add greatly to the commerce of the city. The market-days are Thursday and Saturday; the latter, which is the principal, is for corn. Fairs for cattle and horses, at which very large quantities of live stock are disposed of, are held every fortnight, and on Whit-Monday, St. Peter's-day, Lamm-day, and some other festivals, during the year, in a spacious market-place without the city walls, near Walmgate Bar, in the construction of which, and in the erection of a handsome inn contiguous to it, the corporation have expended upwards of £10,000. A fair for leather takes place every month; a fair for wool occurs on Peaseholm Green every Thursday, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, which is well attended; a fair for flax on the Saturdays before Michaelmas, Martinmas, Christmas, Lady-day, St. Peter's day, Lamm-day, and Whit-Monday; and a large horse fair, without Micklegate Bar, in the week next before Christmas. In the session of parliament of 1833, an act was obtained for improving and enlarging the market-places in the city, and rendering the approaches thereto more commodious; and for regulating and maintaining the several markets and fairs held within the city and its suburbs.

The earliest charter bestowed upon the inhabitants was by Henry II., confirming to them all the liberties they held in the time of Henry I. Richard I., in the 1st of his reign, granted them an exemption from toll and all customs in England and Normandy; and John, in the first of his reign, gave them a charter ratifying all former privileges, and conferring the city on the inhabitants, subject to a fee-farm rent of £160, payable half-yearly into the treasury. Confirmatory charters were also granted by Henry III., Edward II. and III., and Richard II., which last monarch, by a second charter, erected the city, with the district adjoining it, into a county of itself, dignified the mayor with the title of Lord, and in

lieu of the three bailiffs, appointed two sheriffs. Charters were subsequently obtained from Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VII., Elizabeth, and Charles I. and II.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The present corporation, however, consists of a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, appointed under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the city, formerly including only four, is now divided into six wards, and the number of magistrates is fifteen. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of freemen on their coming of age, and acquired by apprenticeship to a resident freeman. The city, which comprises 1938 acres, first exercised the elective franchise in the 49th of Henry III., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which contains 2805 acres; the sheriff is the returning officer. Courts of assize for the city and county of the city are opened by the judges on the northern circuit, under a separate commission, on the same day as the assizes for the county; at these courts, which are held in the guildhall, the lord mayor takes the chair in presence of the judge, who sits on his right hand. Courts of quarter-session are held before the recorder, for all offences not capital; the lord mayor and one of the justices hold a petty-session twice in the week; and a court of record, that occurs weekly by prescription, for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held before the recorder. To the corporation belongs the conservancy of the rivers Aire, Derwent, Don, Ouse, Wharfe, and some parts of the Humber. The mansion-house, erected in the year 1726, for the residence of the chief magistrate, is a stately edifice, containing a splendid suite of apartments, and a large collection of well-painted portraits, among which are those of William III.; George II.; George IV., when Prince of Wales, presented by His Royal Highness to the corporation, in 1811; Lord Dundas, painted by Jackson, in 1822; Lord Bingley; Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart.; Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart.; and other eminent persons. The guildhall is a handsome structure in the later English style, erected in 1446: the hall is appropriated to the use of the courts, and for the transaction of corporate affairs and the election of members and officers of the corporation. The council-chamber, adjoining the guildhall, was erected in 1819, when the buildings anciently used for that purpose, and situated on the old bridge over the Ouse, were taken down; the upper room is assigned to the meetings of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and the lower apartment is appropriated to various public purposes. The Merchants' Hall is in

Fossgate, and the Merchant Tailors' Hall in Aldwark; these are almost the only remains of the numerous ancient guilds formerly incorporated for the regulation of the trade of York. A common gaol for the city and county of the city was erected in 1807, at the joint expense of the city and the ainsty, towards which the former contributed three-fifths, and the latter two-fifths; it is a substantial stone building, consisting of three stories, surmounted by a cupola and vane, and is now considered the house of correction for the city, the county gaol in the castle being used as the common gaol. The house of correction for the city and county of the city, erected in 1814, at the expense of the city and ainsty, has been taken down, having been sold to the York and North-Midland Railway Company.

The general assizes for the county, and the election of knights of the shire for the North Riding, take place at York. The site of the ancient castle, which, on its being dismantled after the parliamentary war, was converted into a prison, is at present occupied by the county hall and common gaol, erected in 1701, and forming three sides of a quadrangle, near the confluence of the Ouse and the Foss, now approached by a gateway and porter's-lodge in the new wall, fronting Tower-street, and near the north-western side of Clifford's Tower. The county hall, which occupies the western range, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, erected in 1777, with a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Ionic order, above which are the queen's arms, a figure of Justice, and other emblematical ornaments: the hall is 150 feet long, and 45 feet wide; at one end is the crown bar, and at the other the court of nisi prius, each lighted by an elegant dome, supported on twelve pillars of the Corinthian order. On the east side of the quadrangle are the apartments of the clerks of assize, the office of the court of record, the indictment office, hospital rooms, and cells for female prisoners: this range, which is 150 feet in length, is fronted with a handsome colonnade of the Ionic order. The old county gaol occupies the south side of the quadrangle; and in 1836 a very large addition, called the New Works, was completed, at an expense of £203,530, including a massive boundary wall, 32 feet high, with pierced battlements, recessed gateway, and projecting towers: the new prison, which stands on the north-east side of Clifford's Tower, comprises four radiating double wings, with eight airing-yards, and in the centre is the governor's house, which commands inspection over the whole; the buildings are fire-proof, being constructed entirely of stone and wrought-iron.

The city was constituted an ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE by Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, after his conversion to Christianity, in 627, erected a church here, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and made Paulinus, the confessor of his queen Ethelburga, first archbishop. After the death of Edwin, who was killed in battle, Paulinus was compelled to abandon the province to the fury of the Britons, who, under Cadwallo, assisted by the King of Mercia, took possession of the city, and, accompanied by Ethelburga,

found an asylum in the kingdom of Kent. During his absence the newly-founded establishment fell into decay, but was restored by Oswald, the successor of Edwin, who, after a successful battle with the Britons, expelled them from the city, and recovered possession of his capital. Paulinus, dying in Kent, was succeeded in the government of the see and province by Cedda, who held it till the return of Wilfrid from France, whither he had been sent for consecration, and where he remained for three years. The establishment, under Wilfrid and his successors, remained upon its original foundation till after the Conquest, when Thomas, chaplain to William the Conqueror, being made archbishop, constituted the several dignitaries and prebendaries, and established the first regular chapter. After frequent disputes for precedence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, which were carried on for many years with the greatest animosity, it was ultimately decided in favour of Canterbury, the archbishop of that see being styled Primate of all England, as a superior designation to that of the archbishop of York, who has the title of Primate of England. The Archbishop of York, who is also lord high almoner to the queen, takes precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, and of all the chief officers of state, with the exception of the lord high chancellor; he places the crown on the head of the queen at coronations; and, in the county of Northumberland, has the power and privileges of a prince palatine: he was formerly styled Metropolitan of Scotland. The province of York comprises the sees of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, and Ripon: the diocese of York extends over the county of York, except such parts as have been included in the new diocese of Ripon. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of an archbishop, dean, chancellor, precentor, sub-dean, succentor, three archdeacons, four canons residentiary, twenty-four prebendaries, a chancellor of the diocese, a subchanter and four vicars choral, seven lay clerks, six choristers, organist, and other officers. The Archbishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorships, precentorship, the non-residentiary canonries, and fifty-three benefices, with a revenue of £10,000; the dean has the patronage of eleven benefices, and a revenue of £1250. The Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the residentiary and minor canonries, with twenty-four benefices, and possess a revenue of £1650, divided into six shares, of which one is reserved for minor salaries; the subchanter and four minor canons form a corporate body, with a revenue of £569, which is equally divided among them. The treasurership, erected in the year 1090, was dissolved and made a lay fee by King Edward VI., as were also the prebends of Wilton and Newthorpe, annexed thereto.

The CATHEDRAL, originally founded by Edwin, after having been frequently demolished and restored, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1137. It remained in a desolate state for some time, till Archbishop Roger, in 1171, rebuilt the choir, and in the reign of Henry III., Walter de Gray built the south transept. In the beginning of the reign of Edward I., John le Romaine, treasurer of the church, built the north transept and a central tower; and, in 1291, his son of the same name, who was made archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave, which was, forty years afterwards, completed by Archbishop William de Melton, who also built the west front and the two western towers. Archbishop Thoresby,



Arms of the Bishopric.

in 1361, rebuilt the choir in a style better adapted to the character of the nave, to which it was before greatly inferior; and, in 1370, the central tower was taken down, and in the course of eight years completely rebuilt. The whole edifice at present displays a regular series of the richest and purest specimens of the various styles of English architecture, with some remains of the Norman, of which the only portion now entire is the crypt, under the eastern part of the church. The distant view of this extensive and magnificent pile, towering above the churches and other buildings of the city, and equally unrivalled in the magnitude of its dimensions and the richness of its embellishment, is strikingly impressive. The cathedral is a cruciform structure, with the addition of two lateral projections between the central tower and the east end, which are called the light transepts, and is 524½ feet in length from east to west, and 222 in breadth along the principal transepts.

The *West front*, which is divided into three compartments by richly-panelled buttresses of four stages, terminating with boldly crocketed finials, is almost covered with a profusion of the most varied sculpture, comprising numerous canopied niches, in which are statues. The central compartment contains the principal entrance, a beautiful pointed and richly moulded arch, supported on a series of slender clustered columns, surmounted by a straight angular canopy with crocketed pinnacles, and ornamented with canopied niches, in which are statues of the Archbishops Melton, Percy, and Vavasour. The chief arch is divided, by a slender clustered pillar in the centre, into two smaller cinquefoiled arches, forming a double doorway, and having the spandril decorated with a circular window of elegant tracery. On each side of the principal entrance are two series of trefoiled arches, with feathered canopies, terminating in crocketed finials; and above it is the beautiful west window of eight lights, enriched with elegant tracery, and surmounted by an acutely angular canopy and parapet, behind which is seen the gable of the roof of the nave. The entrances to the aisles are through plainer arches, above which are elegant windows of three lights, with tracery surmounted by canopies similar to that over the west window. The *western towers*, which are uniform and of graceful elevation, are strengthened with double buttresses at the angles, highly enriched with canopies and pinnacles at the offsets, and which, after diminishing in four successive stages, die away under the cornice which is carried round the upper part of the towers. The *North and South sides* of the cathedral have buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and a delicately pierced parapet is continued round the walls of the nave: the transepts, which are in the early English style, are nearly similar in design, though differing in the minuter details. The *central tower*, which rises to the height of 213 feet, is a massive square structure, relieved on each of its faces by two large windows of three lights, separated and bounded at each side by enriched buttresses, terminating in crocketed finials; the crown of the arch of the windows is surmounted by a canopy, and the summit of the tower is wreathed with a pierced and embattled parapet. The *East front*, which is one of the finest compositions extant, is divided into three compartments by four octangular buttresses, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and profusely ornamented with canopied niches, in which are, a figure of an archbishop seated, holding in his left

hand the model of a church, and having the right hand raised; a statue of Vavasour, in tolerable preservation; and one, much mutilated, said to be that of Lord Percy. The magnificent window, of nine lights, filled with intricate tracery, occupies the whole of the central compartment, and is surmounted by an enriched ogee canopy, above which is some highly elaborate and beautiful tabernacle-work, and in the centre, a square turret, with a crocketed finial.

On entering the cathedral from the west end, the vastness of its dimensions, the justness of its proportions, and the simplicity and beauty of the arrangement, produce an intense impression of grandeur and magnificence. The *Nave* is separated from the aisles by long ranges of finely clustered columns, of which the central shafts rise to the roof, which is plainly groined, and the others support a series of gracefully pointed arches, in the decorated style, chastely and appropriately enriched. The triforium consists of openings of five lofty narrow trefoiled arches, with acute angular canopies. The clerestory is a noble range of windows, divided by slender mullions into five lights, having in the crown of the arch a circular light, with geometrical tracery of beautiful design: the aisles are lighted by an elegant range of windows of three lights, with quatrefoiled circles and tracery; and the walls below them are decorated with panels and tracery, and with canopied niches having crocketed pinnacles. At the eastern extremity of the nave is the *Lantern Tower*, supported on four lofty clustered columns and finely pointed arches, the windows of which diffuse a pleasing light over the transepts and eastern portion of the nave, which when viewed from this point, derives increased effect from the great west window, which is filled with flowing tracery of the most delicate and beautiful character. The *Transepts*, in the early English style, are dissimilar only in the minuter details and the arrangement of the ends. The central part is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and sharply-pointed arches; the triforium consists of four arches separated by small pillars resembling the Norman, and included in a large circular arch, having in the spandril a cinquefoiled, and on each side of it a quatrefoiled, circle; the clerestory consists of ranges of five sharp-pointed arches, of which the three central only admit light; the roof, which is of wood, is groined like that of the nave. The aisles of the transepts are lighted with double lancet-shaped windows, beneath which is a series of blank trefoiled arches. The choir is separated from the nave by a splendid stone *Screen* sustaining the organ, and divided into fifteen compartments containing a series of richly canopied niches, in which are placed, on elegant pedestals, the statues of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VI.: nearly in the centre is the doorway leading into the choir, an obtuse arch supported on slender clustered columns, with an ogee canopy, terminated with a crocketed finial. Above the niches in which are the statues of the kings are narrow shrines, richly canopied, and containing smaller statues, and above them a series of angels; the whole surmounted with bands of delicate tracery, and adorned with the most elaborate sculpture.

The *Choir*, of which the roof is loftier and more intricately groined than that of the nave, is a beautiful specimen of the later style of English architecture. The

piers and arches are similar to those of the nave, and the intervals between the arches are embellished with shields of armorial-bearings: the openings in the triforium consist of a series of five cinquefoiled arches with canopies and crocketed finials, divided in the centre by horizontal transoms; and the clerestory is a beautiful range of windows of five lights, with cinquefoiled heads, having the crown of the arch enriched with elegant tracery. The walls of the aisles of the choir are panelled and enriched with tracery corresponding with the character of the windows, which, as well as the groining of the roof, is similar to those of the nave. The magnificent *east window*, of nine lights, occupies almost the whole of the east end, and is embellished with nearly 200 subjects from sacred history, painted in glass; the upper section of the window is occupied with intricate tracery, elaborately wrought into a series of canopies, running up to the crown of the arch, and containing projecting busts, and the outer border is enriched with small tabernacles, containing half-length figures. The window is divided, nearly in the centre, by an embattled transom, in which a light gallery is wrought, affording an unobstructed view of the whole cathedral. Behind the altar, to which is an ascent of fifteen steps, and separating it from the Lady chapel, is a beautiful stone *screen*, divided into compartments by slender panelled buttresses terminating with crocketed pinnacles; each compartment contains, in the lower division, a triple shrine of niches, and in the upper, an open arch, separated by slender mullions into three divisions, surmounted by a square head, of which the spandrils are pierced in quatrefoil circles; above these is a delicate open embattled parapet. The intervals of this exquisitely wrought screen have been filled with plate-glass, affording a view of the eastern portion of the choir and of the magnificent east window. On each side of the choir, and on each side of the entrance under the organ, are the prebendal stalls, of oak richly carved, and surmounted with canopies of tabernacle-work: at the east end are the bishop's throne and pulpit, opposite to each other, both elaborately ornamented; and in the centre is the desk for the vicars choral, inclosed with tabernacle-work, on the north side of which is an eagle of brass on a pedestal. The pavement of the choir and nave has been beautifully relaid in mosaic. The *Lady chapel* is perfectly similar to the choir, of which it is only a continuation, and contains some beautiful monuments. Beneath the altar is an ancient *crypt* of Norman architecture, with low massive circular columns with varied capitals, supporting a plainly groined roof; it was built with the materials of Archbishop Thomas' church, by Archbishop Thoresby. On the south side of the choir are three chapels, or rather vestries, in which are several ancient chests. In the *Inner vestry*, or council-chamber, is a large press, containing many of the ancient records of the church, and a large horn of ivory, presented by Ulphus, Prince of West Deira, with all his revenues, to the cathedral, and which, after having been lost and stripped of its gold ornaments, was restored to the church by Henry, Lord Fairfax. The lands which are held by this horn are situated a little to the eastward of the city, and are of great value. Here is also preserved a large and elegant bowl, edged with silver doubly gilt, and standing upon three silver feet, originally presented by Archbishop Scroope, in 1398, to the company of

cordwainers of this city. Among the other curiosities are, a state canopy of gold tissue, given by the citizens in honour of James I., on his first visit to York; a superb pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet long, with the figure of the Virgin and the Infant placed under the crook, given by Catherine of Portugal, Queen Dowager of England, to her confessor, on his being appointed to the archbishopric by James II., in the year 1689, and said to have been wrested from him by the Earl of Darnley, when he went in procession to the minster, and deposited in the care of the Dean and Chapter, in whose possession it has remained ever since; and an antique chair, thought to be coeval with the cathedral, in which several of the kings of England have been crowned, and which is placed within the rails of the altar when the archbishop officiates.

The monument of Archbishop Walter de Grey, the tomb of Archbishop Godfrey, the monument of Archbishop Henry Bowett, and of Archbishop Thomas Savage are highly worthy of notice: there are also several large stone coffins, some recumbent figures of knights, and numerous tombs of other archbishops, of which that of Archbishop Roger is the most ancient. In the north aisle of the choir is a recumbent statue in alabaster, commonly, but erroneously, said to be that of Prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward III., under a rich and beautiful canopy; and in the north transept is the tomb of John Haxby, treasurer of the church, on which, according to ancient usage, payments of money for the church estate are still occasionally made. There are numerous other monuments and tombs in various parts of the church; among which are those of Sir William Ingram, Knt., commissary of the prerogative court; Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle; Frances Cecil, Countess of Cumberland; a statue of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, son of the minister of Charles I.; and a monumental figure of Faith, finely sculptured by Westmacott. From the north transept a passage leads to the *Chapter-house*, a highly enriched octagonal structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty and elaborately groined roof of wood, without a central pier, profusely ornamented with sculpture in various devices. Seven sides of the octagon are occupied by large windows of elegant tracery, embellished with shields of armorial-bearings painted on glass; below the windows are forty-four stalls of rich tabernacle-work of Petworth marble. The eighth side is solid, and has tracery corresponding with the windows; and the arch forming the doorway is divided into two trefoiled arches by a clustered column in the centre, above which is a statue of the Virgin with the Infant in her arms, enshrined in a canopied niche. The vestibule is also of beautiful design. The building now used for the *Library*, once a chapel belonging to the archiepiscopal palace, is situated a short distance to the north-west of the cathedral, and having undergone complete repair, exhibits a good specimen of early Anglo-Norman architecture; it contains a valuable collection of works on theology and general literature. The recent removal of ancient buildings to the north of the cathedral has disclosed a series of very beautiful Norman arches, which formed part of the palace, and which, though greatly mutilated, are peculiarly fine in their details.

PARISHES IN THE CITY.

PARISHES.	LIVINGS.	Value in the King's Books.	Present Net Income.	PATRONS.	Popula- tion.
		£. s. d.	£.		
All Saints, North-street	Discharged Rectory ..	4 7 11	107	The Crown	1199
All Saints, Pavement, with } united {	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Vicarage }	5 16 10½	100	The Crown	417 573
St. Peter the Little	Discharged Rectory ..	6 16 6	94	The Crown	910
St. Cuthbert, with	Discharged Rectory ..	5 10 10	233	The Crown	1233 444 373
St. Helen on the Walls, and ... } united {	Discharged Rectory .. } Discharged Rectory .. }	.....		
All Saints in Peaseholm	Discharged Rectory ..	.....		
St. Denis in Walmgate, with .. } united {	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Rectory }	4 0 10	150	{ The Crown and G. Palmer, Esq., alter- nately	1314 1024
St. George and Naburn	Discharged Rectory }				
St. Olave, with	Perpetual Curacy....	.....	138	Earl de Grey	1580
St. Giles .....	.....				1393
St. Helen Stonegate	Discharged Vicarage .	4 5 5	103	The Crown	607
St. John at Ousebridge-end.....	Perpetual Curacy ....	.....	209	The Dean and Chapter	1026
St. Lawrence, with	Discharged Vicarage .	5 10 0	83	{ The Dean and Chapter, the appro- priators	1354 182
St. Nicholas .....	.....	.....	
St. Margaret Walmgate, with .. } united {	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Rectory }	4 9 9½	124	The Crown	1207 497
St. Peter-le-Willows	Discharged Rectory }				
St. Martin, Coney-street	Discharged Vicarage..	4 0 0	97	The Dean and Chapter	513
St. Martin Micklegate, with .. } united {	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Vicarage }	5 16 3	243	{ Trustees of H. Willoughby, Esq., and others	554
St. Gregory	Discharged Vicarage }				
St. Mary Bishopshill Senior	Discharged Rectory ..	5 0 10	226	The Crown	1302
St. Mary Bishopshill Junior, with } united {	Discharged Vicarage . } Perpetual Curacy }	10 0 0	144	The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators {	2464 373
Upper Poppleton, and	Chapel of Ease .....	.....		
Copmanthorpe .....	.....				284
St. Mary Castlegate.....	Discharged Rectory ..	2 8 6½	120	The Crown	952
St. Michael-le-Belfry, with } united {	Perpetual Curacy } Discharged Rectory .. }	2 0 10	150	{ The Dean and Chapter, the appro- priators	1637 356
St. Wilfrid	Discharged Rectory ..	.....		
St. Michael Spurrier-gate, or Ouse-bridge..	Discharged Rectory ..	8 12 1	91	The Crown	499
St. Sampson	Perpetual Curacy ....	.....	109	The Subchanter and Vicars-Choral	761
St. Saviour, with	Discharged Rectory..	5 6 8	173	The Crown	2305 318
St. Andrew .....	.....			
Holy Trinity, King's-ct., or Christ-church .	Discharged Vicarage .	8 0 0	87	Master of Wells Hospital, the impropiator	685
Holy Trinity, Micklegate	Discharged Vicarage .	.....	93	The Crown	1455
Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, with } united {	Discharged Rectory .. } Discharged Rectory .. }	.....	138	The Archbishop	551 351
St. John Delpike, and	Discharged Rectory .. }				
St. Maurice without Monk-bar..	Discharged Vicarage .	12 4 9½			1477

The CHURCHES are in general in the later English style, but several of them contain portions in the Norman and early English styles. The church of *All Saints on the Pavement* is said to have been built on the site and with the ruins of the Roman *Eboracum*; it has an octagonal lantern tower with large windows of elegant tracery, in which was formerly a lamp to guide travellers across the forest of Galtres. The chancel was taken down, in 1782, for the enlargement of the market-place, but since the removal of the market the site has been added to the cemetery. The church of *All Saints in North-Street* has some old stained glass in the windows, and in the south wall the mutilated remains of a Roman sepulchral monument. The church of *St. Crux* has a neat square tower of brick, surmounted by a dome, and declining considerably from

a perpendicular line. The church of *St. Cuthbert* is a neat edifice in the later style, with some ancient portions: the windows were formerly embellished with stained glass, of which some portions are remaining. Near the site many Roman antiquities have been found, consisting of urns, pateræ, and part of the foundation of an apparently Roman building. The church of *St. Denis in Walmgate*, originally a spacious structure, has been much reduced by taking down the western part, which, from the insecurity of the foundation, was giving way; the spire, also, which was perforated by a ball during the parliamentary war, has been replaced with a square tower of indifferent character. Little now remains of the original architecture, except the entrance door, which belonged to an ancient porch that has been removed. In the interior are, a mural tablet with a female figure in the attitude of prayer,

erected to Mrs. Dorothy Hughes; and an elegant marble monument to Robert Welbourn Hotham, Esq., sheriff of York in 1801: in the north aisle is a sepulchral chapel of the earls of Northumberland, in which Earl Henry, who fell at the battle of Townton Field, was interred. The church of *St. Helen*, supposed to have been originally a temple of Diana, was rebuilt in the reign of Mary, and the ground of the churchyard, which had risen to an enormous height, was levelled and marked out as the site of St. Helen's square: the present structure, which has an elegant octagonal tower, has been much modernised, and most of the painted glass has been removed. Near the entrance is a Norman font lined with lead, and ornamented with antique sculpture. There are several monuments, and two mural tablets to the memory of Barbara and Elizabeth Davyes, two maiden sisters, who died in 1765 and 1767, each 98 years of age. The steeple of the church of *St. John* was blown down in 1551, and has not been rebuilt; the interior of the edifice contains a monument to Sir Richard York, Knt., lord mayor of the city in 1469: the churchyard has been much curtailed by the improvement near Ouse bridge. The church of *St. Lawrence* was nearly destroyed during the siege of York, by the parliamentary forces, and lay in ruins till 1669, when it was repaired; it consists only of a nave, with a square embattled tower. Over the altar is a large handsome window, with some remains of stained glass; and there are some neat marble tablets to members of the family of Yarbrough. The porch has been removed, but at the entrance is a fine Norman arch, with three mouldings ornamented with flowers; in the north wall of the church is a large grit-stone, supposed to have been a Roman altar, and in the churchyard wall are two antique statues. The church of *St. Margaret in Walmgate* is an old building of brick, with a steeple of the same material: the only interesting feature is a Norman porch, removed from the dissolved hospital of St. Nicholas: at the entrance is a semicircular arch, resting on single columns, and having four mouldings ornamented alternately with the signs of the zodiac, emblematical representations of the seasons, and grotesque figures. This edifice has been repaired, and a gallery erected. The church of *St. Martin in Micklegate* is a neat ancient structure, with a more modern steeple, built in 1677; the windows contain some portions of beautiful stained glass, and in the exterior of the walls of the church, and in the walls of the churchyard, are some remains of mutilated Roman sculpture. The church of *St. Martin the Bishop*, in Coney-street, is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior is spacious and appropriately arranged. Among the monuments are, one to Sir William Sheffield and his lady, with busts and the family arms; and a plain marble tablet to Elizabeth, wife of Robert Porteus, and another of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. The church of *St. Mary Bishopshill Senior* has portions in the early and decorated English styles, of which the details are very good: that of *St. Mary Bishopshill Junior* has a Norman tower, and some piers and arches in the early English style, with portions of a later date. The church of *St. Mary in Castlegate* has a very handsome and lofty spire, and contains several old monumental inscriptions. In digging a grave in this church a copper plate was found, which had been fas-

tened on the inside of the coffin of a priest who was executed for the plot of 1680. The church of *St. Maurice* is a very ancient structure; the interior has been recently repaired and modernised. The church of *St. Michael le Belfry* is a spacious and elegant edifice in the later English style, erected on the site of a more ancient church, which was taken down in 1535; the interior is handsomely arranged, with the exception of the altar, which is of the Corinthian order, and consequently inappropriate to the general character of the building. *St. Michael's in Spurrier-gate* is a very old structure, of which the west end is built of gritstone, in large masses. The church of *St. Olave*, adjoining the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, and a very ancient edifice, was destroyed during the siege of York, by the parliamentary forces, who used the roof as a platform for their cannon; it was rebuilt in 1722, with stone taken from the ruins of the abbey. The interior is neatly arranged; the east window contains excellent stained glass, and there are some mural tablets. The church of *St. Sampson* is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, on the west side of which is a sculptured figure of the tutelary saint, and on which may be perceived its perforation by a cannon ball during the siege of the city: there were formerly three chantry chapels in this church. Most of the painted glass has been removed from the windows, and the monumental inscriptions have been greatly defaced. The church of *St. Saviour* is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower surmounted by a wooden cross; the interior is very neatly arranged; the windows contain considerable portions of stained glass, and there are several old monuments. The church of *Holy Trinity in Micklegate* is principally in the Norman style, with portions of a later date; the tower preserves its original Norman character, but the church has been greatly mutilated. It formerly belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity, of which some ruined arches may be traced, and a gateway is still remaining in good preservation. The church of *Holy Trinity in Goodramgate* had once three chantry chapels; over the altar is a fine window, containing beautiful specimens of stained glass; there are also some very old monumental inscriptions. The church of *Holy Trinity in King's-court*, usually called *Christ-church*, is an ancient edifice, to which there is a descent of several steps; it was considerably reduced at the east end in 1830, in order to widen Collier-gate, and was then repewed. The Roman palace was situated near this church, on the side of which is a ditch still called King's ditch, which is supposed to have bounded the demesne. In addition to the several churchyards, a public cemetery has been established, on the Fulford road, comprising $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, beautifully laid out and inclosed at a cost of about £6000. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive, and Association Methodists, Wesleyans, and English Presbyterians; also two Roman Catholic chapels.

The *Free Grammar school* in the Cathedral Close was erected in 1546, and endowed with £12 per annum by Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York. Another free grammar school was founded by charter of Philip and Mary, and endowed by the Dean and Chapter with the lands of the hospital of St. Mary, in the Horsefair, which was originally established in 1330, by Robert de Pykering, Dean of York, and the site and revenue of which, on its suppression, were granted to that body.

Schools were erected in Walmgate, Friar Walls, and Bishopshill, by *John Dodsworth*, ironmonger, who endowed them with £10 per annum each. The *Blue-coat* school for boys, held in an ancient building on Peaseholm Green, called *St. Anthony's Hall*; and the *Grey-coat* school for girls, for which an appropriate building was erected near Monkgate Bar, were established by the mayor and corporation, in 1705; they are supported by subscription, and with the interest of donations vested in the funds, among which was a legacy of £4000 by *Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.*, alderman, in 1820. A school was instituted in 1773, by *William Haughton*, who bequeathed £1300 for its erection and endowment, and £290 more, after the demise of certain annuitants, for the instruction of children of the parish of *St. Crux*, near the church of which a commodious school-house has been erected; the income is about £180 per annum. The same benefactor left £500, directing the interest to be appropriated to the payment of the rents of widows of that parish; and £1000 to be lent without interest to 40 tradesmen; but this sum has been reduced to £232 by litigation, to establish the will of the testator. The *Collegiate School*, opened in February 1838, is a spacious and handsome building, in a healthy situation, without the walls of the city, and comprises a central hall, classrooms, library, and boarding-house; it provides a systematic course of education for pupils, the sons of gentlemen, designed for the universities and for the learned professions, and is under the direction of a board of proprietors, and of masters, of whom the *Rev. William Hey, M.A.*, is principal. There is a Diocesan Normal school; also a school established in 1782, by *Mrs. Cappe* and *Mrs. Gray*. A school for the Blind was instituted in 1836, in memory of the late *William Wilberforce, Esq.*, by subscription and donations, and is held in the manor-house. Two national schools were formed in 1812; a Lancasterian school for girls originally established in 1813, was removed in 1816 to Aldwark; and a Roman Catholic school is partly supported by endowment.

An hospital was founded by *Alderman Agar*, who settled upon it lands forming part of the estate of *Lord Middleton*, for six aged widows. The hospital of *St. Catherine*, formerly a house for the reception of poor pilgrims, has been converted into an almshouse for four aged widows. An hospital was established in 1717, by *Dr. Colton* and his wife, who endowed it with land, for eight aged women. An hospital was founded at Bootham, in 1640, by *Sir Arthur Ingram*, alderman, who assigned to it £5 per annum each for ten aged women, and twenty nobles to a chaplain; the buildings consist of ten neat cottages, containing two rooms each, with a chapel in the centre. *Mason's* hospital was instituted in 1732, by *Mrs. Mason*, who endowed it for six aged widows. *Mrs. Anne Middleton*, in 1655, bequeathed £2000 for the erection and endowment of an hospital for twenty widows of freemen, which bequest was augmented by a legacy of £200 from *Thomas Norfolk*, in 1780, and a donation of £100 from *Jonathan Gray*, in 1830: this hospital is situated in Skeldergate, and was entirely rebuilt by the corporation, in 1829, at an expense of nearly £2000. Near Marygate is the *Old Maids'* hospital, founded in 1725, by *Miss Mary Wandesford*, who assigned to it an estate at *Brompton-upon-Swale*, near *Richmond*, a mortgage of £1200, and £1200 South Sea

stock, for ten maiden gentlewomen, members of the Church of England, and a reader. *St. Thomas'* hospital, without Micklegate Bar was originally founded for the fraternity of *Corpus Christi*: after its dissolution it was repaired, in 1787, and endowed with a portion of £2137. 8. 2. stock, by *William Luntley, glover*; with £25 per annum by *Lady Conyngham*; and with £100 by *John Hartley*. *Trinity* hospital was established in 1373, by *John de Rawcliffe*, for a priest, five brethren, and five sisters: the *Merchants' Company*, upon its dissolution, in the reign of *Edward VI.*, having obtained possession of the building, re-endowed it for ten aged persons of both sexes. The hospital founded by *Sir Thomas Walter* in 1612, and endowed by him with £3 per annum for a reader, and £2 per annum each to ten aged persons, has been reduced, and there are at present only seven inmates. An almshouse in *St. Denis-lane*, instituted by the *Company of Cordwainers*, having fallen into a state of dilapidation and decay, was rebuilt by *Mr. Hornby* at his own cost, for four decayed members of that fraternity. An hospital was founded early in the last century, by *Percival Winterskelf*, who endowed it for six aged persons. *Lady Hewley's* hospital, at *St. Saviour's gate*, founded in 1708, comprises ten houses, for aged women; the same person also bequeathed large sums of money for other charitable uses. An hospital near *Foss Bridge* was founded by *Mrs. Dorothy Wilson*, who, in 1717, endowed it with land, for ten aged women; it is a neat brick building, rebuilt a second time in 1812: a salary of £20 per annum is paid to a schoolmaster for teaching twenty boys. The hospital in *Castlegate* was founded in 1692, by *Sir Henry Thomson*, for the support of six poor men: this endowment, which produces an annual rental of £81, has been augmented by bequests from *Thomas Norfolk* and *John Girdler*.

The *County Hospital* originated in 1740, by the benevolence of *Lady Hastings*, who bequeathed £500 for the relief of the diseased poor of the county; other donations and subscriptions being subsequently obtained, the present edifice, in *Monkgate*, was soon afterwards erected. The *City Dispensary*, in *New-street*, for which a commodious building was erected in 1828, administers extensive relief, and is liberally supported by subscription. The *Lunatic Asylum*, without *Bootham Bar*, was established in 1774, and has received great additions; it is a commodious edifice, surrounded with gardens and pleasure-grounds. About a mile from *York*, near the village of *Heslington*, is a similar institution, called *The Retreat*, opened for patients in 1796, and which owes its foundation to the exertions of *William Tuke*, who, impressed with the belief that the then general treatment of persons of unsound mind was ill-adapted to the two great objects of cure and alleviation, induced the *Society of Friends*, of which he was a member, to engage in his experiment of pursuing a mild and persuasive system. The grounds attached are extensive, and appropriately laid out; the building, erected at an expense of £12,000, has been materially enlarged, and now forms a handsome quadrangular range. There are numerous institutions for relieving the distress and alleviating the sufferings of the poor, among which are, the *Charitable Society*, for the relief of distressed objects resident in the city; the *Benevolent Society*, for the casual relief of strangers; the *Lying-in Society*, the *Clothing Society*, and a *Society for the encouragement of female*

servants. The corporation have at their disposal for distributing coal, bread, and other relief among the poor, and for apprenticing children, a fund of nearly £200 per annum, arising from the bequests of various individuals; also a lending fund, a portion of which is derived from the charity of Sir Thomas White. Among the most munificent benefactors to the poor have been, the Countess Dowager of Conyngnam, who bequeathed £20,000 for charitable purposes; and Mr. John Allen, who, with several other sums, bequeathed £140 per annum for the erection and endowment of an hospital for twelve aged men, who receive each £12 per annum. The union of York comprises 79 parishes or places, of which 31 are in the city, 14 in the East, 19 in the North, and 15 in the West, riding, altogether containing a population of 37,779. Near the city are the beautiful ruins of the venerable abbey of *St. Mary*, founded in 1088, by William Rufus, who laid the first stone of the building, and amply endowed it for monks of the Benedictine order; it flourished till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was £2085. 1. 5. Among other ancient remains is the crypt of the hospital of *St. Leonard*, originally founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to *St. Peter* previously to the erection of a church in it by King Stephen, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, by which name it was afterwards distinguished; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £500. 11. 1. Among the eminent natives have been, Constantine the Great, the first Roman emperor that embraced Christianity; Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus, the pupil of Bede; Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, son of the gallant Siward; and Thomas Morton, successively Bishop of Chester, Lichfield and Coventry, and Durham; and among those of more recent date may be noticed, Gent, an eminent printer and historian; Swinburn, a distinguished lawyer and civilian; and Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor. York gave the title of Duke to Prince Frederick, second son of King George III., and who died January 5th, 1827; it now gives the title to the second son of Her present Majesty.

YORKFLEET, a township, in the parish and union of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 206 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, including an allotment of Bishopsoil and Walling fen. The village is pleasantly seated on the north bank of the river Ouse, immediately opposite to the village of Ousefleet. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

YORKSHIRE, a maritime county, and by far the largest in England, bounded on the south by the Humber and the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; on the south-west, for a short distance, by that of Chester; on the west by Lancashire; on the north-west by Westmorland; on the north by Durham; and on the north-east and east by the North Sea. It extends from $53^{\circ} 19'$ to $54^{\circ} 40'$ (N. Lat.), and from $10'$ (E. Lon.) to $2^{\circ} 40'$ (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 3,815,040 acres, or nearly 5961 square miles. The whole county contains 316,096 inhabited houses, 23,522 uninhabited, and 3079 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 1,591,480, of whom 788,793 are males, and 802,687 females. Of these persons, there are in the East riding, 96,018 males and 98,918 females; in the North riding, 100,482 males and 103,640 females; and in the West riding, 574,120 males and 579,981 females.

The ancient British inhabitants of this part were the Brigantes, the most numerous and powerful of all the tribes that shared in the possession of Britain before its conquest by the Romans. The latter succeeded in subjugating them about the year 71, after defeating them in several sanguinary battles, and ravaging the whole of their territory. The Caledonians having overrun a great part of the country to the north of the Humber, the Emperor Adrian arrived in Britain, in the year 120, to oppose them in person, and fixed his residence at *Eboracum*; on his approach the invaders retired, and the emperor, having made provisions for the future security of the province, soon returned to Rome. But no sooner had he departed than the Caledonians renewed their predatory inroads, which became more frequent and extensive, until, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Brigantes having at the same time attempted to throw off the Roman yoke, that emperor sent Lollius Urbicus with strong reinforcements to suppress these commotions: this commander, having first reduced the revolted Brigantes, drove the Caledonians northward into the highlands of Scotland, and thus restored tranquillity. This people, however, having renewed their irruptions, in the year 207, the Emperor Severus came over with a numerous army, and immediately advanced to York, whence, having rejected all overtures for peace, he marched northward and expelled them, leaving to his son Caracalla the command of the army, and the care of repairing Adrian's rampart. The barbarians again renewed their incursions, about the year 364, but were at length repelled by the Roman General Theodosius, in 368. In the latter period of the Roman empire in Britain, the territory at present contained in Yorkshire was included in the division called *Maxima Cæsariensis*. After the accession of Honorius, one of the sons of Theodosius, to the empire of the West, in 393, the invasions of the Picts and Scots became incessant, and their progress was everywhere marked with desolation; and when the Romans, about the year 410, abandoned Britain, in order to defend their continental dominions, the Romanized Britons fell into a state of anarchy, amidst which it is only known of Yorkshire, that it formed the greater part of a British kingdom, named Diefyr, or Deira, the conquest of which by the Saxon chieftains was not achieved until after a lapse of 111 years from the first arrival of Hengist in Kent. Bernicia, situated to the north of the Roman wall, having been subjugated by Ida, about the year 547, Ella, another Saxon leader, about 560, penetrated southward from that territory, and effected the conquest of Deira: these two kingdoms, at different times forming one sovereignty, derived, from their situation to the north of the Humber, the name of Northumberland, or Northumbria. In the beginning of the 9th century, the victorious Egbert made it a tributary kingdom, shortly after which it was seized upon by the Danes, who were the principal occupants of it until its final subjugation by Edred in 951, after which event it was governed by a succession of earls or viceroys, who, like the ancient kings, had their residence at York.

The county is in the *dioceses* of York and Ripon, in the province of York, and forms the archdeaconries of York, the East Riding, Cleveland, Craven, and part of Richmond: the number of parishes is 604. The grand *civil and military division* of Yorkshire is into three

ridings, West, North, and East, the term *riding* being corrupted from *trithing*, a third part. The West Riding is subdivided into the wapentakes of Agbrigg (Upper and Lower), Barkstone-Ash (Upper and Lower), Claro (Upper and Lower), Morley, Osgoldcross (Upper and Lower), Skyrack (Upper and Lower), Staincliffe and Ewecross (East and West), Staincross, and Strafforth and Tickhill (North and South), with the liberty of Ripon and soke of Doncaster; and by the act of the 5th and 6th of Wm. IV., cap. 76, the ainsty of York has been annexed, as a wapentake, to the West Riding. The North Riding is divided into the wapentakes of Allertonshire, Birdforth, Bulmer, Gilling-East, Gilling-West, Hallikeld, Hang-East, Hang-West, and Ryedale, also Pickering Lythe, and the liberties of Langbaurch and Whitby-Strand; and the East Riding into the wapentakes of Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill (Bainton-Beacon, Holme-Beacon, Hunsley-Beacon, and Wilton-Beacon, divisions), Holderness (Middle, North, and South), Howdenshire, and Ouse and Derwent, besides which it comprehends within its limits the borough and liberties of Beverley, and the county of the town of Hull, which comprises a few parishes in the neighbourhood of that place. Yorkshire contains the city of York; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Hull, Scarborough, and Whitby; the borough and market towns of Beverley, Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Knaresborough, Leeds, Malton, North-Allerton, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Sheffield, Thirsk, and Wakefield; the market and sea-port town of Bridlington; and the market-towns of Askrigg, Barnsley, Bawtry, Bedale, Bingley, Boroughbridge, Dewsbury, Guisborough, Hawes, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Keighley, Kirkby-Moorside, Leyburn, Market-Weighton, Masham, Otley, Patrington, Penistone, Pickering, Pocklington, Reeth, Rotherham, Sedburgh, Selby, Settle, Sherburn, Skipton, South Cave, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thorne, Wetherby, and Yarm. On the disfranchisement of the Cornish borough of Grampound, the privilege of returning to parliament two additional members was granted to this large and populous county, which accordingly then sent four; and under the act passed to amend the representation in the 2nd of William IV., two more were added, making two for each Riding. Two citizens are returned for the city of York; and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except North-Allerton and Thirsk, which, under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, were deprived of one; and except also Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Whitby, which are empowered to send only one each. The shire is included in the Northern circuit; the assizes are held at York, where is the county gaol. The quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held as follows: the Easter sessions at Pontefract; the Midsummer quarter-sessions at Skipton, whence they are adjourned to Bradford, and thence to Rotherham; the Michaelmas quarter-sessions at Knaresborough, whence they are adjourned to Leeds, and thence to Sheffield; and the Christmas quarter-sessions at Wetherby, Wakefield, and Doncaster: on the termination of each session there is an adjournment to Wakefield for the purpose of inspecting the prison, which generally takes place within a month or six weeks after that time. In pursuance of an act passed in the year 1704, the office for the registration of deeds, conveyances, and wills, relating to property within the West Riding, was esta-

lished at Wakefield, where also are kept the records of the sessions. The quarter-sessions for the North and East Ridings are held respectively at North-Allerton and Beverley, in each of which towns are also offices for the registration of all deeds relating to landed property within those ridings.

The WEST RIDING, which, whether considered with regard to its extent and population, or to its trade and manufactures, is by far the most important, is bounded on the north by the North Riding; on the east by the river Ouse, to its junction with the Trent; and on the south and west, by the arbitrary limits of the county. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 95 miles; its extreme breadth, from north to south, 48 miles; and its circumference, about 320 miles, including an area of 2450 square miles, or 1,568,000 acres. The surface of this portion of Yorkshire is much diversified, but may be divided into three large districts, gradually varying from a level and marshy to a rocky and mountainous region. The flat and marshy district, forming part of the extensive Vale of York, lies along the borders of the Ouse, and in most places extends westward as far as within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn: the general level is broken only by low sandy hills, which occur in the vicinities of Snaith, Thorne, and Doncaster, and the altitude of which is seldom more than 50 feet above the level of the sea; so that the great rivers Ouse, Aire, and Don, which traverse this extensive tract, have often changed their channels. The middle parts of the Riding, as far westward as Sheffield, Bradford, and Otley, contain a variety of beautiful scenery, formed chiefly by noble hills of gentle ascent; but further westward the county becomes rugged and mountainous, scarcely anything being seen beyond Sheffield, in that direction, but high black moors, which, running north-westward, join the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the border of Lancashire. The north-western portion of the Riding, forming the western part of the district of Craven, presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains, among which Pennygant, Wharnside, and Ingleborough are particularly conspicuous, the last, which is nearly in the centre of the wapentake of Ewecross, being one of the most majestic mountains in the country, rising to an elevation of 2360 feet from a base of nearly 10 miles in diameter; the general appearance of the country in this part is rugged, and the scenery barren, with little wood. The deanery of Craven, comprising the wapentakes of East and West Staincliffe, part of Ewecross, and the upper division of Skyrack, contains little arable land, the whole being one wide expanse of luxuriant verdure, interspersed with tracts of wood, in which the prevailing timber is ash of spontaneous and stately growth, and abounding with beautifully diversified scenery in the picturesque vales of the Wharfe, the Aire, and the Ribble, of which the sources are within its limits.

The NORTH RIDING, the next most extensive division, is bounded on the north by the river Tees; on the north-east and east by the ocean; on the south-east by the rivers Hertford and Derwent, which separate it from the East Riding; on the south by the river Ouse and the West Riding; and on the west by the county of Westmorland. Its greatest length is 83 miles, from east to west; its extreme breadth 47 miles, from north to

south; and it comprises an area of 1,311,187 acres, or about 2048 square miles. The face of the country along the coast, from Scarborough nearly to the mouth of the Tees, is hilly and bold, the cliffs overhanging the beach being generally from 60 or 70 to 150 feet high; while Stoupe Brow, vulgarly "Stow Brow," about seven miles to the south of Whitby, rises to the stupendous height of 893 feet. From the ordinary elevation of the cliff the ground rises, in most places very rapidly, to the height of 300 or 400 feet; and the maritime tract thus formed, comprising about 64,920 acres, is tolerably productive. A little further inland, successive hills, rising one above another, form the elevated tract of the Eastern Moorlands: this wild and mountainous district, which occupies a space of about 30 miles in length from east to west, and 15 in breadth from north to south, is intersected by numerous beautiful and fertile dales, some of which are rather extensive; but, rising to the height of upwards of 1000 feet, the general aspect of the tract is bleak and dreary, and the whole is destitute of wood, excepting only a few dwarfish trees among the scattered habitations in the valleys. On the roads leading from Whitby to Guisborough, Stokesley, and Pickering, at the distance of a few miles, commence dreary and extensive wastes, bounded only by the horizon. Some of the hills, however, near the edges of this rugged and mountainous region, command picturesque and magnificent prospects. But the most remarkable object in the topography of these wilds is the singular peaked mountain called Rosebury-Topping, situated near the village of Newton, about a mile to the eastward of the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, and which rises to the height of 1488 feet above the level of the sea, and is a noted landmark: the view from its summit is celebrated for its great variety. The total extent of the Eastern Moorland district is 298,625 acres. The Vale of Cleveland, situated to the north-west of these mountains, is the fruitful tract bordering on the river Tees, in the lower part of its course; in this county it comprises an area of 70,444 acres, the whole under cultivation, and is lightly marked with gentle eminences. The extensive Vale of York is considered by Mr. Tuke, author of the *General View of the Agriculture of the North Riding*, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, to reach from the border of the Tees to the southern confines of the county, the northern portion of it only being included in this riding: this part, bounded on each side by the Eastern and the Western Moorlands, has a gentle slope, from the border of the river Tees, southward as far as York, where it sinks into a perfect flat; between the Tees and York, however, its ordinarily level surface is broken by several bold swells; and on the east it is separated from Ryedale by a range of hills called by Mr. Marshall, in his *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, the Howardian Hills. This part of the vale, together with these hills, comprises an extent of 456,386 acres, of which about 15,000 are uncultivated. Ryedale (so called from its being traversed by the river Rye) and the East and West Marshes, form an extensive level, situated between the Eastern Moorlands and the river Derwent, and contain 103,872 acres, of which about 3000 are waste: the surface of its lower parts is flat, but towards the north it rises with a gentle ascent for three or four miles towards the foot of the moors; its lower levels are also broken by

several isolated swells of considerable extent and elevation: the Marshes are separated from Ryedale by the Pickering beck. The Western Moorlands, occupying the rest of the North Riding, to the west of the Vale of York, and of far greater elevation than the Eastern Moorlands, resemble in general character the mountainous parts of Craven, and are, like them, intersected by numerous fertile dales: their total extent is 316,940 acres.

The EAST RIDING is bounded on the north and north-west by the little river Hertford, and the Derwent as far down as Stamford-Bridge, a mile above which place an irregular boundary line commences, which joins the Ouse, about a mile below York: from this point it is bounded, on the west and south-west, by the Ouse, on the south by the Humber, and on the east by the North Sea. Its greatest length is 52 miles, from south-east to north-west; its extreme breadth is 42 miles, from south-west to north-east; and it includes an area of 819,193 acres, or nearly 1280 square miles. This division is far less conspicuously marked with the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county. It may be distinguished into three districts, *viz.*, the Wolds, and the two level tracts, one of which lies to the east, the other to the west and north of that elevated region. The *Wolds* are a magnificent assemblage of lofty chalk hills, extending from the banks of the Humber in the vicinity of Hessle, in a northerly direction, to the neighbourhood of Malton on the Derwent, whence they range eastward, within a few miles of the course of that river, to the coast, where they form the lofty promontory of Flamborough Head, and, in the vicinities of the villages of Flamborough, Bampton, and Specton, rise in cliffs to the height of 100, and in some places of 150 feet. Their surface is for the most part divided into numerous extensive swells, by deep, narrow, and winding valleys, and occupies an extent of about 400,000 acres. Their eastern side, at Bridlington, sinks into a perfect flat, which continues for eight or nine miles southward. At the distance of about seven miles southward of Bridlington, however, the wapentake of Holderness begins, the eastern part of which, towards the sea-coast, is a finely varied country, in which is situated Hornsea Mere, the largest lake in the county, being about a mile and three-quarters long, and three-quarters of a mile across in the broadest part; but the western edge of the wapentake is a fenny tract of about four miles in breadth, and extending nearly 20 miles in length, southward to the banks of the Humber: these fenny lands are provincially called "Cars." The southern part of Holderness also falls into marshes, bordering on the Humber, and the county terminates south-eastward in the long low promontory of Spurnhead, the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. The Humber is known to have made, in former ages, considerable encroachments on the shores of Holderness; but in later times it has gradually receded from very extensive tracts. About the commencement of the reign of Charles I., an island, since called Sunk Island, began to appear in the Humber, nearly opposite Patrington; at first a few acres only were left dry at low water; but, as it increased in extent every year, it was at last embanked, and converted into pasture-ground: successive embankments were made, large tracts being at each time secured, until at the present period it comprises about 4700 acres of

fertile land, and towards the west end is separated from the Holderness marshes only by a ditch a few feet broad: it is held on lease from the crown. The Holderness marshes have also been increased by the retiring of the waters of the Humber; and a large tract of land, called "Cherry-cob Sands," which was left dry, and embanked in the same manner as Sunk Island, is more particularly worthy of notice. The third natural division of the East Riding, which extends from the western foot of the Wolds to the boundary of the West Riding, is commonly called *The Levels*, and, though generally fertile, and interspersed with villages and hamlets, is every where flat and uninteresting. One of the most important agricultural improvements in the county is the drainage of the cars and marshes of this division of it, together with those in the North Riding, bordering on the course of the Derwent.

The *Holderness Drainage* lies chiefly adjoining to and on the eastern side of the river Hull, extends from north to south about eleven miles, and contains 11,211 acres: in 1762, an act of parliament was obtained for draining this level, much of which before that period was of small value, being usually covered with water for above half the year. The *Beverley and Barmston Drainage*, executed under the provisions of an act passed about the year 1792, lies parallel to the last, but on the opposite side of the river Hull, and extends from the sea-shore at Barmston, a few miles south of Bridlington, along the course of that river nearly to Kingston-upon-Hull, a distance of about twenty-four miles: its northern part contains more than 2000 acres, and has an outfall into the sea at Barmston; whilst the southern division, extending southward from Foston, contains upwards of 10,000 acres, and has its outlet into the river Hull at a place called Wincolmlee. The *Keyingham Drainage*, lying between Sunk Island and the main land, was originally completed under an act passed in the year 1722; a new act was obtained in 1802, under which the course of the drainage in some parts was altered, and an additional quantity of land included, making a total of 5500 acres: the execution of this was vested in three commissioners, and on a vacancy occurring by death or resignation, another commissioner is elected by the proprietors. The *Hertford and Derwent Drainage* contains upwards of 10,500 acres, of which 4500 are in the East, and the remainder in the North Riding: the act for this was obtained in the year 1800, and its execution was vested in three directors and three commissioners: the directors have a power to levy an annual assessment, not exceeding an average of three shillings per acre, for the purpose of maintaining and repairing the existing works and drains, and also of further making such new works as may, from time to time, become necessary. *Spalding Moor and Walling Fen*, lying to the westward of the southern part of the Wolds, were drained, allotted, and inclosed, about fifty years since, under the provisions of the same act of parliament.

Every kind of AGRICULTURAL CROP is cultivated in the county; and the systems of tillage, on account of the great diversity of soils and situations, are extremely various. *Wheat* is grown to a great extent on all the lower and more fertile lands; and no other district in the north of England, in proportion to its size, is considered to produce so much of it, or of so good a quality, as Cleveland, whence large quantities are

shipped to the southern coast of England, and much is conveyed to Thirsk and Leyburn, where it is bought up for the manufacturing districts. *Rye* is sometimes sown on the lighter soils, more particularly of the North Riding, where wheat is not unfrequently mixed with it: of this mixture, provincially called "meslin," the common household bread of that portion of the county is chiefly made. The quantity of land annually sown with *barley* is no where remarkably great, except on the Wolds, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to its culture: in the North Riding, in Ryedale and the dales of the Eastern Moorlands, are occasionally seen plots of the species provincially called *big*, which is six-rowed barley; and of *bear*, four-rowed. Besides being occasionally grown in other places, *oats* are very much cultivated in all the arable parts of the North Riding, more particularly in Ryedale, which district is as remarkable for the quantity and excellent quality of its oats, as Cleveland is for those of its wheat: two crops are here always taken in succession, and frequently three: in the western parts of the West Riding, too, this corn is the prevailing crop, and oaten bread is in common use in the manufacturing districts. Considerable quantities of *flax* are grown in the West Riding, in the neighbourhood of Selby; in the East Riding, about Howden and on the eastern bank of the Derwent; and in the North Riding, a small quantity in Ryedale, and a few other situations. *Woad*, for dyeing, is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Selby, among red clover. In the vicinity of York *mustard* is a valuable article of cultivation, and fields of it are occasionally seen in different places in the northern and eastern parts of the county: that which is grown near York is prepared for use in mills at that city, and is afterwards sold as Durham mustard. The wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, in the eastern part of the West Riding, is distinguished for an extensive growth of *teasel*, which is also occasionally cultivated to a small extent in different other places having a strong soil: it is purchased by the cloth-dressers, for the purpose of raising the nap on cloth, before it undergoes the operation of shearing. *Sainfoin* is grown in different situations.

The GRASS LANDS are very extensive, for, besides the tracts included with the arable districts in the large proportion above stated, the productive parts of the western side of the county are kept almost exclusively in grass, and from Ripley to its western extremity the whole country is employed in grazing; while corn, and that almost entirely oats, is raised only in very small quantities on the inferior moorish soils. The old pasture lands, forming by far the greater portion of the grass lands, have remained in that state from time immemorial, and in the West Riding are frequently mown, producing hay held in great esteem. Some of them are, nevertheless, of a very mean quality, and, especially in the North Riding, are often covered with thistles, ant-hills, and occasionally furze: in the dales of the Western Moorlands, however, remarkable attention is paid to the meadows. The extent of natural meadow, namely, such as derives the whole, or the greater part, of its fertility from the overflow of rivers, is not very great: many of the old fields of this kind in the Vale of York and Ryedale have been constantly mown for ages, and are still highly productive. The East Riding contains the smallest quantity of grass land; its sheep pastures on the Wolds, for which it was formerly so distinguished

having been mostly brought under various courses of tillage; but it contains, on the banks of the Derwent, above Malton, and again at Cottingwith, low tracts of marshy meadows, occasionally overflowed by that river, which produce abundant crops of coarse flaggy hay, of which that obtained from the last-mentioned district is of a peculiarly nutritive quality. The whole of the West Riding is an eminent grazing district, where cattle and sheep of all kinds are fattened to great perfection, chiefly to supply the manufacturing parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire: for this purpose, great numbers of lean cattle and sheep are annually brought from Scotland and the northern counties contiguous to Yorkshire. It has also numerous small dairies, for the supply of its own manufacturing towns and those of Lancashire with butter; and some large ones in the vicinity of the large towns, to which the milk is principally sold. In the North Riding, the pastures are for the most part appropriated to the dairy; though grazing is also practised in some parts of it, more particularly in the Vale of York: the butter produced in this riding is chiefly packed in firkins, and sold to factors, who ship it for the London and other markets. In the East Riding, grazing and fattening, also stall-feeding, are practised to a very considerable extent.

A great deal of oak and ash **TIMBER** is produced in the *West Riding*, and great attention is paid to the management of the woods by their proprietors; the timber meets with a ready sale to the ship-building and manufacturing towns, and much is also used in the mines and collieries. The extent of the woodlands in the *North Riding* is estimated at about 25,000 acres, dispersed in all quarters, the Moorland and Cleveland having the smallest proportion: exclusively of the above, this division yields a considerable quantity of timber in its hedge-rows, more particularly in the Vale of York, on the Howardian hills, and in Ryedale. The spontaneous produce of the best woodlands, is oak, ash, and broad-leaved, or wych 'elm; of those in mountainous situations, chiefly birch and alder; and of the hedge-rows, various kinds of trees, for the most part of artificial plantation. In this riding it is the custom to sell the falls of wood to professed wood-buyers, who cut up the trees on the spot, according to the purposes for which the different parts of them are best calculated: the ports of Scarborough and Whitby consume most of the ship timber, excepting only such as grows towards its western extremity: the oak-timber grown in the greater part of this Riding, though not large, is extremely hard and durable: the only peculiar application of the ash-timber, which grows abundantly and in great perfection, is in the manufacture of butter-firkins, in which it is chiefly consumed. Plantations have been made on the sides and summits of several of the Moorland and other barren hills, chiefly of Scotch fir, larch, and spruce, a few oaks, &c. The *East Riding* is little remarkable for its timber; the natural woods are confined chiefly to the levels lying between the rivers Ouse and Derwent and the Wolds, where there are also abundance of timber-trees in the hedge-rows of old inclosures: the only woods to the east of the Wolds are those of Rise and Burton-Constable. The fine elevations of the Wolds have been ornamented in different parts by plantations of Scotch and spruce firs, larch, beech, ash, &c., to the amount of several

thousand acres; and various other plantations have been made in the low country to the west of them.

The **WASTES** are very extensive, and about the end of the last century were calculated in the whole at 849,272 acres, but the amount has, since that period, been considerably lessened by numerous inclosure acts, obtained both for the detached wastes and for parts of the Moorlands. The surface of some of the higher hills of the Eastern Moorlands is entirely covered with large freestones; while upon others are beds of peat bog, in many places very deep, frequently not passable, and never without danger: these are invariably overgrown with ling, in some places mixed with bent and rushes. Near the old inclosures are some considerable tracts of loamy and sandy soils, producing furze, fern (here called "brackens"), thistles, and coarse grass, with but little ling; but wherever ling is the chief produce, the soil is invariably black moor or peat. The subsoils of these extensive wastes are various: in some places a yellowish, in others a reddish, clay occurs; a loose freestone rubble, resting either upon a freestone rock or upon clay, is also very common; and in different other places is found a rotten earth of peaty quality (which produces very luxuriant ling, bent, and rushes), a hard cemented reddish sand, or a grey sand; the basis of the whole is freestone. The Hamilton hills, forming the western end of these wastes, are, however, very different, having generally a fine loamy soil on a limestone rock, which produces great quantities of coarse grass and bent, in some places intermixed with ling, more particularly towards the south-western parts of them. The mountains of the western side of the county differ materially in their produce from the Eastern Moorlands: some, instead of black ling, are covered with a fine sweet grass; others with extensive tracts of bent; and though the higher parts produce ling, it is generally mixed with a large proportion of grass, bent, or rushes; the soil on the lower parts is a fine loam, in many places rather stiff, resting upon a hard blue limestone: the bent generally covers a strong soil lying upon a gritstone or freestone rock; the black ling, a reddish peat upon a red subsoil, or, in many places, a loose grit rubble, beneath which is a gritstone rock. Some of the lower tracts of the eastern moors, the lower parts of the western moors in general, and in certain instances the higher parts of the latter, are stinted pastures during the summer; and those who have that limited right in summer have a right in winter of turning upon them whatever quantity of stock they choose; these pastures are chiefly stocked with young cattle, horses, and such sheep as are intended to be sold off the same year. The remainder of the moors is common without stint, and is stocked for the most part with sheep, though a small, hardy, and very strong kind of horses is also bred and reared upon the Western Moorlands, and chiefly sold to the manufacturing parts of the West Riding and of Lancashire. The Moorland sheep are remarkable for their wretched appearance and great activity; they are wholly supported on these mountain wastes, and their mutton is of a particularly fine quality. The wastes of the East Riding consist chiefly of low, sandy, barren, and moory tracts lying between the Wolds and the rivers Ouse and Derwent, and the principal natural produce of which is short heath.

To the **GEOLOGIST** Yorkshire affords interesting fields

of study : all its strata, with slight variations, dip eastward, those which appear at its western extremities being of the oldest formation. The mineral productions are various and important, and have given rise, and afford support, to some of its principal manufactures ; they consist chiefly of coal, iron, lead, stone of various qualities, and alum. The best coal is obtained in the WEST RIDING, which comprises one of the most valuable and extensive coal-fields in the kingdom. This coal district is bounded on the east by a narrow range of magnesian limestone, extending from Tickhill northward by Doncaster, Ferrybridge, Wetherby, Knaresborough, and Ripon, and consists of a great number of alternations of sand-stone, clay, shale, coal, and iron-stone, which form the substrata of the most populous parts of the riding. Its surface is characterized by successive parallel ranges of high ground, extending in length from north to south : the ascent to these hills on their western sides is abrupt, while on the east they decline more gradually, each one to the foot of the next range, under which its strata dip. Next to the magnesian limestone, and its subjacent sand, proceeding westward, appear, first, the blue shale and thin coal of the Vale of Went, and then the grit-freestone of Ackworth and Kirby, beneath which is found the swift-burning coal of Wragby, Shafton, Crofton, and other places in the great clay district of the Dearne below Barnsley, and of the Calder below Wakefield. These various measures rest upon the grit-freestone of Rotherham, Barnsley, Newmiller Dam, and East Ardsley, through which pits are sunk near Barnsley to several thick seams of hard furnace coal, one of them as much as ten feet thick. The next great sandstone stratum forms high grounds, and frequently projects beyond the general range into detached hills : it occurs near Sheffield, Wentworth Park, and Bretton Park, and forms the high ground of Horbury and Dewsbury, and of Middleton, near Leeds ; beneath it are found valuable beds of iron-stone, which are worked at Rotherham, Haigh-bridge, Low Moor, and several other places, where an abundance of muscle shells is found in contact with them : contiguous to this iron-stone are several strata of excellent coal. Next in the series lies the sandstone of Wortley-Chapel, Silkstone, Elmley, and Whitley-hall, with the valuable bituminous coal of Silkstone and Flockton, the best seams of the whole formation : this rock, entering the West riding from Derbyshire, and passing by Sheffield, Penistone, Huddersfield, Elland Edge, and the Clayton heights, afterwards takes its course parallel with the river Aire, by Idle and Chapel-Allerton, towards the magnesian limestone : in this part of the coal district, near Sheffield, Bradford, and Leeds, is dug the *galliard* stone, so much in request for making and mending the roads. The coal-mines are most numerous in the tract between Leeds and Wakefield, and in the neighbourhoods of Bradford, Barnsley, and Sheffield. Characterised by its irregular texture, its numerous quartz pebbles, and its frequently craggy surface, the millstone-grit, with soft alternations both above and below it, occupies the wide and barren moors to the west of Sheffield, Penistone, Huddersfield, Bradford, Otley, Harrogate, Ripley, and Masham : in the numerous alternations of this stone, thin seams of coal frequently occur, and in certain situations are worked with advantage. Of the millstone-grit, an excellent and almost

imperishable building-stone, great quantities are annually sent down the rivers Don and Aire. The summits of Wharfedale, Ingleborough, Pennygant, and other lofty mountains on the western boundary of the county, are crowned with coal-measures, but their base consists wholly of limestone. The principal lead-mines in the West Riding are at Grassington, about ten miles west of Pateley-Bridge, and are found in a limestone tract which occupies also a great part of Craven ; but here the ores are far less abundant than in the vales of the Nid and the Wharfe. Hongill Fells, on the western boundary of the county, consist of the kind of slate called by geologists *greywacké*.

In the NORTH RIDING seams of an inferior kind of coal, which is heavy, sulphureous, and burns entirely away to white ashes, are wrought in different parts of both the Eastern and Western Moorlands, at Gilling Moor on the Howardian hills, and in the Vale of York, between Easingwold and Thirsk. Cleveland and the coast of this riding abound in all their hills with inexhaustible beds of *aluminous* strata ; and extensive works for the manufacture of alum have been established in the vicinity of Whitby, where the art is stated to have been first introduced from Italy, in the year 1595. Alum is also found, but not worked, in the Eastern Moorlands and in the vicinity of Bradford. In the Western Moorlands are many *lead* mines, some of which have been, and others still are, very valuable : these are situated in Swaledale, Arkendale, and the neighbouring valleys : their annual produce is estimated at 6000 tons, of which one-half is yielded by the mines of Swaledale. Veins of *copper* have been discovered at Richmond and at Middleton-Tyas, at which latter place that metal was worked about the middle of the last century ; copper pyrites is also procured in considerable quantities in all the alum-mines, and copperas was formerly extracted from it. Great quantities of *iron-stone* are found in Bilsdale, Bransdale, and Rosedale, in the Eastern Moorlands, where iron seems to have been extensively manufactured in ancient times ; but Ayton is the only place where forges have been erected at a modern period, and these are now abandoned. The iron-ore found in the northern parts of the Eastern Moorlands is sometimes in detached pieces, but more frequently in regular strata, of from six to fourteen inches thick, dipping towards the south : in the neighbourhood of Whitby, some of these beds are wrought, and their produce carried to the works in the north, where this ore is of great use in fluxing the more obdurate ores there obtained. *Free-stone*, or gritstone, of an excellent quality for building, is found in many parts of this riding, particularly on Gatherly Moor, near Richmond, at Renton, near Boroughbridge, in the neighbourhood of Whitby, in all parts of the Eastern Moorlands, of which it forms the chief basis, and in many parts of the Western. Nor is *limestone* less abundant : the Western Moorlands in a great measure consist of it ; the Hamilton and Howardian hills, almost entirely ; and a narrow ridge, producing lime of a peculiarly excellent quality for agricultural purposes, extends for at least thirty miles along the southern edge of the Eastern Moorlands : various isolated masses are also found in different situations. In Coverdale, one of the smaller valleys of the Western Moorlands, and at Pen-hill, between this and Wensleydale, a kind of *flag-stone*, used for covering roofs, is dug ; and

in Swaledale a kind of purple *slate*, resembling that of Westmorland, but thicker and coarser, the use of which extends little beyond the spot where it is produced. *Marble* of various kinds, some much resembling that worked in Derbyshire, and some, in closeness of texture and distinctness of colours, superior to it, is found in many parts of the calcareous hills of the Western Moorlands, but is only used for burning into lime, or mending the roads: some of the limestone on the northern margin of Ryedale also greatly resembles the marble of Derbyshire, and is susceptible of nearly an equal polish. In the vicinity of the small river Greta, and in other places in the north-western extremity of the county, large blocks of a light red *granite* are found scattered over the surface, and in some places a light grey kind of the same stone. *Gypsum*, or alabaster, is found in the Vale of York, in the North Riding, and in some parts of the levels of the East and West Ridings: near Thornton-bridge, on the Swale, where it is worked for the use of the plasterers of the neighbourhood, it lies in strata several feet thick, and in some places not more than four feet from the surface.

The principal mineral productions of the EAST RIDING are, the *chalk* of the Wolds, which is occasionally used in building, and frequently for burning into lime; and the coarse hard *limestone* of the vale of the Derwent, which is of little value either for building or burning: the springs in the chalk are remarkably powerful, and many of them breaking out through the gravel at the eastern foot of the Wolds, combine to form the river Hull. In the gravel beds resting on the chalk, to the east of where this substance appears next the surface, very perfect remains of large animals are found: vertebrae, eighteen feet in length, and from eight to ten inches in diameter, have here been exhumed, as are frequently teeth, measuring from eight to ten inches in circumference. The strata of the West Riding contain few *fossil remains* except at Bradford, where, in a stratum of sandstone, are found beautiful impressions of euphorbium, bamboo cane, and other tropical productions; at a little distance from Knaresborough a bed of strontian earth exists, which is very rare in this kingdom. Various remarkable petrifications of animals have been discovered in the alum rocks in the vicinity of Whitby, as also *cornua ammonis*, or snake stones: some of the strata in the same neighbourhood also contain petrified cockle, oyster, and scallop shells, jet, and petrified wood; and *trochita*, or "thunderbolts," as they are vulgarly called, which are singular conical stones of from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter at the base, and from two to five or six inches long. Great quantities of remarkable crystals of *gypsum selenites* and *prismaticum* are discovered in a bed of clay at Knapton, in the East Riding.

THE MANUFACTURES, the most valuable and extensive of which are confined to the West Riding, are of the highest degree of importance to the kingdom, as well as to the multitudes to whom they afford subsistence, and, in numerous instances, wealth. The two distinguishing manufactures are those of woollen goods and cutlery; the seat of the former is the district including the towns of Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, and Wakefield; and that of the latter, Sheffield and its vicinity. The principal inducement for the establishment of these great works in the situations which

they now occupy, was the plentiful supply of water and fuel for giving motion to machinery, and for the various other purposes of their several departments. The river Aire is the eastern boundary of the clothing district, which extends over the county thence to the mountain ridge separating this county from that of Lancaster. The great bulk of the *woollen manufactures* consisted formerly of the coarser kinds of cloth; but at present "Yorkshire cloth" no longer conveys the exclusive idea of inferiority, as the manufacturers now produce also great quantities of black and blue superfine cloths of distinguished merit. Until of late years, when numerous extensive factories have been erected (in which the whole process of making cloth, from the first breaking of the wool to the finishing of the piece ready for the consumer is completed), the first stages of the manufacture were carried on in villages and hamlets, where the wool underwent the respective operations of spinning, weaving and fulling: this, however, is now only partially the case; the cloth from these scattered establishments is sent in its unfinished state to the cloth halls in the respective towns, where it is sold to the merchants, who have it dressed under their own direction. Besides broad and narrow cloths of various qualities, serges, and kersycmeres, the woollen manufactures of the West Riding include also great quantities of ladies' cloths, such as pelisse-cloths and shawls; stuff goods of various kinds; cambles, shalloons, tammies, duroys, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baize, &c. *Carpets* much resembling those of Scotland are manufactured on a very extensive scale at Dewsbury, where is one of the largest factories for this article, and for woollen cloths and blankets, in the kingdom. Several factories have been established for spinning *flax* for canvass, linen, sacking-thread, &c.; an extensive branch of the Manchester *cotton* trade is also carried on, and at Barnsley the manufacture of *linen* prevails. There is a considerable trade in the spinning of worsted-yarn, and in the manufacture of wool cards and combs. The Leeds *pottery* enjoys a very considerable reputation both in the British dominions and in foreign countries: the wholesale tobacco trade is likewise pursued to a great extent in that town, where there are mills for preparing the raw material.

Sheffield has, from a very remote period, been famous for its manufacture of *cutlery*, which, however, was of very small extent until the early part of the 17th century, when it began gradually to increase. There are also several *foundries* for iron, brass, and Britannia metal, and extensive works for the refining of steel: the *iron-works* at Rotherham are particularly celebrated, and produce all kinds of articles in cast-iron, and much wrought-iron, in bars, sheets, and rods, together with tinned plates and steel. At Sheffield is also a minor manufacture of hair-seating, besides a more considerable one of carpets. In the dales of the Eastern Moorlands and in Cleveland some coarse linens are manufactured by the small farmers; and at Crathorne, in Cleveland, and various places near the Hamilton hills, are bleaching establishments. The dales of the Western Moorlands have long been famous for their manufacture of knit worsted and yarn stockings; but this has been, in a great measure, superseded by the spinning of worsted for the manufactures of the West Riding. Cot-

ton-mills have been erected in Wensleydale, at Easingwold, and at Masham, at which last place is also a worsted-mill; and in its vicinity shallons and shags are manufactured to a small extent. York and the East Riding have various isolated manufactures, the whole of which are mentioned under the heads of the places where they are respectively carried on. In the vicinities of York and Hull a kind of coarse earthenware is made, as well as bricks and tiles; and on Walling Fen, near Howden, great quantities of white bricks are made from a blue clay found there, which are exported in different directions, being in great demand for superior buildings, on account of their beauty of colour, accuracy of form, and durability. Almost every town in the North Riding, and many in the other parts of the county, have tanners and tawers, who manufacture the hides and skins produced in their respective neighbourhoods. To this enumeration of manufactures may be added the building and rigging of ships, which is carried on to a considerable extent at Hull and Whitby, and in a minor degree at Scarborough and Thorne: at the three first-mentioned places are manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage. The chief port of the county is Hull, which may be deemed the fourth in England: besides this, it possesses, of a smaller class, those of York, Selby, Goole, Thorne, Bridlington, Scarborough, and Whitby. The commerce is of a very extensive and diversified character: the foreign and coasting trade is wholly centred in the above-mentioned ports, more particularly in that of Hull, through which is poured an immense quantity of manufactured goods, coal, stone, &c., from the West Riding, and of cotton-twist and manufactured cottons from Lancashire, the latter of which articles are chiefly forwarded to Hamburgh. Hull and Whitby share in the Greenland fishery; and their imports of timber, deals, hemp, flax, &c., from the Baltic are very considerable. The internal commerce of the West Riding is extensive, and is greatly facilitated by an excellent system of artificial navigation. Corn is exported from Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough to London, and the collieries of the north; and from the various principal markets of the East and North Ridings great quantities of grain are sent by water carriage into the western division of the county, from which the first-mentioned division receives in return coal, lime, flagstones, bricks and tiles, and sundry other articles. A large quantity of hams and bacon is annually sent from the eastern parts of Yorkshire to the metropolis and other populous districts of the kingdom.

The principal RIVERS are, the Northern Ouse (so called to distinguish it from the Ouse of Buckinghamshire), the Swale, the Ure, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, the Calder, the Don, the Hull, the Tees, and the Esk, all of which, except the two last, pour their waters through the great estuary of the Humber. The Humber is navigable up to Hull for ships of the largest burthen; the Ouse up to the newly-formed port of Goole, for vessels drawing not more than sixteen feet of water, and to York, for those of 140 tons burthen. Above that city the Ouse is navigable for barges of 30 tons, as also is the Ure past Boroughbridge to Ripon, and the Swale, only for a very few miles: the spring tides would turn the current of the Ouse to a little above York, were it not that they are obstructed by locks about four miles below that city. The Wharfe is navigable as far as

Tadcaster; the Derwent is navigable for vessels of 25 tons' burthen to Malton, above which town the navigation has been continued to Yeddingham Bridge, a further distance of about nine miles. The Aire becomes navigable at Leeds, and a few miles lower, near Castleford, is joined by the Calder, which is navigable to Salter-Hebble, near Halifax. The Don having been joined by the powerful stream of the Rother, unites with the Ouse at Goole; the lower part of its channel, from the vicinity of Snaith, being artificial, and usually called the Dutch river: in 1751, this river was made navigable to Tinsley, three miles below Sheffield, and, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1815, this navigation has been continued by a cut, called the Tinsley canal, to Sheffield. The Hull falls into the Humber at Kingston-upon-Hull, where its mouth forms a secure but narrow haven: this river is navigable to Frodingham Bridge, several miles above Beverley (with which town it communicates by means of a short cut), whence the navigation is continued by a canal to Great Driffield. Another canal extends eastward from the river Hull to Leven, a length of about three miles. The Tees is navigable for vessels of 60 tons to a short distance above Yarm, where the spring tides rise about seven feet: below Stockton it spreads into the fine estuary of Redcar, three miles broad.

The CANALS are nearly all within the limits of the West Riding. Under this head, however, may be classed the small navigable river Foss, the channel of which is believed to have been originally formed by the Romans, to effect the drainage of an extensive level tract lying between the Ouse and the Howardian hills, near the western extremity of which it rises, and thence takes first a south-easterly, and then a southerly, course to the Ouse, at York. At the end of the last century, the navigation was made perfect from York to Sheriff-Hutton, a distance of about fourteen miles, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the year 1793. Market-Weighton and Hedon, which are both situated in the East Riding, and are considerable markets for corn, have each the advantage of a navigable canal to the Humber. The canals of the West Riding, in alphabetical order, are as follow. The Barnsley canal commences in the navigable channel of the river Calder, a little below Wakefield, and, taking a southerly direction, unites with the Dearne and Dove canal near Barnsley; its length is only fifteen miles, but it is of great importance, as forming part of the line of navigation from Sheffield to Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Bradford canal, which is three miles in length, commences in the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Windhill, in the parish of Idle, and terminates at Bradford, where extensive railways connect it with the collieries and iron-works of Low Moor and Bowling. The Dearne and Dove canal commences in a side cut from the river Don, between Swinton and Mexborough, and, passing north-westward, terminates in the Barnsley canal, at Eyming's Wood, after a course of nine miles: together with the Barnsley canal it forms a line connecting the navigable channel of the Don with that of the Calder. From the newly-formed commercial docks at Goole a canal passes westward to the river Aire, at Ferrybridge, and thus completes the water communication between that rising port and the manufacturing districts of the West Riding.

together with the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Stafford. The *Huddersfield* canal, nineteen miles and a half long, commences in Sir John Ramsden's canal, on the southern side of that town, and, proceeding westward, passes near Saddleworth, through the range of mountains on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire, by one of the largest tunnels in the kingdom, being nearly three miles and a half in length, and terminates in the latter county in the Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham canal. The *Leeds and Liverpool* canal enters this county from Colne in Lancashire, whence it proceeds by Skipton, Keighley, and Bingley, and across the river Aire, near Shipley, to Leeds, where it terminates in the Aire navigation: this extensive and important canal connects, by a direct water communication, the ports of Liverpool and Hull with the large manufacturing town of Leeds. The *Ramsden* canal, four miles in length, commences in the Calder and Hebble navigation at Cooper's Bridge, and terminates in the Huddersfield canal at the King's Mills, near Huddersfield; thus completing, in conjunction with the Huddersfield canal, the important line of water communication between Manchester and the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire. The *Rochdale* canal, entering from Rochdale in Lancashire, terminates in the Calder and Hebble navigation at Sowerby-Bridge, two miles from Halifax. The *Stainforth and Keadby* canal, partly in this county and partly in the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, branches from the navigation of the Don at Fishlake, near Stainforth, and, passing by Thorne, terminates in the Trent, at Keadby, after a course of fifteen miles.

Of RAILWAYS, the *Leeds and Selby* line was one of the first commenced; it is continued from Selby to Hull by the *Hull and Selby* railway. The line of the *Manchester and Leeds* railway enters the county at Langfield, and passing near Halifax, Dewsbury, and Wakefield, joins the North-Midland and the York and North-Midland railways near Normanton, and then proceeds to Leeds. A short railway has been formed between *Sheffield and Rotherham*, which is connected with the North-Midland railway close to the latter town. The *North-Midland* enters the county to the south of Rotherham, and runs northward, to the east of Barnsley, as far as Normanton. The *York and North-Midland* railway commences at the city, and proceeds to the river Wharfe, over which it is carried by a bridge 274 feet in length, and, after passing through a tunnel, crosses the river Aire by a bridge of three arches, and joins the North-Midland line near Normanton. The *Manchester and Sheffield* railway enters the county between two branches of the river Don, to the west of Penistone, and passing close to the north of that town, proceeds to Sheffield. The *Whitby and Pickering* railway connects these towns, thus establishing a communication for the transport of the produce of the latter to the sea. The last great undertaking in this branch of communication is the formation of the *Great North of England* railway, which proceeds nearly in a straight line north-west-by-west from York to the vicinity of Darlington, in Durham, and in its course passes close to the towns of Thirsk and North-Allerton.

Besides the great station of *Eboracum*, at York, the chief seat of the ROMAN power in Britain, this county contained also, in the West Riding, the stations of *Isurium*, at Aldborough; *Legiolium*, a little below the junction of the rivers Aire and Calder; *Danum*, at

Doncaster; *Olicana*, at Ilkley; *Cambodunum*, at Slack, near Halifax; and *Calcaria*, at Tadcaster. In the North Riding were those of *Cataractonium*, at Catterick; and *Derventio*, at Stamford-Bridge, or at Alby, a mile further northward; and in the East Riding, *Delgovitia*, at Londesborough; and *Prætorium*, at Patrington. The most durable of the works of this people were the roads they constructed in order to facilitate the communication between their military stations; several traversed Yorkshire in different directions, and remains of some of them may yet be traced in various parts of it. The common centre from which they diverged was *Eboracum*. The line of the great road, since called the Watling-street, which ran the whole length of England, from the coast of Kent to the wall of Severus, enters from Nottinghamshire in the vicinity of Bawtry, and passes through Doncaster, Barnsdale, Pontefract Park, Castleford, Tadcaster, York, Aldborough, and Catterick, into the county of Durham at Piers-Bridge. Another military road entered from Manchester, and passed through the vicinity of Halifax, and by Wakefield, to the Watling-street. Another similar road, from Chesterfield, on the north-western confines of Derbyshire, passed by Sheffield, Barnsley, Hemsworth, and Ackworth, to the Watling-street, at or near Pontefract: a vicinal way also appears to have passed through Pontefract, in a southerly direction, to the villages of Darrington, Wentbridge, Smeaton, Campsall, and Hatfield. From York a Roman road ran to Malton, and seems to have there divided into two branches, one, now commonly called Wade's Causeway, leading to Dunsley bay, in the neighbourhood of Whitby; the other to Scarborough and Filey: another road passed from York, by Stamford-Bridge, Fridaythorpe, and Sledmere, and across the Wolds, to Bridlington bay, called by Ptolemy *Gabrantovicoum Sinus Portuosus*, or *Salutaris*. Further to the south was a Roman road from York, by Stamford-Bridge and Londesborough, to Patrington; from Londesborough, a branch of this, formerly styled Humber-street, passed in a straight line southward to the village of Brough on the Humber. The most remarkable antiquities exist in the remains of ancient castles and religious edifices; but there are also several specimens of military and other works of a more remote period. The three gigantic obelisks of single stones, vulgarly called the Devil's Arrows, situated near Boroughbridge, are by some thought to be Druidical, and by others of Roman origin. Traces of *Roman encampments* are found in several places, and the remains of their roads are more particularly conspicuous on the Eastern Moorlands, where the ancient road from Malton to Dunsley bay, now called Wade's Causeway, is in excellent preservation, being twelve feet broad, in some places raised more than three feet above the surface, and paved with flint pebbles; and on the Wolds, where the Roman road from York to Bridlington bay may be traced for many miles. The only remains of Roman structures now to be seen in York, the site of the ancient *Eboracum*, are the polygonal tower and the south wall of the Mint yard. A vast variety of *Roman antiquities* has at different times been found in York and its vicinity, in digging the cellars, drains, and foundations of houses, such as altars, sepulchral and other urns, sarcophagi, coins, signets (both cameos and intaglios), fibulæ, &c.; and Roman urns, coins, &c., have been discovered in several

other situations near the stations and roads of that people. Many ancient *tumuli* are discernible in various parts of the county, particularly on the Wolds; and besides the Roman encampments, others of the *Saxons* and the *Danes* may be traced in several places in the North and West Ridings. The remarkable assemblage of rocks called Bramham Crags, about nine miles north-west of Ripon, are supposed, from the peculiar marks of rude sculpture which some of them exhibit, to have been a celebrated Druidical temple.

The number of *Religious houses* was about 106, including seven alien priories: the ruins of several of them are amongst the most beautiful and picturesque in the kingdom. The principal ruins of abbeys are those of St. Mary's at York; Fountains, Kirkstall, Roche, and Selby, in the West Riding; and Byland, Rivaulx, Easby, Eggleston, and Whitby, in the North Riding: and of priories, those of Bolton and Knaresborough, in the West Riding; Guisborough, Mountgrace, and Wykeham, in the North Riding; and Bridlington, Kirkham, and Watton, in the East Riding. The most distinguished remains of ancient *fortresses*, besides Clifford's Tower at York, are those of the castles of Cawood, Conisbrough, Harewood, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Great Sandall, Skipton, and Tickhill, in the West Riding; of Helmsley, Malton, Mulgrave, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Sheriff-Hutton, and Skelton, in the North Riding; and of Wressell, in the East Riding. The most remarkable ancient *mansions* are, Temple-Newsom, near Leeds; and Gilling Castle, near Helmsley, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Fairfax; besides which, several in different parts of the county are now occupied as farm-houses. Yorkshire contains a great number of elegant seats of more modern erection, belonging to the nobility and gentry who possess estates within its limits: some of those particularly worthy of mention in the West Riding are, Wentworth House, Wentworth Castle or Stambrough Hall, Methley Park, Thundercliffe Grange, Sandbeck Park, Newby Hall, Harewood House, Scarthingwell Hall, Allerton-Mauleverer, and Bishopthorpe, near York, the archiepiscopal palace; in the North Riding, Hornby Castle, Stanwick, Castle-Howard, and Mulgrave Castle; and in the East Riding, Londesborough.

The chalybeate and sulphureous *springs of Harrogate*, discovered in 1571, are of great celebrity, and have rendered that once obscure hamlet one of the principal watering-places in the north of England. *Askerne*, about eight miles north of Doncaster, has of late years become much noted for its medicinal waters, which much resemble those of Harrogate, both in smell and taste, but differ from them in their operation. The chalybeate and saline springs of *Scarborough*, discovered early in the 17th century, have long been celebrated. In May, 1822, a mineral spring was discovered a mile to the south-east of *Guisborough*, which is greatly resorted to by persons labouring under different complaints; the waters are diuretic. There are, besides, mineral springs of various qualities at Aldfield, Boston, Gilthwaite, Horley Green, Ilkley, and Knaresborough, in the West Riding; and a chalybeate spring at Bridlington Quay, on the coast of the East Riding. At Knaresborough is the celebrated dropping and petrifying *well*; and at the bottom of Giggleswick Scar, near the village of Giggleswick, is a spring which ebbs and flows at irregular pe-

riods. On the Wolds, and near Cottingham on their eastern side, are periodical springs, which sometimes emit very powerful streams of water for a few months successively, and then become dry for years. Some of the most remarkable *waterfalls* are, Thornton Force, formed by a small stream which is driven down a precipice of about 30 yards in height, and situated near the village of Ingleton, in the West Riding, and in the vicinity of Thornton Scar, a tremendous cliff of about 300 feet in height; the cataract of Malham Cove, which is 300 feet high; Aysgarth Force; Hardrow Fall; High Force, or Fall, on the Tees; Mallin Spout; Egton; and Mossdale Fall, all in the North Riding. Among the *natural curiosities* of the county must also be enumerated its caves, the principal of which, situated among the Craven mountains, are Yordas Cave, in a mountain called Greg-roof, and Weathercote Cave, both of them in the vicinity of Ingleton, and in the latter of which is a stupendous cataract of twenty yards fall; Hurtlepot and Ginglepot, near the head of the subterranean river Wease, or Greta; and Donk Cave, near the foot of Ingleborough. At the foot of the mountain Pennigant, in the same neighbourhood, are two frightful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit Holes, through each of which runs a subterraneous brook, passing underground for about a mile, and then emerging, one at Dowgill Scar, and the other at Bransil-head.

YOULGRAVE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, and partly in that of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the chapelries of Birchover, Elton, Stanton, and Winster, and the township of Middleton with Smerril, 3727 inhabitants, of whom 1060 are in Youlgrave township, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Bakewell. There are numerous lead-mines, which, though formerly more productive than at present, are still in active operation, and stone of good quality for building and for walls for fencing is extensively quarried; various fossils are found in the quarries. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 7.; net income, £220; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815; the glebe comprises 100 acres, with a house. The church is a very handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, and contains several ancient monuments. There are chapels of ease at Winster, Elton, and Stanton; also places of worship for Calvinists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

YOULTHORPE, with GOWTHORPE, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WILTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Pocklington; containing 102 inhabitants. The township is the property of various owners, of whom Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., is lord of the manor: its small village is situated on a bold eminence, and chiefly occupied by farmers. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

YOULTON, a township, in the parish of ALNE, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Easingwold; containing 74 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1000 acres, of which the manorial rights belong to University College, Oxford: the hamlet is

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much scattered; and at a house here, James I. halted on his route from Scotland.

YOXFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ipswich; containing 1251 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2681 acres: the village is situated in a remarkably pleasant and genteel neighbourhood, on the road from Ipswich to Yarmouth, and consists principally of one well-built street of modern houses, with two commodious inns. Cockfield Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Blois, Bart. is a handsome mansion of the time of James I. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Roberts; impropiators, the Earl of Stradbroke and Sir C. Blois. The great tithes have been commuted for £284, and the vicarial for £194, and the glebe contains 5 acres. The church has been lately enlarged by subscription, aided by a grant of £140 from the Incorporated Society; it contains some handsome monuments.

YOXHALL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lichfield; containing, with part of the hamlet of Hoar-cross, 1535 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 4795 acres. The parish includes within its limits the hamlets of Hadley-End, one mile south-west; Long-croft, three-quarters of a mile east; Morry, one mile west; Olive-Green, one mile and a half west; and Woodhouses, about half a mile east, from the village of Yoxhall. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Buxton to Bath, about a mile from the river Trent: the weaving of tape affords employment to 150 persons, of whom many are children. Fairs are held for cattle on the 12th of February and the 19th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., and in the gift of Lord Leigh: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 193 acres. The church exhibits various styles, from the Norman to the later English. There are a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel; also a school, founded in 1695, by Thomas Taylor, and endowed with various bequests producing about £20 per annum. The parish possesses town-lands consisting of about twenty-four acres, let for upwards of £50 a year, and which have been applied by the parochial authorities, for the benefit of Yoxhall, for more than two centuries: there are likewise church lands comprising 10a. 3r. 2p. In levelling a piece of ground, about forty vessels containing ashes and human bones, were taken up some years since.

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ZEAL-MONACHORUM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **NORTH TAWTON**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 649 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Yeo, comprises 2946 acres, of which 589 are common or waste; the soil in the southern part is a red fertile loam, and in the northern good corn land; the surface is hilly, and sandstone of good quality for building is quarried, and also for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 9., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. John Comyns: the tithes have been commuted for £419, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The poor have some small bequests.

ZEAL, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of **SOUTH TAWTON**, union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Crockernwell and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Oakhampton. This is a decayed borough and market-town: the market has been long disused, but there is a fair for cattle on the Tuesday following the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is now a school-house.

ZEALS, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **MERE**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Mere; containing 588 inhabitants.

ZENNOR (*St. SENNAR*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Ives; containing 1025 inhabitants. This place is situated near the western extremity of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the north; the line of the coast is in some parts alternated with small bays and with projecting headlands, one of which is named Gurnard's Head. The parish comprises 3184 acres, of which 2106 are common or waste; it has quarries of granite, which is used for building, and there are some tin-mines, but the substratum of the greater part of the soil is a species of moorstone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, George John, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 13 acres, with a house, built by the incumbent, the Rev. Henry Stoneman. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and at Kerrow was formerly a chapel, of which there are still portions.

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